



11.ASSESSMENT

Self-check Questions

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1. An association is best described as a:
 - a) Set of established norms and behaviors in a society.
 - b) Group of people formally organized for a specific purpose or shared interest.
 - c) Traditional way of life passed down through generations.
 - d) Fundamental social structure that meets basic societal needs.
 2. Which of the following is a key characteristic that distinguishes an association from an institution?
 - a) Associations are always informal, while institutions are formal.
 - b) Associations have a specific, often voluntary membership, while institutions are broader and more enduring.
 - c) Associations are primarily concerned with emotional bonds, while institutions focus on practical needs.
 - d) Associations are temporary, while institutions are permanent.
 3. A school as an organized body with specific rules and goals is an example of:
 - a) A social institution.
 - b) A social association.
 - c) A social group.
 - d) A community.
 4. Which of the following best illustrates a social institution?
 - a) A neighborhood book club.
 - b) A political party campaigning for an election.
 - c) The legal system governing contracts and laws.
 - d) A group of friends meeting regularly for coffee.
 5. The relationship between associations and institutions can be described as:



- a) Associations are always created and governed by institutions.
 - b) Institutions are specific types of associations with a broader societal purpose and greater permanence.
 - c) Associations and institutions are entirely separate and unrelated social phenomena.
 - d) Associations often operate within the framework provided by social institutions.
6. Trade unions and political parties are examples of formal associations.
7. The family is considered a basic social institution, while a recreational club is typically classified as a secondary social institution.
8. Informal associations, like a group of friends who meet regularly, are characterized by a rigid structure and legally binding rules.
9. Educational institutions primarily focus on the economic needs of society, while economic institutions focus on the transmission of knowledge and cultural values.
10. Crescive institutions, such as marriage and religion, are consciously and deliberately established by formal decree.

Self-Check Answers

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- 1. b) Group of people formally organized for a specific purpose or shared interest.
 - 2. b) Associations have a specific, often voluntary membership, while institutions are broader and more enduring.
 - 3. b) A social association
 - 4. c) The legal system governing contracts and laws
 - 5. d) Associations often operate within the framework provided by social institutions.
 - 6. True
 - 7. True
 - 8. False
 - 9. False
 - 10. False

Short Answer Questions:

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- 1. In brief, what is the primary difference in the scope and longevity between an association and an institution?
 - 2. Provide one example of how a specific association (e.g., a professional organization) operates within the framework of a broader social institution



(e.g., the economy).

3. What is the fundamental distinction between crecive and enacted institutions. Provide one example of each.

Long Answer Questions

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1. Discuss the key characteristics that define both associations and institutions as fundamental elements of social organization. Analyze the distinct roles they play in society, highlighting their respective contributions to social order, collective action, and individual lives. Provide specific examples to illustrate your points.
 2. Critically evaluate the statement: "Associations are merely temporary manifestations of underlying social institutions." To what extent do associations depend on institutions for their existence and functioning? Conversely, can associations influence or lead to the evolution or transformation of social institutions over time? Support your argument with sociological perspectives and examples.