1. A disease is a punishment for sin. Which stage of Comte’s proposed law of three stages of societies can this belief be best attributed to?

   a. Theological stage
   b. Metaphysical stage
   c. Positive stage

2. Herber Spencer believed that change in societies is a result of a natural process and that social order is achieved through survival of the fittest. Who is also one of the early sociological thinkers who thinks otherwise?

   a. August Comte
   b. Karl Marx
   c. Max Weber

3. One example of psychological perspectives of suicide is that it is a result of repressed emotions. But looking at it from a sociological standpoint of view, which of the following is the best explanation of the said phenomenon?

   a. Suicide is considered a major health problem across societies.
   b. Suicide can be linked to social integration and regulation.
   c. Unbearable mental pain leads to suicide.

4. Pre-industrial societies like the hunter-gatherer society are characterized by strong bonds and a few types of work, which created shared values and ways among the people. What sociological concept can be derived from this?

   a. Organic solidarity
   b. Collective consciousness
   c. Mechanical solidarity
5. A sociology student is interested in determining the relationship between dietary habits and academic performance. She wanted to test whether having bad dietary habits (e.g., skipping meals, frequent intake of sodas and fast foods) will also likely result in poor academic performance. What is the best type of social research design should she deploy in her study?

a. Qualitative - inductive reasoning
b. Quantitative - inductive reasoning
c. Quantitative - deductive reasoning