

ОНТҮСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
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CONTROL AND MEASURING TOOLS

Technical specification and test tasks (questions on the tickets for the final assessment or other tasks) for the final assessment 1 (2) or midterm assessment

Discipline Code: “Socio – political knowledge” (political science - Polit 1102, sociology - Sociol 1102, cultural studies - Kultur 1102, psychology - Psih 1102)

Discipline: "Sociology & Political science"

EP's name: MSPZ 1102

Study hours & credits: 240 (8)

Study year & semester: 1/1

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 Minutes of the meeting № 1


 Nurzhanbayeva Zh.O.
 Date: 27.08.2025

Head of Department
 “Social and Humanitarian
 disciplines”
 Minutes of the meeting № 1


 Ashirov Sh.A.
 Date: 27.08.2025

Shymkent, 2025

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Characteristics of test assignments in "Sociology and political science" for students majoring in 6B10101 "Medicine"

- 1. Purpose of preparation:** The test is intended for midterm assessment of 2nd year students in the specialty 6B10101 "Medicine"
- 2. Purpose:** Assessment of students' academic achievements in the amount of 4 credits in accordance with the program for the subject "Sociology and political science".
- 3. Content and plan of the test:** Difficulties are divided into levels of memorization (level A) - (30%), understanding (level c) - (60%) and application (level C) - (10%). The tests include educational materials on the following sections and topic.

#	Theme	Number of questions/tasks		
		Knowledge	Understanding	Application
1	Sociology in understanding the social world. Introduction to sociology. Sociological theory. Sociological research.	30	60	10
2	Social structure and stratification of society. Socialization and identity. Family and modernity. Deviation, crime and social control.	15	28	5
3	Religion, culture and societies. Sociology of ethnicity and nation. Education and social inequality.	15	28	2
4	Mass media, technology and society. Economy, globalization and labor.	14	28	5
5	Population, urbanization and social movements.	14	28	2
6	Political science as a science and academic discipline. The main stages of formation and development of political science. Politics in the system of public life.	14	28	5
7	Political science as a science and academic discipline. The main stages of formation and development of political science. Politics in the	14	28	5

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	system of public life.			
8	State and civil society. Political regimes. Electoral systems and elections.	7	15	5
9	Political parties, party systems and socio-political movements. Political culture and behavior. Political consciousness and political ideology.	7	15	5
10	Political development and modernization. Political conflicts and crises. World politics and modern international relations.	14	30	10

<question>The object of sociology research:

<variant>society

<variant>policy

<variant>economy

<variant>forms of consciousness

<variant>religion

<question>Microsociological research object:

<variant>personality, small social groups

<variant>large social systems

<variant>social organizations, institutions

<variant>research methods

<variant>cultural theory

<question>The first direction in sociology:

<variant>positivism

<variant>materialism

<variant>idealism

<variant>internationalism

<variant>marxism

<question>The scientist who divided sociology into social statics and social dynamics.

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>H.Spencer

<variant>J.Habermas

<variant>R.Millet

<variant>M.Weber

<question>Representative of the structural-functional school.

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>R.Merton

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<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>K.Popper

<question>Translated from the Latin language the term “institute” means:

<variant>installation, arrangement, device

<variant>policy

<variant>service

<variant>religion

<variant>economy

<question>First social institution:

<variant>family and marriage

<variant>policy

<variant>economy

<variant>state

<variant>religion

<question>Social stratification:

<variant>concept that defines the forms of social inequality

<variant>transition of an individual from one community to another

<variant>process describing a woman's condition

<variant>process of disintegration and impoverishment

<variant>resettlement process

<question>The scientist who coined the term social mobility in 1927:

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>R.Darendorf

<variant>N.Berdyayev

<variant>A.Shiels

<variant>R.Park

<question>The main political institution of power:

<variant>state

<variant>society

<variant>community

<variant>group

<variant>nation

<question>The meaning of the “democracy” concept:

<variant>popular power

<variant>monarch power

<variant>group power

<variant>autocracy

<variant>theocracy

<question>Politics is life in a high sense, and life is politics which he highly valued:

<variant>O.Spengler

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>V.I.Lenin

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<question>Main branches of government:

<variant>legislative, judicial and executive

<variant>legislative and executive

<variant>executive and judicial

<variant>legislative and judicial

<variant>judicial, industrial and executive

<question>The largest social organization in society:

<variant>state

<variant>bureaucracy

<variant>informal group

<variant>crowd of humanity

<variant>classes

<question>The word "Culture" in translation from Arabic means:

<variant>city, urban

<variant>village

<variant>household management

<variant>building a shelter

<variant>nature, natural environment

<question>Key elements of culture:

<variant>language, values, traditions

<variant>various branches of science

<variant>ecology

<variant>history and ethnology

<variant>life

<question>Specificity of a national culture:

<variant>repeatability

<variant>variety

<variant>complexity

<variant>stability

<variant>link to experience

<question>The scientist who defined culture as something which distinguishes humans from animals.

<variant>M. Weber

<variant>R. Linton

<variant>H. Becker

<variant>P. Sorokin

<variant>O. Spengler

<question>A concept that intersects with the concepts of "civilization", "socio-economic formation" and "global regional studies".

<variant>culture

<variant>religion

<variant>life

<variant>society

<variant>nation

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<question>Determinant of the prestige of education:

<variant>public recognition of the importance of education

<variant>level of material reward

<variant>level of moral satisfaction

<variant>material support of education

<variant>community, free knowledge

<question>Contributes to the formation of public opinion, first of all:

<variant>media

<variant>climate

<variant>residential building

<variant>nation

<variant>clan-tribe

<question>The respondent is that who:

<variant>responding to the questionnaire

<variant>test type

<variant>control driver

<variant>hypothesis creator

<variant>conducting experiment

<question>How many parts does the structure of a research program consist of?

<variant>3

<variant>2

<variant>5

<variant>6

<variant>1

<question>The main ways of development of society:

<variant>evolutionary and revolutionary

<variant>revolutionary and reformist

<variant>evolutionary and reformist

<variant>reformist and institutional

<variant>institutional and instrumental

<question>Teaching about values:

<variant> Axiology

<variant> Ontology

<variant> Culturology

<variant> Anomy

<variant> Revolution

<question> Development of a sociological research program begins with:

<variant>problem analysis

<variant>questionnaire

<variant>focus group

<variant>interview

<variant>programs

<question>Patriarchy:

<variant>family system in which the father or husband has power

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<variant>family system in which the wife or mother is the leader

<variant>family system in which wife and husband are equal

<variant>family system in which children have power

<variant>challenging authority

<question>Marriage of one man to one woman define as:

<variant>Monogamy

<variant>Polyandry

<variant>Polygamy

<variant>Polygyny

<variant>Endogamy

<question>An egalitarian family:

<variant>equal division of powers between husband and wife

<variant>where power belongs to the husband

<variant>where power belongs to the wife

<variant>where power belongs to the older generation

<variant>when power is transferred to all family members

<question>Monogamous marriage:

<variant>marriage of one man to one woman

<variant>marriage of one man to several women

<variant>marriage of one woman to several men

<variant>tribal marriage

<variant>marriage outside the clan

<question>Determination of families from different social classes.

<variant>endogamous

<variant>matriarchal

<variant>homogeneous

<variant>heterogeneous

<variant>distant

<question>A husband marries a close relative of a deceased wife.

<variant>levirate

<variant>polyandry

<variant>monogamous

<variant>polygamy

<variant>monogamy

<question>The goal of sociology is to study the social actions of individuals according to:

<variant>M. Weber

<variant>G.-H.Meade

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>A.Comte

<question>Objective form of collection, distribution, storage of information:

<variant>language

<variant>experience

<variant>cognition

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<variant>thinking

<variant>mail

<question>In what society, according to M. Weber, the rational principle of the action among individuals is substantiated?

<variant>traditional

<variant>agrarian

<variant>production

<variant>modernist

<variant>real

<question>A quantitative and systematic study of the document:

<variant>content analysis

<variant>interview

<variant>control

<variant>experiment

<variant>poll

<question>According to E. Durkheim, the main social activity of religion:

<variant>define by increased collaboration between members of the community

<variant>community feedback

<variant>decreases solidarity

<variant>negatively affects to youth

<variant>it does not harm anyone

<question>The scientist who developed the concept of a post-industrial society.

<variant>D.Bell

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>G.-H.Mead

<variant>P.Berger

<variant>H.Spencer

<question>Author of the "Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism":

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>G.-H.Mead

<variant>N.Smelser

<question>A term defining the structured social inequality.

<variant>social stratification

<variant>social mobility

<variant>social information

<variant>social explosion

<variant>social division

<question>The author of "Suicide":

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>E.Mayo

<variant>G.Tarde

<variant>R.Merton

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<variant>A.Schütz

<question>Anomy means:

<variant>lack of order in general meaning

<variant>community solidarity

<variant>social adaptation

<variant>conflict

<variant>interaction

<question>Marxist sociological theory had been developed in many countries, especially more strongly:

<variant>USSR

<variant>USA

<variant>Germany

<variant>Japan

<variant>Mongolia

<question>That religion according to M. Weber contributed to the development of capitalism.

<variant>Protestantism

<variant>Islam

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Orthodoxy

<variant>Taoism

<question>The main direction of a social development of the nomadic Kazakh society by Y.Altynsarın:

<variant>spreading education in the country

<variant>industrial development

<variant>forming a working class

<variant>development of the capitalist market

<variant>development of the communist market

<question>The scientist who coined the term social mobility in 1927:

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>R.Dahrendorf

<variant>N.Berdyayev

<variant>E.Shields

<variant>R.Merton

<question>The term "Individual" is translated from Latin as:

<variant>indivisible, final

<variant>visual reflection

<variant>generally I will do

<variant>strong, capable

<variant>soul, spirit

<question>The socialization process is:

<variant>individual assimilation of certain orders, social norms and values

<variant>change in the innate qualities of a person

<variant>performing specific roles

<variant>improvement of the individual's living conditions

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<variant>individual involvement in community service

<question>The socialization process ends:

<variant>when socialization continues throughout the life of the individual without completion

<variant>in the youth

<variant>in the middle age

<variant>in the childhood

<variant>in retirement age

<question>Who asserted that human physical properties cause a deviation.

<variant>W.Sheldon

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>R.Merton

<question>The recognition by the people of the dominant political:

<variant>legitimacy

<variant>frustration

<variant>bureaucracy

<variant>verification

<variant>assimilation

<question>A sociological approach that studies the problems of fertility, mortality and migration related to human activities.

<variant>demographic

<variant>psychological

<variant>cultural

<variant>collective

<variant>interactionist

<question>The name of the sociological level, reflecting a variety of schools, theories, directions and explaining the specifics of social development from the point of view their own positions.

<variant>theoretical sociology

<variant>microsociality

<variant>macrosocial

<variant>applied sociology

<variant>empirical

<question>Which of the following elements does not apply to the theoretical level of a sociological knowledge?

<variant>statistics

<variant>sociological theories

<variant>forecasts

<variant>typology

<variant>concepts and categories

<question>The scientist who introduced the term "socio-economic formation" into a science.

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Comte

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<variant>M. Weber

<variant>J.-J. Rousseau

<variant>Ch. Fourier

<question>The sociologist who argued that sociology is the science of social facts.

<variant>E. Durkheim

<variant>R. Merton

<variant>M. Weber

<variant>T. Parsons

<variant>A. Giddens

<question>K. Marx proposed a type of classification of society.

<variant>law of formational development of society

<variant>analysis of the civilization of society

<variant>three-stage development law

<variant>types of open and closed society

<variant>traditional, industrial society

<question>The main goal of social institutions:

<variant>to meet the needs of society and make society more sustainable

<variant>radical change in society

<variant>graduate certification and employment

<variant>solution of issues of international importance

<variant>bringing society to crisis

<question>The sphere that satisfies the material needs of people is:

<variant>economic sphere

<variant>social sphere

<variant>political sphere

<variant>spiritual realm

<variant>cultural domain

<question>The area responsible for the well-being of a person in society.

<variant>social sphere

<variant>economic sphere

<variant>political sphere

<variant>spiritual realm

<variant>cultural domain

<question>Historically established stable forms of organizing joint activities of people.

<variant>social institution

<variant>social organization

<variant>social group

<variant>social system

<variant>social management

<question>The process of defining and approving social statuses and roles, norms and rules.

<variant>institutionalization

<variant>self-regulation

<variant>learning

<variant>interiorization

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<variant>socialization

<question>A set of unidirectional and repetitive social actions that produce results.

<variant>social process

<variant>social shifts

<variant>social impact

<variant>social change

<variant>social action

<question>Activity of social institutions that regulate the relationship of members of society.

<variant>regulatory

<variant>integration

<variant>broadcast

<variant>communicative

<variant>affirmation and reproduction of social relations

<question>Acceptance by an individual or a group of cultural norms, values and standards of action of a new environment.

<variant>adaptation

<variant>cooperation

<variant>patience

<variant>submission

<variant>agreement

<question>Social structure is:

<variant>stable connections of elements in a social system, social connections and relationships

<variant>element set

<variant>a set of phenomena and processes in society

<variant>set of individuals in a society

<variant>social positions and statuses

<question>The core of social structure according to Marxist theory:

<variant>classes

<variant>social communities

<variant>social organizations

<variant>social groups

<variant>social institutions

<question>The theory of society's social structure by P. Sorokin.

<variant>social stratification

<variant>social integration

<variant>social disposition

<variant>social orientation

<variant>social interests

<question>The "strata" concept has come into sociology from:

<variant>geology

<variant>biology

<variant>chemistry

<variant>history

<variant>archeology

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<question>The name of the process of assimilation by a person of new values, knowledge, roles, skills instead of the previous ones.

<variant>resocialization

<variant>parenting

<variant>lack of socialization

<variant>institutionalization

<variant>alignment

<question>Socialization agent means:

<variant>personality

<variant>directional side of the socialization process

<variant>implementing the socialization process

<variant>research team

<variant>socialization

<question>A set of facts, mechanisms and processes that induce an individual to take certain actions.

<variant>motivation

<variant>social interaction

<variant>target

<variant>social connection

<variant>social partnership

<question>An extreme form of deviant behavior:

<variant>crime

<variant>addiction

<variant>execution

<variant>alcoholism

<variant>toxic teamsk

<question>This work is devoted to sociology of deviant behavior abroad.

<variant>E.Durkheim "Suicide"

<variant>F.Toennis "Community and Society"

<variant>T.Parsons "The structure of social action"

<variant>M.Weber "Basic sociological concepts"

<variant>T.Hobbes "Leviathan"

<question>The emergence of the family as a social institution.

<variant>primeval times

<variant>new time

<variant>middle ages

<variant>antique era

<variant>modernity

<question>Family is:

<variant>the basis of marriage and consanguinity, united by a common life

<variant>relationship between husband and wife, parents and children

<variant>a united group of people who love each other

<variant>ancestors are one group of people, descendant

<variant>group of people living together, contacts

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<question>Main function of the family:

<variant>reproductive (procreation)

<variant>communicative

<variant>take a vacation

<variant>social control

<variant>economic

<question>Family is classified by power structure as:

<variant>egalitarian and authoritarian

<variant>simple and complex

<variant>socially homogeneous and socially heterogeneous

<variant>partnership and authoritarianism

<variant>patriarchal and egalitarian

<question>This function of the family ensures good relations of its members with other people close to them.

<variant>communicative

<variant>reproductive

<variant>economic

<variant>educational

<variant>recreation

<question>Determination of goals, objectives, methods, means of collecting initial information, its processing and analysis is (are):

<variant>stages of sociological research

<variant>sociological research procedure

<variant>types of sociological research

<variant>types of case studies

<variant>paths of sociological research

<question>An organizational document based on a set of methods related to the generality of the problem being solved.

<variant>method

<variant>analysis

<variant>methodology

<variant>procedure

<variant>technique

<question>Non-sociological method:

<variant>tariff

<variant>poll

<variant>control

<variant>document analysis

<variant>experiment

<question>The name of a set of principles, norms, methods of practical activity and cognition.

<variant>sociological research methodology

<variant>case study procedure

<variant>sociological research method

<variant>case study approach

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<variant>case study tool

<question>If there are no answers to a question in the questionnaire and the respondent writes the answer himself, this is:

<variant>open question

<variant>closed question

<variant>dichotomous questions

<variant>big question

<variant>an intentionally asked question

<question>A person participating in empirical research as a source of oral and written information is:

<variant>respondent

<variant>sociologist

<variant>political commentator

<variant>journalist

<variant>publicist

<question>Interviews and questionnaires refer to:

<variant>poll

<variant>control

<variant>experiment

<variant>sorting

<variant>document parsing method

<question>Social, economic and legal form of suppression of people:

<variant>slavery

<variant>estates

<variant>class

<variant>clan

<variant>ulus

<question>The name of a set of actions that must be performed by a person who has assigned this status in the social system.

<variant>social role

<variant>social place

<variant>social action

<variant>social position

<variant>social performance

<question>The main reason for deviant behavior in society.

<variant>economic relations

<variant>political relations

<variant>social relationships

<variant>family relationships

<variant>an appropriate relationship

<question>According to crime research, between criminal nature and labor:

<variant>no direct link

<variant>no connection

<variant>there is a minor relationship

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<variant>has a close relationship

<variant>a randomly formed relationship exists

<question>Internal tension is defined for the following reasons:

<variant>contradictions of the moral consciousness of individual

<variant>with a separation of values from each other

<variant>through conflicts of various moral systems

<variant>through conflicts of various moral systems

<variant>discrepancy between individual cultural levels of people

<question>Which of the following is not a document?

<variant>material cultural objects

<variant>articles on sites

<variant>scientific publications

<variant>empirical data archives

<variant>statistical reports

<question>Population census materials belong to:

<variant>statistical documents

<variant>archival material

<variant>for biographical materials

<variant>unofficial materials

<variant>historical documents

<question>Factor influencing targeted socialization:

<variant>parenting

<variant>family

<variant>education

<variant>friends

<variant>school

<question>A term introduced by M. Weber into political sociology:

<variant>legitimacy

<variant>reputation

<variant>forecast

<variant>technocracy

<variant>manual

<question>Collective consciousness according to E. Durkheim:

<variant>aggregate of shared beliefs and feelings

<variant>object of psychology cognition

<variant>laws of development of society

<variant>social knowledge system

<variant>religious movements

<question>Indicate the main class-forming feature:

<variant>communication equipment production

<variant>place of the class in the production system

<variant>success criteria

<variant>role in work organization

<variant>vertical stratification in power structures

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<question>COVID-19 Impact Learning System:

<variant>online

<variant>offline

<variant>closed

<variant>open

<variant>ecosystem

<question>Migration is ... mobility.

<variant>territorial

<variant>gender

<variant>professional

<variant>ethnic

<variant>age specificity

<question>In Weber's understanding, an unusual feature of bureaucracy:

<variant>latency

<variant>showiness

<variant>hierarchy

<variant>rule system

<variant>kindness (impersonality)

<question>Hotspot of COVID-19 pandemic outbreak:

<variant>Wuhan

<variant>Beijing

<variant>Tokyo

<variant>Mexico City

<variant>Paris

<question>A concept used to describe the change in a social community of the social structure:

<variant>social mobility

<variant>social stratification

<variant>social role

<variant>social status

<variant>migration

<question>Where the negative effects of the pandemic COVID-19 are most noticeable?

<variant>tourism

<variant>industry

<variant>mechanical engineering

<variant>light industry

<variant>agrarian

<question>A concept that did not exist in the history of sociology:

<variant>metaphysical idealism

<variant>alternative logic

<variant>understanding sociology

<variant>positivism

<variant>upgrade

<question>Model of the future society:

<variant>Civil Society

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<variant>Anglo-Saxon

<variant>Asian

<variant>New Turkic

<variant>Russian

<question>The science of general specific laws of the functioning and development of society:

<variant>sociology

<variant>political science

<variant>psychology

<variant>history

<variant>philosophy

<question>Relationships between communities of people:

<variant>social life

<variant>social system

<variant>political relations

<variant>economic ties

<variant>human behavior

<question>R.Aron called a philosopher in sociology and a sociologist in philosophy.

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>H.Spencer

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>The first direction in sociology:

<variant>positivism

<variant>materialism

<variant>idealism

<variant>internationalism

<variant>marxism

<question>The following scholar advocated the revolutionary path of development of society.

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>A.Bebel

<variant>D.Riccardo

<question>Founder of "Social Darwinism":

<variant>H.Spencer

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>J.-J.Rousseau

<variant>Ch.Fourier

<question>N.Mikhailovsky as a representative of ... sociology in Russia.

<variant>subjective

<variant>objective

<variant>structuralism

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<variant>scientism

<variant>empiricism

<question>Theoretical ... explores the general theory of society.

<variant>sociology

<variant>microeconomics

<variant>political science

<variant>macrosociology

<variant>empiricism

<question>Microsociology focuses on the social sphere of ... between the people.

<variant>interactions

<variant>priority

<variant>applied sociology

<variant>positive political science

<variant> ideal types

<question>Sh.Walikhanov defined contemporary Kazakh society as a ... society.

<variant>patriarchal - feudal

<variant>slave

<variant>bourgeois capitalist

<variant>communist

<variant>postindustrial

<question>Inborn human status.

<variant>queen

<variant>wife

<variant>unemployed

<variant>banker

<variant>student

<question>Reasons for lagging of Kazakh society behind the advanced civilization Y.

Altynsarin saw in:

<variant>lagging behind in enlightenment among Kazakhs

<variant>livestock routine

<variant>lack of developed industry

<variant>preserving patriarchal-feudal society

<variant>no foreign investment

<question>A.Baitursynov divided the Kazakh society into:

<variant>bays, middle peasants and poor

<variant>bourgeoisie, feudal lords, poor

<variant>landlords, farm laborers, workers

<variant>workers, capitalists, bays

<variant>peasantry, kulaks, landlords

<question>Abai explained the reason for social injustice in society as:

<variant>dividing society into rich and poor

<variant>icy (jute), washed

<variant>tribal strife

<variant>inaction of adopted laws, customs and traditions

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<variant>lagging behind science, education, culture

<question>Abay's contribution to the improvement of the customary law of Kazakhs'.

<variant>drawing up rules of conduct

<variant>family improvement

<variant>introduction of the amengery institute

<variant>strengthening inter-union relations

<variant>law drafting

<question>Author of the theory of social interaction (interaction):

<variant>G.-H.Mead

<variant>J.-E.Ladberg

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>A.Gastev

<variant>R.Merton

<question>The main ways of development of society:

<variant>combination of evolutionary and revolutionary

<variant>revolutionary and pre-revolutionary

<variant>evolutionary

<variant>reformist

<variant>hopping

<question>Stated that revolution is a "locomotive of history".

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>G.Plekhanov

<question>Revolution:

<variant>change in the development of society

<variant>change of political regime and leader

<variant>coup by a group of persons

<variant>transition to slavery

<variant>patriarchal order

<question>Evolution:

<variant>gradual change in society

<variant>change of political regime and leader

<variant>coup by a group of persons

<variant>transition to slavery

<variant>patriarchal order

<question>A society that has a territory of residence, material and cultural values is define as:

<variant>social community

<variant>social group

<variant>state

<variant>social layer

<variant>social system

<question>General questions of the theory of society were developed in the works of:

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<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>P.Florensky

<variant>N.Berdyaev

<question>One of the most important driving forces behind the activity of any social object is define as:

<variant>social interest

<variant>social community

<variant>social progress

<variant>social group

<variant>social value

<question>Primary agent of social interaction and relationships:

<variant>personality

<variant>society

<variant>state

<variant>genus

<variant>herd

<question>Personality:

<variant>outcome of individual development

<variant>biological creature

<variant>immoral person

<variant>deviant

<variant>optimist

<question>A personality is characterized by:

<variant>independence from society

<variant>integrity of human qualities

<variant>vigorous activity

<variant>social behavior

<variant>dependence on society

<question>The role of the individual in the social system.

<variant>status

<variant>location

<variant>position

<variant>disposition

<variant>independence

<question>Social connections and social composition:

<variant>social structure

<variant>social system

<variant>society

<variant>state

<variant>status

<question>The core of social structure according to Marxist theory:

<variant>various classes

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<variant>social strata

<variant>social systems

<variant>youth groups

<variant>interclass structure

<question>Social group:

<variant>people in the same social position

<variant>the aggregate of all social groups

<variant>universal political institution

<variant>family

<variant>youth

<question>Social mobility is a change of:

<variant>social status

<variant>profession prestige

<variant>power level

<variant>open society

<variant>religious positions

<question>Author of the theory of social conflict.

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>Social organization is based on:

<variant>division of labor by functional basis

<variant>changes in an individual's social status

<variant>changes in the degree of openness of society

<variant>social community

<variant>clash of opinions

<question>Types of organizations:

<variant>formal and informal

<variant>specialized and non-specialized

<variant>unidirectional and bi-directional

<variant>effective and ineffective

<variant>bulk and non-bulk

<question>The formal organization:

<variant>method based on social connections

<variant>production efficiency

<variant>prevailing interaction of norms

<variant>uniformity of the system

<variant>industrial relations

<question>The division of labor appears as a system of statuses.

<variant>posts

<variant>roles

<variant>social grades

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<variant>regulators

<variant>social communities

<question>He considered bureaucracy as a positive perspective of the historical process.

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>A.Goldberg

<variant>V.Yadov

<variant>A.Prigozhin

<question>Large social organization of society:

<variant>state

<variant>human flock

<variant>informal group

<variant>bureaucracy

<variant>class

<question>Loss of an objective belonging to a given social group by a person without access to another is defined as:

<variant>marginalization

<variant>social institution

<variant>social layer

<variant>social group

<variant>social progress

<question>Ethnicity:

<variant>social community

<variant>community organization

<variant>work team

<variant>institute

<variant>community

<question>Nation:

<variant>people associated with a common territory, language and traditions

<variant>different people living in the same territory

<variant>people who share a common bond

<variant>professional interests and skills

<variant>relationship to means of production

<question>Ethnicity can be called a community.

<variant>nationality

<variant>nation

<variant>sect

<variant>religiosity

<variant>language

<question>The constituent elements of an ethnos:

<variant>tribe, ethnicity, nation

<variant>classes, layers, groups

<variant>stratum, race, collective

<variant>family, state, party

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<variant>social movements

<question>Paradigms of Sociology:

<variant>society as an integral social reality

<variant>relationship between social and natural phenomena

<variant>social action concept

<variant>structural paradigms

<variant>functionalism and realism

<question>The first sociologist:

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>Plato

<question>The first sociological work of A. Comte:

<variant>"Course in Positive Philosophy"

<variant>"Origin of the family, private property and state"

<variant>"Politics"

<variant>"Capital"

<variant>"Sovereign"

<question>The first direction in sociology:

<variant>positivism

<variant>idealism

<variant>materialism

<variant>internationalism

<variant>Marxism

<question>The revolutionary path of development of society was supported by:

<variant>K.Marx, F.Engels

<variant>M.Weber, K.Marx

<variant>P.Sorokin, N.Berdyayev

<variant>A.Bebel, J.Fichte

<variant>D.Ricardo, J.-J.Rousseau

<question>Founder of "Social Darwinism":

<variant>H.Spencer

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>J.-J.Russo

<variant>Ch.Fourier

<question>P.Sorokin as author of the concept.

<variant>social stratification and mobility

<variant>historical materialism

<variant>dialectical materialism

<variant>theories of cultural-historical types of society

<variant>subjective idealism

<question>Sh.Walikhanov the Kazakh society defined as:

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<variant>patriarchal-feudal

<variant>slavery

<variant>capitalist-bourgeois

<variant>communist

<variant>post-industrial

<question>Social statistics pioneer:

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>F.Engels

<question>Empirical sociology as an independent direction has established itself in:

<variant>USA

<variant>Russia

<variant>USSR

<variant>Germany

<variant>China

<question>Does not apply to the scale of social stratification.

<variant>culture

<variant>income

<variant>education

<variant>glory

<variant>power

<question>The transition of a person or group from one social position to another:

<variant>social mobility

<variant>social change

<variant>stratification

<variant>migration

<variant>marginality

<question>The main ways of development of society:

<variant>combination of evolutionary and revolutionary

<variant>combination of reformist and ethical

<variant>evolutionary

<variant>traditional

<variant>hopping

<question>Who stated that "Revolution is a "Locomotive of history"?

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>G.Plekhanov

<question>Classes in Plato's Ideal Society:

<variant>sages, warriors, artisans and peasants

<variant>warriors, tillers

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<variant>aristocracy, middle class, pastoralists

<variant>middle class, proletariat

<variant>peasants, warriors

<question>Classes in an ideal society according to Aristotle:

<variant>aristocracy, middle class

<variant>sages, warriors, artisans, peasants

<variant>middle class, pastoralists

<variant>proletariat, warriors

<variant>warriors, tillers

<question>Among social institutions, the primary one is:

<variant>family

<variant>economic

<variant>political

<variant>religious

<variant>institute of morality

<question>Primary agent of social interaction and relationships:

<variant>individual

<variant>society

<variant>state

<variant>genus

<variant>institute

<question>Personality as a subject of social relations is characterized by:

<variant>autonomy

<variant>activity

<variant>regulation of social behavior

<variant>integrity of qualities

<variant>tolerance

<question>A collection of people who are united by mutual sympathies or activities.

<variant>society

<variant>social layer

<variant>social group

<variant>social community

<variant>state

<question>The place of individual in the social system:

<variant>status

<variant>role

<variant>independence

<variant>social status

<variant>personality disposition

<question>Social connections and social composition:

<variant>structure

<variant>system

<variant>society

<variant>state

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<variant>status

<question>Social structure:

<variant>linking social elements

<variant>social connections

<variant>clash of opinions

<variant>opposite of views

<variant>social conflicts

<question>The basis of the social structure of society according to Marxist theory.

<variant>classes

<variant>layers

<variant>racess

<variant>social groups

<variant>interclass layer

<question>Social organization arises on the basis of the division of labor on ... basis.

<variant>functional

<variant>individual

<variant>open

<variant>social

<variant>opposite

<question>The economic status of a person:

<variant>director

<variant>girl

<variant>husband

<variant>neighbour

<variant>Krishnait

<question>Community's unit:

<variant>family

<variant>advocacy

<variant>property

<variant>power

<variant>education

<question>Macrosociology:

<variant>large social systems

<variant>interpersonal behavior of people

<variant>personality structure

<variant>individual behavior

<variant>social community

<question>Socialization:

<variant>individual's assimilation of patterns of behavior

<variant>change in innate properties of a person

<variant>performing a social role

<variant>individual activity

<variant>deviant behavior

<question>Personal assimilation of patterns of behavior:

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- <variant>socialization
- <variant>institutionalization
- <variant>passivity
- <variant>activity
- <variant>deviance
- <question>Tolerance to someone else's way of life, behavior, customs, feelings.
- <variant>tolerance
- <variant>conformism
- <variant>empathy
- <variant>adaptation
- <variant>assimilation
- <question>T.Parsons' direction:
- <variant>structural functionalism
- <variant>agnosticism
- <variant>symbolic interactionism
- <variant>abstraction
- <variant>positivism
- <question>Society:
- <variant>the totality of all interactions and forms of uniting people
- <variant>population residing in a specific area
- <variant>community of individuals
- <variant>group of people
- <variant>classes and groups
- <question>The subject of sociology studies:
- <variant>social relations
- <variant>political movements
- <variant>public conscience
- <variant>culture
- <variant>individuals
- <question>Poll using questions:
- <variant>questionnaire
- <variant>interview
- <variant>observation
- <variant>research
- <variant>registration
- <question>Developing a case study program begins with:
- <variant>problem statement
- <variant>of conducting a survey
- <variant>parsing document
- <variant>interview
- <variant>questionnaires
- <question>Founder of the biological (organic) direction in sociology:
- <variant>H.Spencer
- <variant>A.Comte

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<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>T.Parsons

<question>The growth of new knowledge in various spheres of social life is provided by ... function:

<variant>cognitive

<variant>practical

<variant>critical

<variant>predictive

<variant>ideological

<question>Social norm:

<variant>acceptable behavior in society

<variant>job descriptions

<variant>social indicators

<variant>human relationships

<variant>legislative act

<question>Subculture:

<variant>set of symbols and behavior patterns

<variant>unwritten rules

<variant>elements of cultural heritage

<variant>measure of due behavior

<variant>prescribed rules

<question>"Levels of scientific knowledge":

<variant>empiricism and theory

<variant>logic and truth

<variant>knowledge and ignorance

<variant>invention of philosophers

<variant>mathematics and mechanics

<question>... talked about the detrimental effects of population growth.

<variant>T.Malthus

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>T.Marshall

<question>Identifying an individual with another person.

<variant>identification

<variant>customization

<variant>voluntarism

<variant>socialization

<variant>communication

<question>The revolutionary path of development of society was supported by:

<variant>K.Marx, F.Engels

<variant>M.Weber, K.Marx

<variant>P.Sorokin, N.Berdyayev

<variant>A.Bebel, J.Fichte

<variant>D.Ricardo, J.-J.Rousseau

<question>Founder of "Social Darwinism":

<variant>H.Spencer

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>J.-J.Rousseau

<variant>Ch.Fourier

<question>P.Sorokin as an author of the concept.

<variant>social stratification and mobility

<variant>of historical materialism

<variant>of dialectical materialism

<variant>theories of cultural-historical types of society

<variant>of subjective idealism

<question>A form of government in which power is concentrated in one person:

<variant>monarchy

<variant>ochlocracy

<variant>technocracy

<variant>aristocracy

<variant>theocracy

<question>Demographics:

<variant>population

<variant>economy

<variant>behavior

<variant>development

<variant>belief

<question>Urban growth:

<variant>urbanization

<variant>centralization

<variant>migration

<variant>differentiation

<variant>classification

<question>Resettlement of the population:

<variant>migration

<variant>centralization

<variant>urbanization

<variant>differentiation

<variant>classification

<question>Social community:

<variant>collection of individuals

<variant>sum of individuals and social groups

<variant>speculative abstraction

<variant>experimental education

<variant>demographic group

<question>Founder of biological theory:

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<variant>H.Spencer

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>V.Pareto

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>G.Tarde

<question>Basic sociological laws:

<variant>social statics and social dynamics

<variant>functions creating the system

<variant>struggle for existence

<variant>psychological position

<variant>social product

<question>A. Comte's theory of social development law:

<variant>three steps

<variant>structure of society

<variant>classification of sciences

<variant>instincts

<variant>imitation

<question>The founder of the psychological direction:

<variant>G.Tarde

<variant>H.Spencer

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>P.Sorokin

<question>Affinity:

<variant>blood unity relationship

<variant>set of roles corresponding to a status

<variant>age-related wishes

<variant>relationship system

<variant>personality socialization

<question>The totality of people living in a given area:

<variant>population

<variant>assimilation

<variant>discrimination

<variant>urbanization

<variant>migration

<question>Patriarchy:

<variant>male power

<variant>the leader is a woman

<variant>equality of spouses

<variant>power of children

<variant>council of elders

<question>Lack of a system of social norms, destruction of culture:

<variant>anomie

<variant>dystonia

<variant>polygamy

<variant>determinism

<variant>nihilism

<question>Marriage of a man and a woman:

<variant>monogamy

<variant>polyandry

<variant>polygamy

<variant>polygyny

<variant>feminism

<question>Family structure:

<variant>relations between its members

<variant>combination of factors and micro-links

<variant>display of activity

<variant>family norms and traditions

<variant>set of links

<question>Political status:

<variant>president

<variant>manager

<variant>youth

<variant>doctor

<variant>cousin

<question>Object of study of political sociology:

<variant>power

<variant>society

<variant>economy

<variant>psyche

<variant>behavior

<question>Artificial observation:

<variant>experiment

<variant>involved

<variant>not participating

<variant>indirect

<variant>direct

<question>Type of sociological survey:

<variant>interview

<variant>participation

<variant>rally

<variant>collection

<variant>exit

<question>The only source of power under the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan is:

<variant>People

<variant>Parliament

<variant>President

<variant>Party

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<variant>Senate

<question>Key characteristics of a social organization are:

<variant>presence of purpose and hierarchy of elements

<variant>category differentiation

<variant>dynamic structure

<variant>informal connections

<variant>social system

<question>Lowest level of social mobility:

<variant>lounger

<variant>oligarchy

<variant>middle class

<variant>elite

<variant>ruling class

<question>Historically, the first system of social stratification:

<variant>slavery

<variant>feudalism

<variant>capitalism

<variant>socialism

<variant>communism

<question>The author of the concept "status set":

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>G.Hegel

<question>Creator of the Sociology of Knowledge:

<variant>K.Mannheim

<variant>T.Malthus

<variant>G.Mosca

<variant>Sh.Montesquieu

<variant>R.Merton

<question>A communication system based on sounds and symbols.

<variant>language

<variant>alphabet

<variant>paragraph

<variant>letter

<variant>text

<question>The author of the work "Man to man is a wolf":

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>T.Campanella

<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>D.Diderot

<variant>Ch.Montesquieu

<question>Author of "Social Contract Theory":

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<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>Voltaire

<variant>M.Montaigne

<variant>D.Diderot

<variant>Ch.Montesquieu

<question>Etymology of the term "civilization".

<variant>civil, state

<variant>moral

<variant>public

<variant>political, cultural

<variant>social

<question>According to the current Constitution in the RK there is ... form of government.

<variant>Presidential

<variant>Parliamentary

<variant>Presidential - Parliamentary

<variant>Absolute Monarchy

<variant>Oligarchy

<question>The author of the term "information society":

<variant>M.McLuhan

<variant>J.Masuda

<variant>J.Beniger

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>A.Toffler

<question>Introduced the concepts of "open" and "closed" society.

<variant>K.Popper

<variant>L.Feuerbach

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>G.Hegel

<question>Autonomous, holistic education within the core culture:

<variant>subculture

<variant>nation culture

<variant>world community

<variant>small group

<variant>dominant form

<question>Type of migration of an economic nature:

<variant>labor

<variant>external

<variant>seasonal

<variant>emigration

<variant>immigration

<question>Branch of Sociology:

<variant>economic

<variant>custom

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<variant>activity

<variant>industrial

<variant>exclusive

<question>The concept of universal equality:

<variant>egalitarianism

<variant>interview

<variant>observation

<variant>profile

<variant>experiment

<question>Forms of Rational Cognition:

<variant>concept, judgment, inference

<variant>sensation, perception, representation

<variant>feelings, emotions, reason

<variant>"I", "it", "over-I"

<variant>fantasy, fiction, guess

<question>Science is a special kind of:

<variant>cognition

<variant>curiosity

<variant>life

<variant>thoughts

<variant>truth

<question>The author of the idea, curbing human egoism which entails a "war of all against all":

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>G.Grotius

<variant>M.Helvetius

<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>E.Husserl

<question>Industrial and post-industrial society:

<variant>stages of economic growth

<variant>social mobility

<variant>open society

<variant>cybernetic

<variant>synergistic

<question>The essence of power is relationships:

<variant>leadership, domination and submission

<variant>violence and non-violence

<variant>to means of production

<variant>submission and disobedience

<variant>stability and dynamics

<question>Demographic status of a person:

<variant>male

<variant>businessman

<variant>athlete

<variant>muslim

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<variant>peasant

<question>Professional status of a person:

<variant>teacher

<variant>Buddhist

<variant>Christian

<variant>Muslim

<variant>Judaist

<question>Youth:

<variant>socio-demographic group

<variant>primary heading

<variant>union

<variant>subculture

<variant>national ethical society

<question>Training provides:

<variant>qualifications

<variant>metaqualification

<variant>experience

<variant>theory

<variant>skills

<question>Who first used the concept of "marginality":

<variant>R.Park

<variant>E.Starikov

<variant>A.Atoyan

<variant>I.Popova

<variant>M.Rutkevich

<question>The reason for the development of society according to M. Weber:

<variant>cultural property

<variant>economic factors

<variant>social relations

<variant>social conflicts

<variant>political theories

<question>The social order is characterized by:

<variant>horizontally and vertically

<variant>vertical and parallel

<variant>indirectly

<variant>radically

<variant>unsystematic

<question>Author of the theory of bureaucracy:

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>T.Veblen

<variant>R.Merton

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>N.Luman

<question>Positive and negative types of bureaucracy are defined by:

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<variant>R.Merton

<variant>T.Veblen

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>E.Durheim

<question>Not a sociologist.

<variant>L.Feuerbach

<variant>M. Weber

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>Author of “Utopia”:

<variant>T.More

<variant>M. Weber

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>The first social utopian:

<variant>T.Campanella

<variant>M. Weber

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>J.-J.Russo raised the problems of:

<variant>inequalities

<variant>equality

<variant>cognition

<variant>science

<variant>knowledge

<question>A term “mafia” explores:

<variant>sociology

<variant>political science

<variant>psychology

<variant>pedagogy

<variant>philosophy

<question>The Republic of Kazakhstan joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in ... year.

<variant>2005

<variant>2002

<variant>2015

<variant>1992

<variant>2004

<question>Catholicism began to spread in the ... part of the Roman Empire.

<variant>western

<variant>eastern

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<variant>central

<variant>southeast

<variant>southwest

<question>A significant achievement in the field of economic planning was the program:

<variant>“Business Roadmap-2020”

<variant>Kazakhstan Roadmap

<variant>Safety Roadmap

<variant>Economic Development Roadmap

<variant>Industry Roadmap

<question>The policy of immoralism, expressed in the formula "the end justifies the means" is:

<variant>Machiavellianism

<variant>Bonapartism

<variant>voluntarism

<variant>nationalism

<variant>separatism

<question>Asceticism:

<variant>rejection of life's blessings and pleasures

<variant>code of moral precepts

<variant>ethical standards

<variant>shortest path to salvation

<variant>philosophical category

<question>Ecstatic ritual:

<variant>shamanism

<variant>fetishism

<variant>magic

<variant>mantic

<variant>animism

<question>Shinto is professed by:

<variant>Japanese

<variant>Jews

<variant>Chinese

<variant>Arabs

<variant>Hindus

<question>Sociology as an independent science emerged in the ... century.

<variant>19

<variant>18

<variant>16

<variant>20

<variant>15

<question>Analysis:

<variant>mental decomposition of an object

<variant>mental connection of parts

<variant>item comparison

<variant>explanation of something

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<variant>category description

<question>The theory of idols was suggested by:

<variant>F.Bacon

<variant>R.Descartes

<variant>B.Spinoza

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>J.Locke

<question>The power that acts as supreme over others.

<variant>political

<variant>economic

<variant>military

<variant>bureaucratic

<variant>spiritual

<question>One of the books of Thomas Aquinas:

<variant>Sum of theology

<variant>In Defense of God

<variant>Against the devil

<variant>Proof of God

<variant>Proof of Spirit

<question>The term "civilization" translated from Latin means:

<variant>city

<variant>technology

<variant>technique

<variant>society

<variant>generality

<question>Al-Farabi translated ... works into Arabic and wrote comments.

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Heraclitus

<variant>Pythagoras

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Socrates

<question>Basic concept of Legalism:

<variant>law

<variant>dao

<variant>virtue

<variant>God

<variant>suffering

<question>Author of "The Views of the Citizens of the Virtuous City":

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Al-Ghazali

<variant>Al-Kindi

<variant>Ibn Rushd

<variant>Ibn Sina

<question>J.-J.Rousseau distinguished two types of inequality:

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<variant>from God and nature

<variant>economic and political

<variant>religious and political

<variant>physical and mental

<variant>practical and theoretical

<question>From general to specific:

<variant>deduction

<variant>syllogism

<variant>induction

<variant>simulation

<variant>antinomy

<question>The author of the concept of "scientific communism":

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<variant>G.Plekhanov

<variant>I.Stalin

<variant>A.Sakharov

<variant>M.Kalinin

<question>Author of "The Lost Life":

<variant>S.Toraigyrov

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<variant>M.Dulatov

<variant>Sh.Kudaiberdiev

<variant>A.Baytursynov

<question>A Sage who calling for the fight against death.

<variant>Korkyt Ata

<variant>Y.Balasaguni

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>M.Kashgari

<variant>A.Kunanbaev

<question>The basis of all knowledge according to I. Kant's thought:

<variant>mind

<variant>true

<variant>feelings

<variant>experience

<variant>idea

<question>Traditions, customs, norms, rules etc. constitute ... values.

<variant>ethical

<variant>religious

<variant>scientific

<variant>aesthetic

<variant>political

<question>A main sign that characterizes a religion:

<variant>monotheism

<variant>dualism

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<variant>hedonism

<variant>gelozoism

<variant>eclecticism

<question>Epistemology:

<variant>theory of knowledge

<variant>doctrine of two truths

<variant>religious painting

<variant>research method

<variant>philosophical principle

<question>Social form of motion of matter:

<variant>public

<variant>warmth

<variant>mechanical movements

<variant>chemical reactions

<variant>energy

<question>Author of the work "Russian Idea":

<variant>N.Berdyayev

<variant>V.Rozanov

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<variant>L.Tolstoy

<variant>G.Spett

<question>The idea of a "superman" was proposed in the work of:

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>A.Camus

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Schopenhauer

<variant>S.Freud

<question>Substantiation of the theological concept of power is characteristic of the ... political doctrines.

<variant>Medieval

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>New time

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Reformation

<question>Muslim classification of forms of government was given by:

<variant>Ibn Khaldun

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Ibn Sina

<variant>Ibn Rushd

<variant>Al Mawardi

<question>The thinker who substantiated the project of the ideal state:

<variant>Plato

<variant>Socrates

<variant>Aristotle

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<variant>E.Durkheim

<variant>Pythagoras

<question>Founder of Policy Science:

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Kautilya

<variant>Xun Tzu

<variant>Mo-Tzu

<variant>Lao Tzu

<question>Ideological predecessor of totalitarianism:

<variant>Plato

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Shang Yang

<variant>Cicero

<variant>Voltaire

<question>The most perfect form of government according to Aristotle:

<variant>polity

<variant>aristocracy

<variant>tyranny

<variant>oligarchy

<variant>democracy

<question>The World Political Science Association within UNESCO was founded in:

<variant>1949

<variant>1945

<variant>1948

<variant>1950

<variant>1951

<question>Political science refers to the ... sciences.

<variant>public

<variant>technical

<variant>natural

<variant>psychological

<variant>historical

<question>Political science as an independent scientific and educational discipline was formed at the turn of:

<variant>XIX-XX c.

<variant>XV-XVI c.

<variant>XVI-XVII c.

<variant>XVII-XVIII c.

<variant>XVIII-XIX c.

<question>Germany's first legal school for the study of the state was established in:

<variant>mid XIX c.

<variant>early XIX c.

<variant>late XIX c.

<variant>mid XX c.

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<variant>early XX c.

<question>For the first time, a course on political theory began to be read in 1857 in:

<variant>USA

<variant>Germany

<variant>France

<variant>Russia

<variant>England

<question>For the first time, the Soviet Association of Political Science was created in:

<variant>70^s of the XIX c.

<variant>80^s of the XIX c.

<variant>90^s of the XIX c.

<variant>70^s of the XX c.

<variant>90^s of the XX c.

<question>For the first time in the universities of the CIS were created political science departments and appeared a new academic discipline "Political Science" in:

<variant>1991

<variant>1990

<variant>1992

<variant>1993

<variant>1995

<question>Discipline studying the politics and mechanisms of the functioning of power.

<variant>political theory

<variant>political philosophy

<variant>political sociology

<variant>political psychology

<variant>political anthropology

<question>Discipline that studies the influence of sociobiological qualities of a person and people.

<variant>political anthropology

<variant>political psychology

<variant>policy theory

<variant>political philosophy

<variant>political sociology

<question>The section of political science focused on the development of practical recommendations refers to:

<variant>applied

<variant>fundamental

<variant>cognitive

<variant>functional

<variant>expert

<question>A function of political science that shapes a civic culture:

<variant>political socialization

<variant>cognitive

<variant>analytical

<variant>predictive

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<variant>instrumental-practical

<question>A political science method that studies political institutions.

<variant>institutional

<variant>sociological

<variant>historical

<variant>comparative

<variant>system

<question>The method of political science which studies the influence on politics of economy, culture, ideology, society.

<variant>sociological

<variant>historical

<variant>comparative

<variant>system

<variant>psychological

<question>Interrogation, observation, statistical, mathematical and modeling refer to ... methods.

<variant>empirical

<variant>philosophical

<variant>general

<variant>theoretical

<variant>sociological

<question>One of the most common methods of gathering political information:

<variant>poll

<variant>observation

<variant>statistical

<variant>mathematical

<variant>simulation

<question>A method that examines political facts:

<variant>observation

<variant>poll

<variant>statistical

<variant>mathematical

<variant>simulation

<question>The formation of political science as a science and academic discipline is associated with:

<variant>emergence of political institutions

<variant>a global human rights issue

<variant>transition of many states to democracy

<variant>emergence of new political ideologies

<variant>new directions of the problems of separation of powers

<question>An auxiliary scientific discipline of political science, which will more objectively reveal the phenomenon of the personality cult of I.Stalin.

<variant>political psychology

<variant>policy theory

<variant>political philosophy

<variant>political sociology

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<variant>political economy

<question>Political philosophy, theory of politics, political sociology, theory of international relations constitute a ... of political science.

<variant>structure

<variant>content

<variant>form

<variant>methods

<variant>functions

<question>Institutional, sociological, historical, comparative, systemic methods refer to ... methods.

<variant>theoretical

<variant>empirical

<variant>philosophical

<variant>general

<variant>sociological

<question>Gaining knowledge, assessing the activities of institutions, developing scientific forecasts, forming a civil culture belong to ... of political science.

<variant>functions

<variant>methods

<variant>structure

<variant>content

<variant>views

<question>Investigation of events, identifying causes, comparing facts, explaining processes are related to research ... of political science.

<variant>methods

<variant>functions

<variant>structure

<variant>content

<variant>views

<question>The ... method of political science provide a scientific assessment of the interethnic stability of Kazakhstan society.

<variant>behavioristic

<variant>structural-functional

<variant>anthropological

<variant>psychological

<variant>normative-value

<question>The ... method of political science provide a scientific assessment of the activities of the parliament, government, courts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

<variant>institutional

<variant>sociological

<variant>historical

<variant>comparative

<variant>system

<question>In political science ... method provide a scientific assessment of the Kazakh mentality.

<variant>anthropological

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<variant>structural-functional

<variant>psychological

<variant>behavioristic

<variant>normative-value

<question>The ... method of political science provided a scientific assessment of the successful presidential elections in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2015.

<variant>normative-value

<variant>anthropological

<variant>structural-functional

<variant>psychological

<variant>behavioristic

<question>Thomas Aquinas and Aurelius Augustine are representatives of ... political thought.

<variant>Middle Ages

<variant>New Time

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Renessance

<question>Aurelius Augustine and Thomas Aquinas considered ... as ideal form of the state.

<variant>monarchy

<variant>policy

<variant>oligarchy

<variant>tyranny

<variant>democracy

<question>T.More, J.Boden, N.Machiavelli are representatives of ... political thought.

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>Medieval

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>New Time

<question>Political events do not occur according to God's will, but according to the natural course of things, he argued:

<variant>N.Machiavelli

<variant>T.More

<variant>J.Boden

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>J.Locke

<question>N. Machiavelli was a supporter of the ... form of government.

<variant>republican

<variant>monarchical

<variant>parliamentary

<variant>mixed

<variant>constitutional

<question>J.Boden was a supporter of the ... form of government.

<variant>monarchical

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<variant>republican

<variant>parliamentary

<variant>mixed

<variant>constitutional

<question>Thomas More was a supporter of:

<variant>utopian socialism

<variant>constitutional monarchy

<variant>contractual concept

<variant>parliamentary monarchy

<variant>republican form

<question>Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Charles Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau are representatives of ... political thought.

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>Medieval

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Modern Times

<question>Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau are supporters of the ... theory.

<variant>"social contract"

<variant>"utopian socialism"

<variant>"constitutional monarchy"

<variant>"civil platform"

<variant>"state liberalism"

<question>A social contract (according to T. Hobbes) is a contract of people with:

<variant>state

<variant>monarch

<variant>law

<variant>power

<variant>government

<question>T.Hobbes was a proponent of:

<variant>absolute monarchy

<variant>constitutional monarchy

<variant>parliamentary monarchy

<variant>presidential republic

<variant>parliamentary republic

<question>J.Locke is considered as ancestor:

<variant>liberalism

<variant>conservatism

<variant>socialism

<variant>communism

<variant>neoconservatism

<question>Condition for the creation of a free society according to J. Locke:

<variant>private property

<variant>holy monarch

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<variant>democratic values

<variant>rule of law

<variant>state sovereignty

<question>J.Locke was a supporter:

<variant>parliamentary monarchy

<variant>absolute monarchy

<variant>constitutional monarchy

<variant>presidential republic

<variant>parliamentary republic

<question>Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a proponent of the ... concept.

<variant>popular sovereignty

<variant>state sovereignty

<variant>rule of law

<variant>private property priority

<variant>of democratic values

<question>Ideal form of government according to Ch. Montesquieu:

<variant>democratic republic

<variant>absolute monarchy

<variant>constitutional monarchy

<variant>parliamentary monarchy

<variant>aristocratic republic

<question>A socio-political movement striving for change, reform, freedom of entrepreneurship and trade:

<variant>liberalism

<variant>neoliberalism

<variant>conservatism

<variant>Marxism

<variant>mercantilism

<question>Social and political doctrine of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat:

<variant>Marxism

<variant>conservatism

<variant>liberalism

<variant>neoliberalism

<variant>mercantilism

<question>According to L. Gumplovich, the state is a product:

<variant>conquest

<variant>evolution

<variant>families

<variant>society

<variant>gods

<question>According to H.Spencer, the state is a product:

<variant>evolution

<variant>conquest

<variant>families

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<variant>society

<variant>gods

<question>V.Pareto and G.Mosca are the authors of the theory of ... circulation.

<variant>elite

<variant>leadership

<variant>batches

<variant>superhuman

<variant>bureaucracy

<question>M.Ostrogorsky and R.Mikhels are the authors of the ... law of the political parties.

<variant>bureaucratization

<variant>recruiting

<variant>technocratization

<variant>specializations

<variant>confrontation

<question>According to M. Weber, bureaucracy is:

<variant>layer of professional managers

<variant>party elite leaders

<variant>political leaders and their entourage

<variant>middle class

<variant>large class of officials

<question>The leading direction of political thought in Ancient India:

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Confucianism

<variant>Zoroastrianism

<variant>Taoism

<variant>Legalism

<question>The motto of Buddhism:

<variant>rejection of earthly passions

<variant>physical education lesson

<variant>aesthetic education

<variant>labor education

<variant>ethics and morality

<question>State of Confucianism:

<variant>large family

<variant>union of peoples

<variant>instrument of power

<variant>human rights guarantor

<variant>people of the same language

<question>The authority of the emperor over Confucianism should be similar to the authority:

<variant>father

<variant>pharaoh

<variant>chieftain

<variant>leader

<variant>authority

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<question>Founder of Taoism:

<variant>Lao Tzu

<variant>Shang Yang

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Gautama

<variant>M.Gandhi

<question>The teaching of Taoism is based on the fact that a person is a part of:

<variant>nature

<variant>society

<variant>states

<variant>people

<variant>tribe

<question>Founder of Legalism:

<variant>Shang Yang

<variant>Lao Tzu

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Gautama

<variant>M.Gandhi

<question>The Legists believed that order in society would be ensured by:

<variant>state

<variant>citizens

<variant>laws

<variant>officials

<variant>monarch

<question>Founder of Sufism:

<variant>H.A.Yassawi

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>N.Ganjavi

<variant>A.Navoi

<variant>Y.Balasaguni

<question>H.A.Yassawi saw the path to an ideal society through the involvement of people:

<variant>towards the religion of Islam

<variant>spiritual heritage of ancestors

<variant>in harmony with nature

<variant>principles of democracy

<variant>global ethical values

<question>Representative of the political thought of Azerbaijan:

<variant>N.Ganjavi

<variant>H.A.Yassawi

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>A.Navoi

<variant>Y.Balasaguni

<question>Representative of the political thought of Uzbekistan:

<variant>A.Navoi

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<variant>N.Ganjavi

<variant>H.A.Yassawi

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Y.Balasaguni

<question>Author of the idea of a holy monarch and critic of certain dogmas of Islam:

<variant>A.Navoi

<variant>N.Ganjavi

<variant>H.A.Yassawi

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>Y.Balasaguni

<question>Al-Farabi and Y. Balasaguni are representatives of the ... political thought.

<variant>Turkic-speaking peoples

<variant>Karakhanid states

<variant>Kazakh Khanate

<variant>Oghuz state

<variant>Saka-Sarmatian tribes

<question>Al-Farabi believed that the state arose as a result:

<variant>voluntary association of people

<variant>violent wars of conquest

<variant>population growth

<variant>of the emergence of private property

<variant>wealth inequality

<question>Al-Farabi believed that a virtuous state should be governed by a ruler:

<variant>philosopher

<variant>monarch

<variant>emir

<variant>sultan

<variant>emperor

<question>Conflict is ... :

<variant>clash of opposing interests, views

<variant>discussion of the problem in which each side defends its position

<variant>rivalry to achieve their goals

<variant>emotional state of an individual or social group

<variant>negative perception of certain facts or events

<question>A referendum is ... a vote:

<variant>special

<variant>straight

<variant>indirect

<variant>secret

<variant>proportional

<question>For the first time, the term "political culture" was introduced into scientific circulation by:

<variant>J.-G.Herder

<variant>Plato

<variant>I.Kant

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<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<question>Proposed a conceptually comprehended political culture.

<variant>G.Almond

<variant>D.Easton

<variant>D.Bell

<variant>C.Fearon

<variant>J.-K.Galbraith

<question>The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is ... organ.

<variant>legislative

<variant>executive

<variant>judicial

<variant>federated

<variant>governmental

<question>Political socialization starts at:

<variant>primary school age

<variant>university period

<variant>middle school age

<variant>childhood period

<variant>kindergarten period

<question>In Kazakhstan, political science was created in the ... century.

<variant>end of XX c.

<variant>early of XIX c.

<variant>mid of XIX c.

<variant>beginning of XX c.

<variant>mid of XX c.

<question>A thinker considering the problems of humanity in political science:

<variant>N.Machiavelli

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>J.-J.Rousseau

<variant>W.Payne

<variant>T.Jefferson

<question>The ideal form of political government according to Plato:

<variant>aristocracy

<variant>oligarchy

<variant>democracy

<variant>tyranny

<variant>timocracy

<question>The ideal form of government according to Aristotle:

<variant>polity

<variant>inheritance

<variant>few

<variant>one

<variant>majority

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<question>... is the founder of positivism.

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>G.Herder

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<question>The subject of human politics:

<variant>active political activity

<variant>educational level

<variant>legal culture

<variant>awareness of political facts and events

<variant>professional preparedness

<question>Complete concept of power:

<variant>policy

<variant>ideology

<variant>batch

<variant>school

<variant>university

<question>The two-party system was formed in:

<variant>USA

<variant>Japan

<variant>Spain

<variant>Italy

<variant>India

<question>Type of totalitarian regime:

<variant>anarchism

<variant>socialism

<variant>liberalism

<variant>modernism

<variant>conservatism

<question>Political science:

<variant>general integrative science of politics

<variant>formation of political science

<variant>doctrine of socio-economic formation

<variant>knowledge of class struggle

<variant>study of the history of civilization

<question>Foreign policy is:

<variant>main component of the system of international relations

<variant>scientific and technological progress

<variant>state

<variant>evolutionary development of society

<variant>reforms

<question>The driving force behind Marxist history is:

<variant>class struggle in history

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<variant>technical progress in the history of civilizations

<variant>will of leaders in the struggle for power

<variant>scientific discoveries on a global scale

<variant>moral improvement of humanity

<question>The main feature of neoconservatism is:

<variant>classical conservatism and liberalism

<variant>government intervention

<variant>political relations lead to personal development

<variant>seeking equality violates freedom

<variant>priority of property rights

<question>The work "On the Spirit of Law" belongs to:

<variant>Ch.Montesquieu

<variant>J.-J.Rousseau

<variant>E.Burke

<variant>J.Locke

<variant>N.Machiavelli

<question>Oligarchy:

<variant>rich people's power

<variant>middle class rule

<variant>absolute power

<variant>power by inheritance

<variant>rule of law

<question>John Locke was a proponent:

<variant>constitutional monarchy

<variant>absolute monarchy

<variant>dualistic monarchy

<variant>republic

<variant>unrestricted power of the monarch

<question>The first-ever constitutional monarchy was established as a result of:

<variant>English Revolution

<variant>French Revolution

<variant>US Civil War

<variant>Revolution in Russia,1917

<variant>Spanish Civil War

<question>Government:

<variant>political institution with executive functions

<variant>the institution that performs the functions of overseeing the observance of laws

<variant>local government structure

<variant>form of government

<variant>form of government

<question>Sovereignty:

<variant>independence and supremacy of state power

<variant>representative and legislative authority

<variant>a special form of organization of political power

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<variant>process of secession from the state of any part of it

<variant>form of government

<question>Plato's political views are stated in his ... work.

<variant>"State"

<variant>"Social contract"

<variant>"Sovereign"

<variant>"Politics"

<variant>"On the Spirit of Laws"

<question>Lobbying:

<variant>pressure from political groups

<variant>individuals do not try to influence

<variant>participate in the discussion

<variant>property legalization

<variant>grouping of people

<question>The political system of a society consists of political:

<variant>institutions

<variant>rights

<variant>ideas

<variant>images

<variant>geography

<question>The structure of political science includes:

<variant>political philosophy

<variant>chemistry

<variant>physiology

<variant>anatomy

<variant>microbiology

<question>The concept of "political system of society" is similar to the ancient Greek word:

<variant>polity

<variant>autarchy

<variant>policy

<variant>democracy

<variant>monarchy

<question>Monarchy as power:

<variant>inheritable

<variant>clergy

<variant>people

<variant>small group of wealthy people

<variant>poor

<question>Founder of socio-ethical and political doctrines:

<variant>Confucius

<variant>Buddha

<variant>Muhammad

<variant>Mao Tzu

<variant>Kautilya

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<question>The origins of political consciousness in India are associated with:

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Legism

<variant>Islam

<variant>Jainism

<variant>Confucianism

<question>Author of the works "Athenian Polity", "Politics", "Ethics", "Rhetoric":

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>Kautilya

<variant>Xun Tzu

<variant>Mo-Tzu

<variant>Lao Tzu

<question>N.Machiavelli introduced the concept of ... into scientific circulation.

<variant>state

<variant>region

<variant>scope

<variant>power

<variant>system

<question>The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

<variant>N.Nazarbayev

<variant>M.Shakhanov

<variant>M.Gorbachev

<variant>B.Yeltsin

<variant>D.Konaev

<question>For the first time, the idea of a Eurasian Union was introduced by:

<variant>A.Trubetskoy

<variant>Al-Farabi

<variant>M.Shokai

<variant>A.Baitursynov

<variant>S.Kozhanov

<question>M. Weber developed:

<variant>"ideal" types of power legitimacy

<variant>class struggle doctrine

<variant>idea of popular sovereignty

<variant>social contract theory

<variant>natural law theory

<question>Investigated the problem of bureaucracy.

<variant>M. Weber

<variant>G.Mosca

<variant>F.Nietzsche

<variant>R.Dahrendorf

<variant>J.-J.Russo

<question>International Political Science Association was established in:

<variant>1949

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<variant>1945

<variant>1946

<variant>1950

<variant>1951

<question>The term "geopolitics" was first introduced into scientific circulation by:

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>Plato

<variant>A.Kunanbayev

<question>The current Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted in:

<variant>1995

<variant>1993

<variant>1998

<variant>1994

<variant>1996

<question>A.Augustine and Th.Aquinas as representatives of ... political thought.

<variant>Middle Ages

<variant>New Time

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Revival

<question>The ideal form of the state according to the teachings of Aurelius Augustine and Thomas Aquinas:

<variant>monarchy

<variant>polity

<variant>oligarchy

<variant>tyranny

<variant>democracy

<question>N.Machiavelli, T.More, J.Boden as representatives of ... political thought:

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>Medieval

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>New Time

<question>N.Machiavelli was a supporter of ... form of government.

<variant>republican

<variant>monarchical

<variant>parliamentary

<variant>mixed

<variant>constitutional

<question>J. Boden was a supporter of ... form of government.

<variant>monarchical

<variant>republican

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<variant>parliamentary

<variant>mixed

<variant>constitutional

<question>Thomas More is supporter of:

<variant>utopian socialism

<variant>constitutional monarchy

<variant>contractual concept

<variant>parliamentary monarchy

<variant>republican form

<question>Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Charles Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau as representatives of ... political thought:

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>Medieval

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Modern Times

<question>John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau are supporters of the ... theory.

<variant>"social contract"

<variant>"utopian socialism"

<variant>"constitutional monarchy"

<variant>"civil platform"

<variant>"state liberalism"

<question>A social contract (according to Thomas Hobbes) is a contract of people with:

<variant>state

<variant>monarch

<variant>law

<variant>power

<variant>government

<question>Bureaucracy:

<variant>apparatus of political organizations

<variant>ruling elite

<variant>small group leader

<variant>leaders in the power system

<variant>highest ranked policy

<question>Absolute monarchies were established in the following countries:

<variant>Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, UAE

<variant>Denmark, Austria, Switzerland

<variant>Japan, Spain, South Korea

<variant>UK, Australia, Canada

<variant>Brazil, Argentina, Chile

<question>Political opposition action:

<variant>develop alternative programs that seek power

<variant>protection of the economic rights of citizens

<variant>maintains the official government course

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<variant>raises the authority of opposition parties
 <variant>defines basic power methods
 <question>Sign of a one-party system is ... mode.
 <variant>totalitarian
 <variant>perfect
 <variant>democratic
 <variant>liberal
 <variant>conservative
 <question>The concept of "democracy" is power of:
 <variant>people
 <variant>rich
 <variant>favorites
 <variant>clergy
 <variant>crowds
 <question>The source of power is:
 <variant>people
 <variant>knowledge
 <variant>control apparatus
 <variant>coercion capability
 <variant>coordination, leadership
 <question>A secular state is:
 <variant>separation of church from state
 <variant>development of the rule of law
 <variant>advanced civil society
 <variant>political system of society
 <variant>unitary state
 <question>According to Aristotle, the state is:
 <variant>product of the natural development of society
 <variant>apparatus of violence
 <variant>centralized political institution
 <variant>result of political class struggle
 <variant>an institution that expresses the interests of the oligarchy
 <question>Political consciousness:
 <variant>manifold phenomena of human spirituality
 <variant>activity of mechanisms of power in the sphere of political relations
 <variant>reflexive, synthetic definition of the political organization of society
 <variant>protection of political interests
 <variant>pseudological justifications for political actions already taken or in progress
 <question>The political process:
 <variant>course of development of political phenomena
 <variant>expressing disagreement with government action
 <variant>overhaul of the system of power structures
 <variant>system of targeted effective actions
 <variant>electoral campaign

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<question>Fascism as a kind of totalitarianism arose in:

- <variant>1922, Italy
- <variant>1933, Germany
- <variant>1928, Spain
- <variant>1912, China
- <variant>1937, USSR

<question>Bringing the president to account using a special procedure:

- <variant>impeachment
- <variant>ignore
- <variant>conviction
- <variant>punishment
- <variant>revocation

<question>Confucius was a supporter:

- <variant>strong social boundaries
- <variant>social equality
- <variant>rule of law in society
- <variant>rule of law
- <variant>of democracy as a form of government

<question>... Khan compiled a code of laws "Jeti Jargy".

- <variant>Tauke
- <variant>Abylai
- <variant>Jangir
- <variant>Kasym
- <variant>Yessim

<question>The concept of social stratification was introduced in ... century.

- <variant>XX
- <variant>XIX
- <variant>XV
- <variant>XIII
- <variant>XII

<question>The political system:

- <variant>set of political institutions
- <variant>national security
- <variant>regulation of relations between citizens
- <variant>energy resources
- <variant>economic growth

<question>The term "socialism" means:

- <variant>public
- <variant>free
- <variant>guard, keep
- <variant>communicative
- <variant>representative

<question>Primary subject of policy:

- <variant>personality

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<variant>class

<variant>people

<variant>layer

<variant>group

<question>A ... has the power to make laws.

<variant>state

<variant>political elite

<variant>constitutional court

<variant>government

<variant>people

<question>Elements of the political system are:

<variant>political institutions, political relations, political norms

<variant>environment, labour

<variant>mass communication, ethical values

<variant>international community, social relations

<variant>political outcomes, political culture

<question>... is (are) refer to the subject of the policy.

<variant>social groups, organizations

<variant>political ideology

<variant>culture

<variant>norms and values

<variant>political relations

<question>The primary subject of the policy is:

<variant>personality

<variant>class

<variant>social group

<variant>political party

<variant>society

<question>Basic institute of the political system:

<variant>state

<variant>political party

<variant>head of state

<variant>prime minister

<variant>opposition

<question>Features of the political phenomenon:

<variant>spontaneous developmental processes

<variant>predominance of emotional-sensory components

<variant>having rational and irrational components

<variant>inconsistency of constituent elements

<variant>stepwise process

<question>The subject of political science is the science of:

<variant>policy

<variant>theory of state and law

<variant>nature

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<variant>history of political and legal doctrines

<variant>spiritual sphere of society

<question>Political ideas of the Middle Ages were developed by:

<variant>T.Aquinas

<variant>Aristotle

<variant>G.Hegel

<variant>Ch.Montesquieu

<variant>J.-J.Russo

<question>N.Machiavelli's attitude to politics.

<variant>realistic

<variant>class

<variant>from the standpoint of the divine origin of politics, power

<variant>based politics on morality

<variant>developed a civic policy framework

<question>The thinker who separated political science from religion:

<variant>N.Machiavelli

<variant>Plato

<variant>Confucius

<variant>T.Aquinas

<variant>T.Hobbes

<question>The theory of power sharing was developed by:

<variant>Ch.Montesquieu

<variant>J.-J.Russo

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>G.Hegel

<question>The International Political Science Association was found in:

<variant>1949

<variant>1945

<variant>1948

<variant>1953

<variant>1951

<question>The term "geopolitics" was first introduced into scientific circulation by:

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>Plato

<variant>A.Kunanbayev

<question>The current Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted in:

<variant>1995

<variant>1993

<variant>1998

<variant>1994

<variant>1996

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<question>Marxist political thought:

<variant>class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat

<variant>separation of powers theory

<variant>concept of political elites

<variant>theory of natural law and social contract

<variant>bureaucracy idea

<question>State's signs:

<variant>presence of territory, sovereignty, government apparatus

<variant>power struggle is not a primary function

<variant>expression of group interests

<variant>representing the interests of citizens in government

<variant>right to liberty

<question>State functions:

<variant>maintaining the safety and independence of society

<variant>recruiting new members

<variant>axiological

<variant>predictive

<variant>cognitive

<question>There is ... in a multi-party system.

<variant>coalition government is formed

<variant>the party merges with the state apparatus

<variant>real power of one party

<variant>parties are capable of winning overwhelming majority support

<variant>lack of democracy

<question>Author of the theory of oligarchization of political parties:

<variant>R.Michels

<variant>M.Duverger

<variant>J.Irwin

<variant>R.Dahl

<variant>W.Clarke

<question>The first two-chamber Parliament of Kazakhstan was formed in:

<variant>March 1, 1995

<variant>January 30, 1996

<variant>August 20, 1993

<variant>November 20, 1991

<variant>July 15, 1995

<question>The founder of the theory of utopian socialism:

<variant>Th.More

<variant>Ch.Montesquieu

<variant>J.-J.Russo

<variant>A.Radishchev

<variant>A.Comte

<question>Author of the concept of sovereignty, ideology of absolutism:

<variant>J.Boden

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<variant>J.Locke

<variant>T.Hobbes

<variant>E.Burke

<variant>M.Weber

<question>Mass political parties appeared in:

<variant>mid of XIX century

<variant>late of XIII century

<variant>early of XV century

<variant>mid of century

<variant>end of XX century

<question>Sources of a political consciousness in the Arab-Muslim East are connected with:

<variant>Islam

<variant>Hinduism

<variant>Buddhism

<variant>Jainism

<variant>Zoroastrianism

<question>According to Plato, "timocracy" is a power of:

<variant>ambitious

<variant>rich

<variant>majority

<variant>one

<variant>wise

<question>Executive government bodies in Kazakhstan:

<variant>akimats

<variant>maslikhats

<variant>deputies

<variant>tips

<variant>courts

<question>The concept of social interaction according to which people's behavior is influenced by how they are rewarded:

<variant>structural functionalism

<variant>exchange theory

<variant>phenomenology

<variant>tips

<variant>courts

<question>Who laid foundations of structural and functional analysis in creativity on?

<variant>G.Simmel, F.Tonnies, M.Weber

<variant>K.Marx, F.Engels, G.Simmel

<variant>E.Durkheim, T.Parsons, R.Merton

<variant>E.Durkheim, T.Parsons, K.Marx

<variant>R.Dahrendorf, C.Miglos, K.Marx

<question>The system of theories, concepts and academic disciplines that people use to explain the world of politics and which they are guided by in political practice.

<variant>political science

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<variant>sociology

<variant>knowledge of politics

<variant>level of consciousness

<variant>philosophy

<question>A ... as a scientific generalization about politics and power relations.

<variant>subject of political science

<variant>object of sociology

<variant>political science functions

<variant>laws of political science

<variant>laws of philosophy

<question>The theoretical and cognitive functions:

<variant>disclosing general policy patterns

<variant>shaping policy knowledge

<variant>assimilation of political knowledge

<variant>shaping political and cultural skills

<variant>assimilation of legal knowledge

<question>Content analysis refers to the ... method.

<variant>mathematical

<variant>social questionnaires

<variant>theological

<variant>no correct answer

<variant>philosophical

<question>Biopolitics is designed for study:

<variant>relationships between power and man

<variant>common behavioral traits

<variant>social economy

<variant>everything is correct

<variant>philosophy of science

<question>Example of confederation:

<variant>Russia Federation

<variant>UK

<variant>South Africa

<variant>European Union

<variant>Central Asia

<question>The authoritarian regime includes:

<variant>Jordan

<variant>Greece

<variant>China

<variant>South Korea

<variant>Ethiopia

<question>A referendum, the decision of which acquires supreme legal force and does not need to be approved by other subjects of power:

<variant>imperative

<variant>advisory

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<variant>legislative

<variant>required

<variant>monarchic

<question>A political force (including a party) that is currently removed from political power:

<variant>bulk batch

<variant>opposition

<variant>ruling party

<variant>personnel strength

<variant>military strength

<question>The ... parties usually consider as extreme right.

<variant>Democratic

<variant>Liberal

<variant>Nazi

<variant>Centrist

<variant>Hierarchical

<question>The extreme left parties including:

<variant>Anarchists

<variant>Liberals

<variant>Social Democrats

<variant>National Socialists

<variant>Communists

<question>A science that considers economic processes as the basis of the socio-political sphere of civil society:

<variant>geography sociology

<variant>political-economic theory

<variant>history of economic knowledge

<variant>political economy

<variant>philosophy

<question>The Founder of Legism:

<variant>Shang Yang

<variant>Confucius

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>Gautama

<variant>Plato

<question>A leader who focuses on the most pressing social problems that require immediate solutions:

<variant>puppet leader

<variant>firefighter leader

<variant>leader trader

<variant>servant leader

<variant>leader dictator

<question>Forceful solution:

<variant>war

<variant>compromise

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<variant>arbitration

<variant>ignore

<variant>compromise

<question>Theoretical constructions between theoretical and empirical sociology define as ... theories.

<variant>macro sociological

<variant>middle-level theory

<variant>social sharing

<variant>sociological survey

<variant>causation method

<question>The property of a sample to reflect the characteristics of the studied general population:

<variant>representativeness

<variant>comparability

<variant>evidentiary

<variant>parsing

<variant>revoke

<question>Form of government of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

<variant>presidential republic

<variant>semi-presidential republic

<variant>socialist republic

<variant>parliamentary republic

<variant>elitist republic

<question>Sign of the ... regime is a one-party system.

<variant>totalitarian

<variant>ideal

<variant>democratic

<variant>liberal

<variant>conservative

<question>People's power is a power of:

<variant>democracy

<variant>poor

<variant>aksakals

<variant>clergy

<variant>crowds

<question>The source of power:

<variant>people

<variant>knowledge

<variant>control apparatus

<variant>coercion capability

<variant>coordination, leadership

<question>The concept of a secular state:

<variant>separation of church from state

<variant>development of the rule of law

<variant>advanced civil society

<variant>political system of society

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<variant>unitary state

<question>Aurelius Augustine and Thomas Aquinas were representatives of ... political thought.

<variant>Middle ages

<variant>New Time

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>Renaissance

<question>Ideal form of the state by the teachings of Thomas Aquinas and Aurelius Augustine:

<variant>monarchy

<variant>polity

<variant>oligarchy

<variant>tyranny

<variant>democracy

<question>J.Boden and T.More were representatives of ... political thought.

<variant>Renaissance

<variant>Medieval

<variant>Antiquity

<variant>Enlightenment

<variant>New Time

<question>N.Machiavelli was a supporter of ... form of government.

<variant>republican

<variant>monarchical

<variant>democratic

<variant>mixed

<variant>presidential

<question>Form of government was supported by J. Boden's.

<variant>monarchical

<variant>republican

<variant>parliamentary

<variant>presidential

<variant>constitutional

<question>Not a sociologist:

<variant>L.Feuerbach

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>I.Kant

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>An author of "Utopia" is:

<variant>T.More

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>T.Parsons

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>The very first social utopian:

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<variant>T.Campanella

<variant>M.Weber

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>E.Durkheim

<question>Essential problems were raised by J.-J. Russo:

<variant>inequality

<variant>gender equality

<variant>consciousness

<variant>science

<variant>knowledge

<question>A science researching the term “mafia”:

<variant>sociology

<variant>social anthropology

<variant>gnoseology

<variant>pedagogy

<variant>philosophy

<question>An indication of a selective nature on the characteristics of the studied general population:

<variant>representativeness

<variant>comparison

<variant>facts

<variant>analysis

<variant>revoke

<question>Republic of Kazakhstan by the form of management:

<variant>presidential republic

<variant>semi-presidential republic

<variant>socialist republic

<variant>parliamentary republic

<variant>communist republic

<question>Indicate the direction that promotes the useful functions of knowledge in sociology.

<variant>pragmatism

<variant>Marxism

<variant>positivism

<variant>idealism

<variant>Thomism

<question>Types of stratification were distinguished by P. Sorokin.

<variant>horizontal, vertical

<variant>group, party

<variant>economical, professional

<variant>legitimate, class

<variant>political, democratic

<question>Indicate the people in the groups selected for the sociological survey questionnaire.

<variant>respondent

<variant>customer

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<variant>passenger

<variant>analyst

<variant>expert

<question>Special military organization that mobilizes the world to resolve religious, territorial, extremist and other conflicts.

<variant>UN Peacekeepers

<variant>Eurasian military organization

<variant>SCO military cooperation

<variant>NATO Military Alliance

<variant>Military organization of Assembly

<question>The main line of work of the US sociologists:

<variant>solving of social problems

<variant>solving the problems of influential groups

<variant>promotion of power

<variant>ethics

<variant>encouraging the development of traditions

<question>The factor that determines division of society into classes:

<variant>private property

<variant>reputation

<variant>power

<variant>ethics

<variant>traditions

<question>Author of the theory of “socio-economic education”:

<variant>N.Danilevsky

<variant>A.Comte

<variant>O.Shpengler

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>A.Toynbee

<question>Introduced the concept of “social mobility” in the scientific community.

<variant>P.Sorokin

<variant>B.Barber

<variant>A.Touraine

<variant>T.Wolner

<variant>R.Dahrendorf

<question>The main reasons for the development of society according to M. Weber.

<variant>social values

<variant>economic values

<variant>social factors

<variant>social conflicts

<variant>value of political relations

<question>Thinker who put the politics above economy in the development of society.

<variant>R.Aaron

<variant>K.Marx

<variant>F.Engels

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<variant>I.Kant

<variant>V.I.Lenin

<question>Factors influencing to the development of a child and his transformation into a spiritually mature person.

<variant>adult behavior

<variant>adult dependence

<variant>teacher reputation

<variant>responsibility

<variant>fear

<question>The main social institution of a modern society:

<variant>family

<variant>advocacy

<variant>property

<variant>government

<variant>education

<question>The main reason for family divorce:

<variant>dissimilarity of characters

<variant>ideological failure

<variant>alcoholism and drug addiction

<variant>housing issues

<variant>fear and luck of culture

<question>Type of a family in sociology where the divorce occurred:

<variant>single parent family

<variant>nuclear family

<variant>difficult family

<variant>same-sex family

<variant>patriarchal family

<question>That scientist who introduced the branch of sociology “Sociology of cities” which associated with the study of large, medium and small cities.

<variant>A. Toynbee

<variant>M. Weber

<variant>T. Veblen

<variant>R. Merton

<variant>T. Parsons

<question>Give an example of a future society according to sociologists.

<variant>Civil society

<variant>Anglo-Saxon

<variant>Asian

<variant>New Turkic

<variant>Russian

<question>The main direction of Russian sociology in the XIX century:

<variant>Positivism

<variant>Marxism

<variant>Leninism

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<variant>Subjectivism
<variant>Idealism

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