

Social Institutions : Continuity and Change

- Which of the following is an institution?
A. Family B. Leadership
C. Social movements D. Movements
- Which of the following is a Political Institution?
A. State B. Political Parties
C. Idealism D. Individualism
- Which of the following is an economic institution?
A. Division of labour B. Price-level
C. Standard of living D. Economic structure
- Which of the following is not a familiar institution?
A. Marriage
B. Family
C. Variability of structure
D. Kinship of society
- Institutions are the, “established forms of conditions of procedure characteristic of group activity.” This definition has been given by:
A. MacIver B. Ginsberg
C. Gillin and Gillin D. None of the above
- Individuals are the members of the:
A. Community B. Institutions
C. Both of them D. None of them
- Institution is:
A. Abstract
B. Concrete
C. Abstract as well as concrete
D. None of the above
- Who of the following is of the view that in sociological parlance an institution is not of folkways and mores?
A. Ginsberg B. H.E. Barnes
C. Maxwell D. Gillin and Gillin
- “Social institutions are sets of organised human relationships established by common will” was said by:
A. C.H. Cooley B. E.A. Ross
C. Kingsley Davis D. Sheriff and Sheriff
- Who of the following has said that “A social institution is a functional configuration of culture pattern”?
A. Kampbell Young B. MacIver
C. Ginsberg D. Gillin and Gillin
- An institution represent:
A. Human aspect
B. Is a ‘Social condition of behaviour’
C. Is human aspects as well as is a social condition of behaviour
D. Is concerned with the social life.
- Pick up one of the following which is not an essential element of community?
A. Community Sentiments B. Locality
C. Individual interests D. Common way of life
- Which one of the following is not concerned with the institution of family?
A. marriage B. child
C. kinship D. family business
- Manifest functions of a institution are those which are:
A. unstable B. unorganised
C. unplanned D. unanticipated
- Ritual of church for worship is:
A. an institution B. a community
C. an association D. a society
- A common method used for the study of social institution is:
A. evolutionary method B. analytical method
C. historical method D. case study method
- For the study of institution like family and religion dependable method of study is:
A. Interview method B. Questionnaire method
C. Schedule method D. Historical method
- Individuals are the members of the:
A. Community B. Institution
C. Both of them D. None of them
- In India the institution of family has a trend towards
A. Joint family B. Single family
C. Patriarchal family D. Matriarchal family
- Who among the following does not fall under the Category of Community?
A. Keralites in Delhi
B. Trade union movement
C. The people of U.S. origin
D. None of the above

21. Industry is institutional structure of an institution which by nature is:
 A. political B. cultural
 C. economic D. social
22. Institutional structure of religion is:
 A. Religious scriptures B. Priest
 C. Church D. Rituals
23. Who has tried to divide the functions of an institution as manifest and latent?
 A. K. Davis B. MacIver
 C. Gillin and Gillin D. Morton
24. "Social institutions are the very heart of a culture and culture of a community undoubtedly its proud" was said by:
 A. MacIver B. Ginsberg
 C. K. Young D. K. Davis
25. Which one of the following is not true of the functions of the guilds?
 A. These performed religious and political functions
 B. These were often instrumental in making Laws
 C. These had considerable power in medieval courts
 D. These had nothing to do with religious and political functions
26. "An institution is a net of folkways and mores that centre in the achievement of some human end or purpose". This definition has been given by:
 A. Green B. Summer
 C. Max Weber D. Ginsberg
27. Which one of the following is not strictly a function of Social institution?
 A. Setting up social norms
 B. Regulating social activity of individual
 C. Promoting social culture
 D. Imposing morality and ethics
28. What does institution mean?
 A. It means the place where only technical education is imparted
 B. It means the place where some education is imparted
 C. It is a special term denoting those social units which are established and are necessary for the social development
 D. Where admission is restricted to a certain types of people
29. Which of the following statement is correct?
 A. Institutions are the system of life which regulate it from their different positions.
 B. Institution is confined to the economic life of the individuals
 C. Institution is confined to family only
 D. None of the above
30. A Political institution means:
 A. The institution which gives education of politics
 B. The institution which is based on certain political ideas
 C. The institution owned by some political party
 D. The institution which looks after the political affairs of the individuals
31. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the institutions?
 A. Institutions are always based on certain established forms of rules, conventions and usages.
 B. Institutions are the artificial products of the society.
 C. It is the familial factors which exclusively give birth to institutions
 D. None of the above
32. Which one of the following was not the characteristic of merchant guilds?
 A. These promoted economic interest of the merchants
 B. These tried to keep monopoly of the trade
 C. These brought pressures on the rulers
 D. These ensured that activities of the guilds were confined to the village
33. One of the following mentioned characteristics is not a characteristic of institution. Point out such a sentence:
 A. Through institutions the individuals activities are controlled
 B. Collective activities of men form the basis of the institution
 C. Every institution is based on certain rules which are to be observed by everyone
 D. No institution has a symbol, may be material or non-material
34. Who of the following has stressed that social institutions come into existence when material and non-material cultures are elaborated around fundamental human functions?
 A. Gillin and Gillin
 B. MacIver
 C. Ogburn
 D. None of the above
35. Who of the following has defined institution by saying that, "Institution is definite organisation pursuing some specific interest in a specific way"?
 A. R.M. MacIver B. Ogburn
 C. Ginsberg D. E.A. Ross

36. Which of the following is not the characteristic of an institution?
- It must follow some well established rules
 - Its strength is based on obedience to rules
 - These grow with the society
 - These have no definite objectives
37. Pick up one which is not true of an institution:
- it is least concerned with customs and mores
 - customs and mores are its distinguishing feature
 - it meets primary needs of the people
 - it is very stable
38. Which of the following is not a significant advantage of social institutions?
- Diversified human behaviour is simplified
 - These help in providing social controls
 - These help in removing controls
 - These help in fulfilling natural instinct of men
39. Which of the following is true of an institution but not of an association?
- It is optional for members to accept its rules
 - It is compulsory for the members to accept its rules
 - It can be created at any time
 - It has evolutionary character
40. Pick up one of the following which does not signify the advantage of social institutions:
- individual gets special status
 - individual gets special role
 - energies are properly channelised
 - role and status of individual is regulated
41. Which one of the following is true of an association but not of an institution?
- In it, there is much of rationalism and less of dogmatism
 - In it there is less of rational and more of dogmatism.
 - It comes into being for specific purpose
 - It comes into existence to meet secondary needs of the people
42. Which one of the following is true of institution but not of community?
- It has spontaneous origin
 - It has concern with society as a whole
 - It has no spontaneous origin
 - It deals with social life of the people
43. Which of the following is true of a community but not of institution?
- It does not indicate procedures
 - It indicates procedures
 - It deals with one aspect of social life
 - It grows with the passage of time
44. Which of the following is true of an association but not of an institution?
- It represents human aspect
 - It is abstract
 - It is mode and nothing else
 - It does not represent human aspect
45. Which one of the following is not true of an institution?
- It reforms foundational functions
 - It is not concerned with foundational functions
 - It is needed for maintaining social order
 - It grows automatically
46. Society can be properly studied if latent and manifest functions are:
- kept separate from each other
 - allowed to come closer to each other
 - are made contradictory to each other
 - are not allowed to interfere with each other
47. Which one of the following is not true of institutional structures?
- These are definite entries for social operation
 - These exist in concrete form
 - These exist in discrete form
 - These give expression to institutionalised complexes
48. Institutional structure of a political institution is:
- form of government
 - participation behaviour of voters
 - extent of judicial impartiality
 - relationship of executive with judiciary
49. Which one of the following is not correct about institutional structure?
- There is rule to codify its working
 - There are no codified rules of its working
 - There are symbols which synthesize relationship
 - It is bound with the others
50. These days in India the institution of marriage is weakening because:
- our religious leaders are becoming rigid
 - women are becoming economically self-sufficient
 - less number of people are liking to marry
 - people prefer small size family
51. A Nambudri family is called:
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| A. Tarwad | B. Machong |
| C. Illom | D. Deling Son |
52. Who has made the distinction between family of orientation and family of procreation?
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. Murdock | B. MacIver |
| C. Warner | D. Morgan |

53. In the Garo family the heir is called:
A. Karnavan B. Ling
C. Pelingson D. Nokna
54. The Joint family is a characteristic peculiar to:
A. Muslims B. Christians
C. Jews D. Hindus
55. Which family was founded upon the inter marriage of several Sister, own and collateral, with each other's husbands in a group?
A. Puncan B. Conjugal
C. Consanguineal D. Polygamous
56. Who has given the concept of 'atomistic family'?
A. Murdock B. Warner
C. Durkheim D. Zimmer man
57. Who has written the book 'Social structure'?
A. MacIver B. Kapadia
C. Murdock D. Redcliffe Brown
58. _____ is the family into which an individual is born and in which he is socialized.
A. Nuclear family B. Conjugal family
C. Family of orientation D. Family of procreation
59. The Khasi family is known as:
A. Ling B. Tarward
C. Nokna D. Delingson
60. If in a family, the off springs inherit the mother's name, the family is called:
A. Matronymic B. Patronymic
C. Matri-potestal D. Matrilineal
61. Which family is formed by an individual when he marries and has children?
A. family of orientation
B. family of pro-creation
C. nuclear family
D. conjugal
62. The eldest male member of the Tarwad is known as:
A. Patriarch B. Karnavan
C. Nokna D. None of the above
63. When the off springs inherit the father's name, the family is called:
A. Patronymic B. Patrilineal
C. Patriarchal D. Conjugal
64. Who among the following follow the matrilineal family system?
A. Nairs of Kerala B. Bhils
C. Kadars D. Muslims
65. In _____ family the husband goes to live in the house of his wife.
A. Matrilineal B. Matriarchal
C. Joint family D. Matripotestal
66. In _____ family, the wife goes and lives in the house other husband.
A. Patrilocal B. Patrilineal
C. Bilateral D. Joint family
67. The extended family of Garos is called:
A. Machong B. Tarwad
C. Ling D. None of the above
68. A Nairs family is called:
A. Gotul B. Nokna
C. Tarward D. Tavazhis
69. Find out the incorrect match.
A. Garos — Machong B. Nairs — Tarwad
C. Khasis — Ling D. Gonds — Ka Khadduh
70. When the descent is traced through the mother it is _____ family.
A. Matrilineal B. Matrilocal
C. Matriarchal D. Matripotestal
71. Sir Henry Maine's name is associated with:
A. Sex communism theory
B. Patriarchal theory
C. Matriarchal theory
D. Theory of polygamy
72. When husband and wife live alternately at each other's residence the marriage system is known as:
A. matrilocal B. patrilocal
C. changing D. None of the above
73. I.H. Morgan's name is associated with:
A. patriarchal theory
B. matriarchal theory
C. primitive promiscuism theory
D. none of the above
74. The type of family in which after marriage husband moves to the residence to wife is known as:
A. matrilocal residence B. patrilocal residence
C. changing residence D. matrilineal family
75. Which of the following is not a salient feature of the family?
A. it is universal
B. it is found in all societies
C. in it members have primary emotions only for each other
D. it is a small sized organisation
76. Whose name out of the following is not associated with the theory of polygamy?
A. Darwin B. Zukerman
C. Malinowsky D. E.A. Ross
77. Type of the family in which descent starts with the mother is known as:
A. Conjugal B. Procreation
C. Extended D. Matronymic

78. A family in which individual gets married is known as:
A. Orientation family B. Procreation family
C. Patronymic family D. None of these
79. Which one of the following theories believed that the family started with patriarch?
A. Polygamy B. Patriarchal
C. Matriarchal D. Multi-factor
80. "The mother" was written by:
A. I.H. Morgan B. Briffault
C. Sidquick D. Gillin and Gillin
81. A family in which an individual is born is known as:
A. Procreation family B. Monogamous family
C. Orientation family D. Extended family
82. The type of the family in which father is the source of authority is known as:
A. Patrilocal B. Patriarchal
C. Patronymic D. Patrilineal
83. Type of the family in which mother is the basis of all authority is known as:
A. Matrilineal B. Matrilocal
C. Matronymic D. Procreation
84. The family in which there is only one couple with children is known as:
A. immediate family B. conjugal family
C. consanguine family D. procreation family
85. When one man married one woman only with definite regulations, the system was known as:
A. extended B. monogamous
C. patriarchal D. None of these
86. When after marriage husband lives in the residence of his wife the system is known as:
A. Patronymic family
B. Patriarchal family
C. Orientation family
D. Patrilocal residence family
87. The system under which woman can marry more than one husband and keep all of them with herself is known as:
A. Polyandrous B. Polygamous
C. Patronymic D. Procreation
88. The system in which one husband could marry one wife but married relations were not definite was known as:
A. syndas B. orientation
C. procreation D. None of these
89. In our times the family system is under heavy strains because of:
A. Urbanisation B. Democracy
C. Small family size D. Religious intolerance
90. Family system in which sex relationship was not definite was known as:
A. Matrilineal B. Patronymic
C. Punaduant D. Patrilineal
91. Out of the following whose name is associated with polygamy theory about the origin of family?
A. Sir Henry Maine B. Herbert
C. Kingsley Davis D. Burgess
92. Whose name is associated with the theory of primitive promiscuism?
A. L.H. Morgan B. J.G. Frazer
C. R. Briffault D. Bliss
93. The systems under which marriage between blood relations was not forbidden is known as:
A. Concanguine B. Matri-local
C. Syndas D. Conjugal
94. In the traditional family the head of the family:
A. was most democratic
B. was more or less autocrat
C. had no control over the family
D. was obeyed as and when liked by the members of the family
95. Which of the following acted as a cause of the decay of the patriarchal family?
A. Economic factor
B. Effect of scientific discoveries
C. Cultural factors
D. All of the above
96. Which one of the following was not a solid factor in giving birth to family life?
A. Individuals needed family for procreation
B. Sexual urge
C. Economic needs compelled them to live in family
D. To develop common language
97. Which of the following is not a characteristic of modern family?
A. Less religious control
B. Separation of non-essential functions
C. Smaller family
D. Anti-filio centric family
98. In a type of family where children's wishes dominate and direct the family policy is called:
A. Filo centric family B. Complicated family
C. Ultra family D. Weak family
99. Which of the following is a factor leading to divorce?
A. Decline and decay of social values
B. Falling social protection
C. Unbalanced marriage
D. All of the above

- 100.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of the joint family?
 A. Large size of the family
 B. Joint property
 C. Individual residence
 D. Co-operative organisation
- 101.** Which of the factors mentioned below can be held as the merit of Joint family?
 A. Social Insurance B. Ideal of Socialism
 C. Social Virtues D. All of the above
- 102.** Which of the following is an example of the patriarchal type of family?
 A. The Greeks B. The Romans
 C. The Aryans of India D. All of the above
- 103.** Which of the following is a nuclear type of family?
 A. The Hindu family B. The American family
 C. The Muslim family D. None of the above
- 104.** Which of the following is not a type of family if classified on the basis of residence?
 A. Matrilocal B. Patrilocal
 C. Matrilineal D. None of the above
- 105.** The Family in which spouses, their off spring and other relatives through marriage, live together, is called as:
 A. Conjugal family
 B. Consanguinous family
 C. Monogamous family
 D. Polyandrous family
- 106.** Who of the following classified the functions of family into essential and non-essential?
 A. MacIver B. Ginsberg
 C. Lundberg D. Durkheim
- 107.** What type of co-operation is found in family, neighbourhood and peer group?
 A. Friendly B. Secondary
 C. Primary D. All the above
- 108.** In which one of the following tribes fraternal polyandry is prevalent?
 A. Nayar B. Khasi
 C. Gango D. Santhal
- 109.** Which of the following is an extended family?
 A. The Hindu family B. Polyandrous family
 C. Polygynous family D. American family
- 110.** When child-bearing is deliberately avoided, the family is called:
 A. An arrested family
 B. A companionate family
 C. Unfortunate family
 D. None of these
- 111.** Which of the following is a function of family according to Lundberg?
 A. Regulation of behaviour relating to sex and reproduction
 B. Co-operation
 C. Care and training of children
 D. All of the above
- 112.** Which one of the following is not a family if classified on the basis of marriage system?
 A. Polygamous family
 B. Polyandrous family
 C. Monogamous family
 D. Matrilineal as well as patrilineal family
- 113.** Which of the following is an essential function of family according to MacIver?
 A. Stable satisfaction of sexual need
 B. Production of rearing of children
 C. Provision of a home
 D. All of the above
- 114.** From among the following, who has introduced the concept 'ethnocentrism'?
 A. W.G. Sumner B. F.H. Giddings
 C. C.H. Cooley D. E. Durkheim
- 115.** The term 'family' has been derived from:
 A. Greek word 'familiarte'
 B. Roman word 'famulus'
 C. Latin word 'familine'
 D. None of the above
- 116.** _____ families are comparatively short lived.
 A. Extended family
 B. Conjugal family
 C. Consanguine family
 D. Joint family
- 117.** Family is "a system of relationship existing between parents and children" according to:
 A. Elliot and Merrill B. Clare
 C. Ginsberg D. Tonnie
- 118.** Family is, "the biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children", was said by:
 A. Elliot and Merrill B. Johnson
 C. Holmes D. MacIver
- 119.** When the woman is considered to be the ancestor of the mainly, it is known as:
 A. Patrilineal family B. Matrilineal family
 C. Feminist family D. Matriarchal family
- 120.** When a woman marries many men but lives with them alternatively, the family is called:
 A. Patrilocal B. Matrilocal
 C. Polyandrous D. Polygamous

121. Which of the following is a function of family as classified by Prof. Reed?
 A. Socialization
 B. Regulation and satisfaction of sexual needs
 C. Race perpetuation
 D. All of the above
122. Who among the following has applied the term 'rol bargaining' in the study of family?
 A. Elliot and Merrill B. William J. Goode
 C. G. Lundberg D. L.H. Morgan
123. In traditional village the head of the village used to be one who was:
 A. The eldest person in the family
 B. The eldest person in the village
 C. The wisest person in the family
 D. The wisest person in the village
124. What is hypogamy?
 A. Marriage of a girl to a man of lower class or caste
 B. Marriage outside caste
 C. Marriage of one women with one man
 D. Marriage of a girl to a man of higher class or caste
125. Who has made the distinction between family of orientation and family of procreation?
 A. Murdock B. MacIver
 C. Warner D. None of these
126. Who is the author of the book 'Urbanization and Family Change'?
 A. David Cooper B. Michael Anderson
 C. A.M. Shah D. M.S. Gore
127. Among whom of the following the matriarchal system did not exist?
 A. South American Indians
 B. North American Indians
 C. People of Malabar
 D. Nairs of Kerala
128. The youngest daughter called _____ in a khasi family is in charge of the family religion and gets the lion's share of the family property.
 A. Noknja B. Kakhadduh
 C. Heir apparent D. Delingson
129. Who of the following is a supporter of theory of primitive promiscuism of the origin of society?
 A. J.L. Lubbock B. L.H. Morgan
 C. J.G. Fraser D. All the above
130. Which one of the following theories believed that family started with the patriarch?
 A. Polygamy B. Patriarchal
 C. Matriarchal D. Multi-factor
131. Which one of the following was not a stage of family life, as suggested by Morgan?
 A. Consanguine family B. Punaluant family
 C. Syndamian family D. Matriarchal family
132. Which of the following is not a type of family if classified on the basis of structure?
 A. Patriarchal B. Matriarchal
 C. Monogamous D. None of the above
133. On the basis of _____ we can divide family into nuclear and extended.
 A. Organization B. Descent
 C. Marriage D. Place
134. A _____ family comprises of a nucleus of blood relatives surrounded by a fringe of wives and others who are only incidental to the maintenance of the family unit.
 A. Consanguine B. Conjugal
 C. Joint D. Nuclear
135. A family is said to be _____ when it is socially compulsory to marry within the larger group to which the family belongs.
 A. Endogamous B. Exogamous
 C. Matriarchal D. None of the above
136. On the basis of _____ family can be divided into matriarchal and patriarchal.
 A. Decent B. Authority
 C. Residence D. Organisation
137. Problem of inheritance is acute in:
 A. Extended family system
 B. Conjugal family system
 C. Neolocal family system
 D. Nuclear family system
138. The marriage relations in the matriarchal type of family are:
 A. Transient in nature
 B. Permanent in nature
 C. Of double coincidence in nature
 D. Similar to that of the patriarchal society
139. Match both the groups:
 (a) Ralph Linton 1. Atomistic family
 (b) Zimmerman 2. Family of orientation
 (c) Warner 3. Punaluan family
 (d) Morgan 4. Conjugal and consanguine family
- Codes:**
- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| C. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| D. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

140. Who has defined family as a group governed by a sex-relationship sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children?
A. Murdock B. Maclver
C. Tylor D. Briffault
141. _____ is a conjugal family in which single relatives, such as unmarried or widowed brother, sister or the cousin of the husband or wife, live with the family.
A. Compound family B. Conjugal family
C. Expanded family D. Extended family
142. _____ is the type of family resulting from the practice of polygyny or polyandry, in which two or more nuclear families are united through a common husband or wife.
A. Atomistic family B. Compound family
C. Bilateral family D. Extended family
143. Peasant family is mainly characterised by:
A. Hunting and food gathering
B. Agriculture as a way of life
C. Settled cultivation
D. None of the above
144. Which type of family was founded upon marriage between single pairs, with the married couple having exclusive cohabitation with one another?
A. Monogamian B. Patriarchal
C. Consanguineal D. None of the above
145. Which family was founded upon marriage between single pairs, without giving the right of exclusive cohabitation to any person over another?
A. Punaluan B. Syndyasmian
C. Extended D. Polyandrous
146. Which family consisted of a group which was founded upon the intermarriage, in a group of siblings, own and collateral, i.e. of brothers and sisters and cousins?
A. Conjugal B. Consanguine
C. Punaluan D. Polyandrous
147. Which one of the following theories about the origin of the family believed that in the past offering of wife or daughter to a guest was considered as a mark of hospitality?
A. Matriarchal B. Patriarchal
C. Polygamy D. Sex Communism
148. Which one of the following theories believed that origin of family is based on the philosophy of possession of women by men?
A. Multi-factor theory
B. Patriarchal theory
C. Polygamy theory
D. Theory of sex communism
149. Which of the following is not a feature of modern family?
A. Change in man-women relationship
B. Diluted control of the marriage contract
C. Laxity in the sex relationship
D. Bigger family structure
150. Joint family system is weakening because:
A. government is now favouring it
B. the people have started disliking it
C. the religious leaders are propagating it
D. the land does not need man power.
151. Who has used the concept of 'quasi group' in the study of Indian society?
A. K.N. Sharma B. Y.B. Damhe
C. A.C. Mayer D. None of the above
152. Which one of the following is the practical solution for the reconstruction of the modern family?
A. Process of modernisation should be checked.
B. There should be bomon urbanisation
C. Only agreeable changes should be brought in the family
D. Members of the family should be over-sensitised
153. Which one of the following is not an important cause of instability of modern family?
A. romantic marriages
B. arranged marriages
C. disassociation of religion from marriage
D. shortening of child bearing period
154. Which one of the following is not true of joint family system?
A. family has a combined kitchen
B. gods and goddesses are worshipped at one place
C. ownership of sources of production belong to the whole family
D. ownership of production but not that of consumption belongs to the whole family.
155. Which one of the following is not a direct cause of dis-integration of Joint family system?
A. means of transportation have quickened
B. means of communication have developed
C. women have been given the right to lives separately
D. the hold of aged over family has gradually increased
156. Which theory is based on the 'Psychic unity of mankind'?
A. Evolutionism
B. Diffusionism
C. Functionalism
D. Neo-diffusionism

157. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Joint family system?
A. all members live together under one roof.
B. members may or may not be related to each other
C. property belongs to the whole family
D. family income is pooled together
158. Which one of the following is not the optional but compulsory function of family?
A. it develops cultural activities.
B. it provides recreation to members
C. it arranges education for the children
D. it gives protection to the young
159. Which one of the following is not a disadvantage of Joint family system?
A. it encourages idleness
B. it stands in the way of development
C. it leads to quarrels
D. it makes leisure difficult
160. Which one of the following is not an important advantage of joint family system?
A. it provides social security
B. it encourages savings
C. it makes leisure possible
D. it helps in the development of good virtues
161. Who has written the book Modernization of Indian Tradition?
A. M.N. Srinivas B. Yogendra Singh
C. G.S. Ghurye D. M.S. Gore
162. Joint family system is on the decline, which is not the main cause for its disintegration?
A. there is change from agricultural to industrial economy
B. there is increased western influence
C. there is increased pressure on land
D. there is increased agricultural production
163. Which one of the following is not the essential function of the family?
A. it gives its members love and sympathy
B. it tries to socialise its members
C. it helps in the preservice of social customs
D. it tries to promote religious feelings
164. Which one of the following is not a salient feature of the family?
A. it is a nucleus of all social activities.
B. it is only a closed group
C. in it all work in the spirit of give and take
D. it is an open group
165. Which one of the following is not an important cause of weakness of modern family?
A. there is considerable technological advancement
B. there is rapid industrialisation
C. there is trend towards urbanisation
D. the society has under-estimated the need of regulation of marriage.
166. Which of the following is not a feature of the joint family system?
A. in it family size is very large
B. in it each unit of the family has its own head
C. in it the head of the family commands high respect
D. in it all the members have common kitchen
167. J.L. Lubbock's name is associated with one of the following theories. Identify it:
A. theory of primitive promiscuity
B. patriarchal theory
C. multi-factor theory
D. matriarchal theory
168. In the traditional family the head of the family used to be one who was:
A. the eldest person in the family
B. the eldest person in the village
C. the wisest member of the family
D. the wisest person of the village
169. Which one of the following is not true about the disintegration of joint family system?
A. there is increased urbanisation
B. people have desire to live in glamorous cities
C. cities provide more facilities than the villages
D. it has failed to develop social virtues
170. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of family?
A. it is based on mating relationship
B. it is essentially based on duration of the marriage
C. it pre-supposes institution of marriage
D. each family has some nomenclature
171. Transitional growth means:
A. high birth rate and high death rate
B. low birth rate and low death rate
C. high birth rate and low death rate
D. low birth rate and high death rate
172. Which of the following mentioned factors can be held as the merit of joint family?
A. Rapid economic progress
B. Division of labour
C. Economy in expenditure
D. Opportunity for leisure.
173. Which one of the following statements is correct?
A. There is not race of the origin of the family
B. Divine inspiration has led to the origin of the family
C. Social contract made the families exist
D. None of the above

- 190.** Point out the features of the family:
- Family has emotional basis
 - Family is inhabited by some limited number of members
 - Family is the nucleus of all groups
 - All of the above
- 191.** Mark the correct statement:
- Family is formulated by customs and conventions
 - Every member of the family need not own responsibility
 - Family as an association is permanent
 - family as an institution is temporary
- 192.** Which one of the following is a concrete suggestion for reducing instability of modern family?
- Marriage should be kept as a social arrangement only
 - Members should not be allowed to waste time in discussions
 - Areas of arrangement should be widened
 - Younger members should be kept away from hard realities of life.
- 193.** Which of the following tribes practice polygyny?
1. Masai 2. Yoruba 3. Bantu
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- 194.** An exogamous family is the family which:
- Permits marriage with the individuals from the other groups
 - Which does not permit marriage with the members of an out group.
 - Which does not permit marriage
 - Which is based on the monolithic social structure
- 195.** Which is correct?
- Sibs are generally exogamous and therefore a family contains members of several sibs.
 - Sibs are generally endogamous and therefore a family contains members of several sibs.
 - Sibs are generally endogamous and therefore a family contains members of one sib.
 - Sibs are generally exogamous and therefore a family contains members of one sib
- 196.** What is a patriarchal family?
- A family which is looked after by the father of the children
 - A family in which a child bears his father's family name
 - A family in which the inclusive powers are with the male head of the family
 - A family based on the concept of fraternity
- 197.** The **Nayar** taravad system was based on which one of the following?
- Virilocal residence patterns
 - Uxorilocal residence patterns
 - Neolocal residence patterns
 - Natolocal residence patterns
- 198.** According to Briffault what led to the decay of the matriarchal type of family:
- The change in the psychological conditions.
 - The change in the way of thinking.
 - The growth of agriculture and handicraft as the occupation of livelihood.
 - The change in the religious idea of the primitive people.
- 199.** An extended family may be defined as:
- A family in which all brothers, their wives and children live together
 - A family in which only elder brother, his wife and his bachelor brothers live together
 - A family which is extended due to social upliftment
 - A family extended due to legal injecture
- 200.** The matriarchal type of families grew because:
- Males were not interested in the family life.
 - Males were in small number
 - Males were dominated by religious and cultural intelligence of goddess
 - Males went out for hunting and collecting means for livelihood and thus were generally away from the family
- 201.** According to Morgan, which of the following is the correct order of evolution of family?
- Monogamian family, Consanguine family, Punaluan family Syndasmian family and patriarchal family
 - Punaluan family, Syndyasmian family, consanguineal family, patriarchal family and monogamian family
 - Consanguine family, punaluan family, syndyasmian family, patriarchal family and monogamian family
 - None of the above
- 202.** Which one of the following is not a serious problem of modern family?
- there is problem of proper development of the children
 - there is problem of proper administration of family
 - there is problem of meeting economic needs of the family
 - there is problem of finding suitable matches by the head of the family

203. Which one of the following statement is true?
 A. Family is an old institution but its origin can be traced
 B. Though family is new institution yet its origin cannot be found
 C. family is of course a new institutional and its origin has been traced
 D. family is an old institution and its origin is in obscurity
204. Children learn the ways of adults, perpetuating the values, norms and social practices of their culture. What is this process called?
 A. Natural selection B. Social interaction
 C. Socialization D. Evolution
205. Which of the following can be a feasible suggestion for the reconstruction of modern family?
 A. process of industrialisation should be slowed down
 B. family should be run on democratic lines
 C. head of the family should be given all powers
 D. Single family system should be ended
206. Which one of the following is not true of the joint family system?
 A. it raises living standards of the members
 B. it perpetuates orthodoxy in society
 C. it leads to litigation among the members
 D. it makes the conditions of women in the family miserable
207. Why has the functionalist approach to the study of the institution of family been criticised by many sociologists?
 1. Functionalist perspective assume the middle class families to be the ideal nuclear families.
 2. Functionalist approach does not consider class, regional and religious variations in studying the institution of family.
 3. Functionalist view does not explore alternatives to the family.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
 A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only
 C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3
208. Which one of the following is not a feature of modern family?
 A. its members are not economically dependent on the head of the family
 B. girls have become economically self-sufficient
 C. women are partners in all walks of life
 D. its members even today look towards elders for guidance
209. Which one of the following is not an important cause for the weakness of the family of today?
 A. bonds of marriage are considered breakable
 B. joints family is being replaced by single family system
 C. there is shortage of accommodation
 D. there are legal protections for the distribution of property
210. Which one of the following is not the case of instability of modern family?
 A. women are becoming economically self-sufficient
 B. keen struggle is going on to inherit parental property
 C. there is absence of social mores
 D. there is constraining influence of the elders
211. _____ terms refer more to relationship rather than to kin.
 A. Classificatory B. Descriptive
 C. Exploratory D. Expressive
212. Primitive Societies are characterised more by _____ terms in kinship.
 A. Classificatory B. Ambiguous
 C. Descriptive D. Deceptive
213. The descendants of common male ancestor are called _____ .
 A. Agnates B. Cognates
 C. Lineal kins D. Collateral Kins
214. Who calls 'clan' a compromise Kingroup?
 A. Murdock B. Frazer
 C. Boas D. Elwin
215. Joking relationship in society is found between:
 A. Father and son-in-law
 B. Daughter and father-in-law
 C. Son and father
 D. Devar and Bhabhi
216. The two phratries viz. Tartharol and Teivaliol are found among _____ .
 A. Todas B. Melanesiantribes
 C. Nuers D. Kadars
217. Inpopular Hindi _____ is a classificatory term.
 A. Samadhin B. Tab
 C. Chacha D. Ami
218. The relatives connected through blood ties are called _____ .
 A. Affinal Kin B. Consanguineal Kin
 C. Tertiary Kin D. Agnates
219. When a group of clans get marged together, it is called _____ .
 A. Phratry B. Moitey
 C. Sections D. Clan-set

220. _____ may be indicative of equality and mutual reciprocity.
A. Amitate B. Avoidance
C. Joking relationship D. Couvade
221. The system under which one relative is supposed to avoid the other is known as:
A. Alunclate B. Amitate
C. Avoidance D. Couvade
222. The system under which maternal uncle gets prominent place in Kinship is known as:
A. Couvade B. Amitate
C. Alunclate D. Takanonymy
223. According to Redcliffe Brown, _____ may be kind of friendliness expressed through a show of hostility.
A. Avoidance B. Joking relations
C. Couvade D. Amitate
224. Which of the following is not clearly indicated by Kinship?
A. Lineage B. Affinity
C. Status D. Relationship
225. One's father is one's _____ .
A. Primary affinal Kin
B. Tertiary Kin
C. Primary consanguineal kin
D. Secondary kin
226. Nature of Kinship created by marriage is called _____ .
A. Affinal B. Consanguineous
C. Monogamous D. Reproductive
227. Frazer has reported brother-sister avoidance from _____ .
A. Todas B. Nuers
C. Veddas of ceylon D. Andaman Islanders
228. The distance maintained between daughter-in-law and her parents-in-law, is called _____ in sociology.
A. avoidance B. social distance
C. social isolation D. None of the above
229. When a Kinis referred to indirectly through another kin, the system is known as:
A. avunclate B. tekanonymy
C. amitate D. couvade
230. What is not the indicative of kinship change pattern in our modern society?
A. inter-caste marriage system
B. changing affinity
C. less stress on residence
D. means of transportation and communication
231. Kinship:
A. is always related to sex
B. is occasionally related to sex
C. is unlinked with sex
D. may or may not be related to sex
232. Uncle is a _____ term in Kinship.
A. classificatory B. related
C. descriptive D. deceptive
233. The reverse of avoidance is:
A. joking relationship B. anitate
C. couvade D. teknononyony
234. In primary kinship relationship is:
A. direct and close B. indirect
C. permanent D. hereditary
235. Kinship and descent are essential for maintaining:
A. social system B. marriage
C. communal harmony D. None of the above
236. Secondary kin of the primary kinis called _____ .
A. distant kin B. third degree kin
C. secondary kin D. tertiary kin
237. Which one of the following was not an important factor of kinship in ancient India?
A. birth in the family B. willing adoption
C. marriage D. legal adoption
238. Which one of the following is not one of the three basic rules of decent?
A. Patrilineal B. matrilineal
C. bilateral D. fraternal
239. One's wife's brother is one's _____ .
A. Primary kin B. tertiary kin
C. affinal secondary kin D. secondary kin
240. The Sema Naga use _____ for mother, father's, brother's wife and mother's sister.
A. hepu B. aja
C. ami D. shi
241. Out of the following who has divided Kinship into primary and secondary Kinship?
A. Elliot and Merrill B. Ginsberg
C. Gillin and Gillin D. R.M. MacIver
242. Kinship is:
A. biological relationship only
B. biological relationship of sexual union
C. biological relationship without sexual union
D. Unrelated to biological relationship.
243. Double descent produces bilineal kin groups known as _____ .
A. Moities B. Phartries
C. Sections D. Sects

244. _____ in Latin means sociological father.
 A. Pater B. Paternity
 C. Genitor D. Peter
245. _____ is the rule where by the married couple establish their own residence.
 A. Neolocal residence
 B. Bilateral residence
 C. Individual residence
 D. Patrilocal residence
246. The first significant contribution to the study of kinship terms was made by _____ .
 A. Tylor B. Morgan
 C. Malinowski D. Redcliffe Brown.
247. The Practice of convade is reported from _____ .
 A. Khasi tribe B. Oraon tribe
 C. Jhangs D. Santhals
248. Genitor in Latin means _____.
 A. Biological father hood
 B. Sociological father hood
 C. Creator
 D. None of the above
249. Any Kin related to ego through primary Kin is called _____.
 A. secondary Kin B. indirect Kin
 C. tertiary Kin D. None of the above
250. In an avunculate system, maternal uncle's authority is known as _____.
 A. Avuncupotestality B. Maternal geniter
 C. Patri-matrimony D. None of the above
251. Kinship by nature is:
 A. always specific
 B. always unspecific
 C. never specific
 D. in some cases specific, while others not
252. One of the factor which has effected Kinship more these days is:
 A. economic pattern B. residence
 C. religion D. culture
253. Those kin, who branch out from main 'lineal kin' like uncles and cousin, are called _____.
 A. Collateral Kin B. Tertiary Kin
 C. Ulterine Kin D. Patrimatri lineal kin
254. _____ always prescribes some extent of inheritance of property.
 A. Rules of residence B. Descent
 C. Marriage D. Clan
255. Clan is basically an _____ group.
 A. exogamous B. endogamous
 C. indivisible D. None of the above
256. Those Kin who are related to each other directly through descent are called _____.
 A. agnatic Kin
 B. collateral Kin
 C. lineal Kin
 D. None of the above
257. The descendants of a common female ancestress are called:
 A. Cognates B. Agnates
 C. Uterine Kin D. Collateral Kin
258. Father is a _____ term in Kinship.
 A. Classificatory B. descriptive
 C. ambiguous D. much used
259. _____ is a bilateral consanguineal Kin group.
 A. Family B. Kindred
 C. Clan D. Lineage
260. If a common ancestor is the binder among a people, they are called _____.
 A. Agnates B. Cognates
 C. Sections D. Phratries
261. In which of the following tribes, clan does not exist?
 A. Kadar B. Nuer
 C. Oraon D. Santhal
262. Among the Kuki clans _____ is used for father's father, mother's wife brother's Son.
 A. hepu B. aja
 C. ani D. shi
263. _____ is usually associated with totemism.
 A. Lineage B. Clan
 C. Family D. Section
264. Primary Kin of the secondary Kin is called _____.
 A. secondary Kin B. tertiary Kin
 C. informal Kin D. indirect Kin
265. _____ term describes speaker's exact relationship.
 A. Descriptive B. Classificatory
 C. Exploratory D. Expressive
266. _____ is a kind of Kinship usages.
 A. Avoidance B. Promiscuity
 C. Incest Taboo D. Seduction
267. The practice of teknonymy is found among _____.
 A. Khasi tribe B. Oraon tribe
 C. Kadar tribe D. Santhal tribe
268. The most important characteristic of Kinship relationship:
 A. Between the members of a family.
 B. Created by bonds of blood.
 C. Of affection.
 D. Where the rule of head of family is preponderant

269. The System under which one term refers to only one system is known as:
 A. Classificatory B. Descriptive
 C. Biological D. None of the above
270. The bond between the blood relatives is called _____.
 A. Affinal Kinship B. Consanguineal Kinship
 C. Primary Kinship D. Secondary Kinship
271. If a person is related to 'ego' directly, then he is ego's _____.
 A. Secondary Kin B. Direct Kin
 C. Primary Kin D. First Kin
272. Which one of the following is not the basic rule of descent?
 A. Patrilineal B. Matrilineal
 C. Bilateral D. Hereditary
273. The primitive Kinship system is a _____ system.
 A. narrow range B. broad range
 C. flexible D. limited
274. Which one of the following falls under the category of tertiary Kinship?
 A. father of the daughter-in-law
 B. father of the wife
 C. father of the mother
 D. father of the uncle
275. The bond between the spouses and their relatives on the either side is called _____.
 A. Kinship B. Affinal Kinship
 C. Ritual Kinship D. Primary Kinship
276. Which among the following is not a Kinship relation?
 A. wife's brother B. sister's husband
 C. friend's wife D. father's mother
277. The instance of joking relationship has been reported from _____.
 A. Vedda tribe of Ceylon B. Nuers of Sudan
 C. Matrilineal hopi D. Andaman Islanders
278. According to Levistrauss, no society is _____, if by that, total neglect of one side in favour of the other is implied.
 A. Bilateral B. Unilateral
 C. Patrilineal D. Matrilineal
279. When in Kinship special role is given to father's sister, the system is known as:
 A. Amitate B. Couvade
 C. Avunclate D. Avoidance
280. The modern western kinship system is a _____ system.
 A. narrow range B. broad range
 C. limited D. flexible
281. _____ says that 'avoidance' is a mechanism to preserve peace.
 A. Tylor B. Turney-High
 C. Frazer D. Freud
282. Consanguineous Kinship is the one which is between:
 A. mother-in-law and father-in-law
 B. uncle and nephew
 C. husband and wife
 D. lover and beloved
283. Children of the same parents are called _____.
 A. off springs B. cousins
 C. brothers D. siblings
284. The relatives by marriage are called _____.
 A. tertiary Kin B. primary Kin
 C. secondary Kin D. affinal Kin
285. In our times one of the causes of weakness in Kinship is:
 A. heredity
 B. weakness in culturalist
 C. living away from the relatives
 D. losing effect of morality
286. The term 'matri-patrilocal residence' has been coined by:
 A. Murdock B. Tylor
 C. Malinowski D. Morgan
287. Ego's father's brother is ego's _____.
 A. Primary Kin B. Secondary Kin
 C. Tertiary D. None of the above
288. Which one of the following fall under the category of secondary Kinship?
 A. father and daughter
 B. mother and son
 C. mother and daughter
 D. mother-in-law and daughter-in-law
289. Which one of the following falls under the category of primary Kin?
 A. daughter and mother-in-law
 B. uncle and aunt.
 C. mother and daughter
 D. son-in-law and mother-in-law
290. Affinal Kinship indicates relationship between:
 A. sister and brother
 B. father and mother
 C. brother and brother
 D. mother-in-law and father-in-law
291. Which among the following is not a primary Kin?
 A. mother B. father
 C. uncle D. brother

292. Which among the following is a tertiary Kin?
 A. uncle (mama)
 B. wife of brother-in-law (sala)
 C. brother's son
 D. father
293. Which among the following is not a secondary Kin?
 A. wife of brother-in-law (sala)
 B. sister's husband
 C. brother's wife
 D. wife's brother
294. Which among the following is not included among the affinal kin?
 A. father-in-law
 B. mother-in-law
 C. brother-in-law
 D. younger sister
295. Where father's sister is given more respect than the mother, the relationships called:
 A. Couvade
 B. Amitate
 C. Avunculate
 D. Teknonymy
296. Usage of avoidance is common in some society, Which among the following comes under this category in our society?
 A. Jija-Sali relationship
 B. Dever-Bhabhi relationship
 C. Father-Sister relationship
 D. Son-in-law and Mother-in-law relationship
297. _____ is the rule or pattern by which the married couple establish residence with or quite near the parents of the groom.
 A. Matrilocal residence
 B. Rule of residence
 C. Patrilocal residence
 D. Patriliney
298. When the wife of a person calls her husband through son or daughter in Hindus society the system is known as that of:
 A. avoidance
 B. teknonymy
 C. couvade
 D. amitate
299. Find out the incorrect match:
 A. Tylor — Classificatory and descriptive Kinship terms.
 B. Pater — Social father hood.
 C. Avoidance — Son-in-law and mother-in-law
 D. Couvade — Khasi tribe
300. Which one of the following statements is not true about Kinship?
 A. it is universal
 B. it is recognised in every society
 C. relationship nomenclatures are uniform
 D. it is deep rooted in every society
301. _____ consists in making a husband lead the life of an invalid along with his wife when ever she gives birth to a child.
 A. Couvade
 B. Avunculate
 C. Amitate
 D. Avoidance
302. Kinship terms have been broadly divided into _____ .
 A. expressive and expansive
 B. latent and manifest
 C. classificatory and descriptive
 D. classificatory and exploratory
303. A _____ group is said to be a 'broad range' or 'narrow range', according to the number of persons it includes.
 A. family
 B. clan
 C. bilateral descent
 D. kinship
304. Which one of the following is not major task of kinship usage?
 A. it creates group
 B. it governs the role relationship between kins
 C. it provides guidelines for interaction between the persons
 D. it avoids social stratification
305. When a person is referred to as the father or the mother of his or her child, the Kinship usage is called _____ .
 A. amitate
 B. avoidance
 C. couvade
 D. teknonymy
306. In the world there are societies in which:
 A. only classificatory system is found
 B. only descriptive system is found
 C. none of above is found
 D. both are found
307. Find out the incorrect match:
 A. Unilinear con-anguineal Kin group – clan
 B. clan – Exogamy
 C. Unilateral descent – Kindred
 D. Matri-patrilocal residence – Murdock
308. A _____ consists of descendants in one live, either matrilineal or patrilineal. Who know their exact geneological relationship and who recognize obligations to one another.
 A. lineage
 B. class
 C. clan
 D. unilateral descent
309. According to Redcliffe Brown, action is a _____ but its members do not share a common residence.
 A. Unilateral group
 B. Affinal group
 C. Consanguineal group
 D. Collateral group
310. Which of the following statements is true?
 A. Affinal Kins are related by marriage
 B. In 'Amitate', father's sister is assigned a special role
 C. The principles by which ego's Consanguineal relatives are determined is known as rules of descent

- D. All the above statements are true
311. Who have pointed out the 'avoidance' is a social fact and must therefore have a social explanation?
A. Durkheim B. Redcliffe Brown
C. Malinowski D. Tylor
312. Which one of the following is not the advantage of rule of descent?
A. rights about inheritance of property are conveniently laid down
B. family feuds are easily settled
C. rules about sexual relations are laid down
D. rights of each person are defined
313. If in a kinship system, maternal uncle enjoys apreminent place in the life of his nephew and niece as a matter of convention, the kinship usage is called _____.
A. avunculate B. amitate
C. couvade D. matriline
314. Which one of the following statements about Kinship is not true?
A. it is usages create group of Kins
B. it creates relationship structure
C. it defines role of different relationships
D. it indicates expected behaviour of Kins
315. The principle or set of principles by which ego's consanguineal relatives are determined is technically known as:
A. rules of residence B. rules of kinship

A. Normative pattern B. Kinship usages
C. Kinterms D. Rules of descent
- C. rules of descent D. none of the above
316. Who of the following has said that "kinship systems are changing all the times. The change in structural parts are usually slow i.e. they usually emerge clearly in the course of generations"?
A. H.M. Johnson B. A. Dumont
C. Elliot and Merrill D. Burgess
317. Who of the following has classified kinship on the basis of classificatory system and descriptive system?
A. Murdock B. Morgan
C. Ginsberg D. Merton
318. Which one of the following is the advantage of rules of descent?
A. Net work of social positions is established
B. Kinship system is strengthened
C. Kinship hierarchy is established
D. Kinship and social relationships are linked
319. The system under which a person inherits some but not all of his father's consanguineal relatives is known:
A. patrilineal descent B. matrilineal descent
C. bilateral descent D. None of the above
320. Within each kin group, there are certain types of coactive behaviour patterns which exhibit a regularity, a more or less permanent definite structure. Such types of behaviour are called _____ .

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	C	A	A	B	C	B	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	D	C	A	C	D	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	C	D	A	D	B	D	C	A	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	D	C	A	A	A	C	B	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	C	A	A	A	B	C	A	B	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	D	D	D	A	D	C	B	A	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	B	A	A	B	A	A	C	D	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
B	C	B	A	C	D	D	D	B	B

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	B	A	A	B	D	A	A	A	C
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
D	D	A	B	D	D	D	A	D	C
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
D	D	B	D	A	A	C	A	A	A
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
D	D	D	A	B	B	D	A	B	C
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
D	B	B	A	C	D	A	B	D	B
131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
B	C	C	A	A	B	C	B	B	B
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
C	B	B	A	B	B	D	C	D	D
151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
C	C	B	D	D	A	B	D	D	B
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
B	D	D	D	D	B	A	A	D	B
171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
C	B	D	C	A	B	C	B	C	A
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
A	A	B	D	C	C	A	A	C	D
191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
A	C	B	A	A	C	D	A	A	D
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
C	C	D	C	B	A	B	D	C	B
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
A	A	A	A	D	A	A	B	A	C
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230
C	C	B	C	C	A	C	A	B	C
231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
A	A	A	A	A	D	D	D	D	B
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250
D	B	C	A	A	B	A	A	A	A
251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
D	B	A	B	A	C	C	B	B	B
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
A	A	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	B
271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
C	D	B	A	B	C	C	B	A	A
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290
B	B	D	D	C	A	B	D	C	D
291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
C	B	A	D	C	D	C	B	A	C
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
A	C	D	D	D	D	C	A	C	D
311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
B	B	A	C	C	A	B	C	C	B