

MCQS ON DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR, GENDER AND INHERITANCE

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of deviant behavior?

- A) Conformity
- B) Nonconformity
- C) Normality
- D) Acceptability

2. Which theory explains deviant behavior as a result of labeling?

- A) Conflict theory
- B) Functionalist theory
- C) Symbolic interaction theory
- D) Labeling theory

3. Which of the following is a form of formal social control?

- A) Social norms
- B) Laws
- C) Customs
- D) Traditions

4. What is the focus of secondary deviance?

- A) The individual's behavior
- B) The social reaction to the behavior
- C) The consequences of the behavior
- D) The causes of the behavior

5. What is deviant behavior?

- A) Behavior that conforms to social norms
- B) Behavior that deviates from social norms
- C) Behavior that is considered normal

D) Behavior that is acceptable

6. Which of the following is a form of deviant behavior?

A) Crime

B) Sin

C) Taboo

D) All of the above

7. What is the primary goal of social control mechanisms in addressing deviant behavior?

A) To punish deviants

B) To rehabilitate deviants

C) To maintain social order

D) To create deviants

8. Which theory explains deviant behavior as a result of anomie?

A) Conflict theory

B) Functionalist theory

C) Symbolic interaction theory

D) Merton's strain theory

9. Which of the following is a way of addressing deviant behavior?

A) Punishment

B) Rehabilitation

C) Social isolation

D) All of the above

10. What is the focus of primary deviance?

A) The individual's behavior

B) The social reaction to the behavior

C) The consequences of the behavior

D) The causes of the behavior

11. What is inheritance?

A) The process of passing on property after death

B) The process of passing on traits from parents to offspring

C) The process of passing on cultural values

D) The process of passing on social status

12. Which of the following is a form of inheritance in Ghana?

A) Matrilineal inheritance

B) Patrilineal inheritance

C) Bilineal inheritance

D) All of the above

13. What is the most common form of inheritance in Ghana?

A) Matrilineal inheritance

B) Patrilineal inheritance

C) Bilineal inheritance

D) Primogeniture

14. Which tribe in Ghana practices matrilineal inheritance?

A) Akan

B) Ewe

C) Ga

D) Hausa

15. What is the role of the family head in inheritance in Ghana?

A) To distribute property equally among family members

B) To inherit all the property

C) To mediate in property disputes

D) To perform rituals

16. Which of the following is a characteristic of Ghanaian inheritance?

A) Equal distribution of property

B) Primogeniture

C) Patrilineal inheritance

D) Matrilineal inheritance

17. What is the purpose of the customary inheritance system in Ghana?

A) To ensure equal distribution of property

B) To maintain family lineage

C) To avoid family conflicts

D) To follow Islamic or Christian inheritance laws

18. Which of the following is not a form of inheritance in Ghana?

A) Patrilineal inheritance

B) Matrilineal inheritance

C) Bilineal inheritance

D) Matriarchal inheritance

19. Who plays a key role in the distribution of property in Ghanaian inheritance?

A) Family head

B) Elder

C) Chief

D) Lawyer

20. What is the importance of inheritance in Ghanaian culture?

A) To ensure continuity of family lineage

B) To distribute property equally

C) To maintain social status

D) To follow religious laws

21. What is gender?

A) Biological differences between men and women

B) Social and cultural differences between men and women

C) A person's internal sense of being male or female

D) A person's physical characteristics

22. Which term refers to a person's internal sense of being male or female?

A) Gender

B) Sex

C) Gender identity

D) Sexual orientation

23. What is the difference between sex and gender?

A) Sex refers to biology, gender refers to social and cultural differences

B) Sex refers to social and cultural differences, gender refers to biology

C) Sex and gender are interchangeable terms

D) Sex is male or female, gender is masculine or feminine

24. Which term refers to a person who identifies as neither male nor female?

A) Agender

B) Genderqueer

C) Genderfluid

D) Transgender

25. What is patriarchy?

A) A system where women hold power

B) A system where men hold power

C) A system where power is shared equally

D) A system where gender does not matter

26. Which term refers to the social and cultural expectations associated with being male or female?

A) Gender roles

B) Gender identity

C) Gender expression

D) Gender socialization

27. What is gender socialization?

A) The process of learning gender roles

B) The process of learning gender identity

C) The process of learning gender expression

D) The process of unlearning gender

28. Which term refers to a person who identifies as a different gender than the one assigned at birth?

A) Transgender

B) Genderqueer

C) Genderfluid

D) Agender

29. What is feminism?

A) A movement that advocates for women's rights

B) A movement that advocates for men's rights

C) A movement that advocates for gender equality

D) A movement that advocates for gender inequality

30. Which term refers to the process of challenging traditional gender roles and expectations?

A) Gender liberation

B) Gender equality

C) Gender challenge

D) Gender subversion