

SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
DIVISION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

EXAMINATION SESSION : December 2007 Examination
TUTOR (S) : Mrs. C. Regis
PROGRAMME TITLE : Mechanical Engineering, Automotive Engineering
Electrical Installation
Applied Arts – Business Administration
Office Administration
PROGRAMME CODE : 3ME-MEC-AD, 3ME-AUT-AD,
3EE-ELN-CE, 3BS-ABA-AD, 3BS-AOA-AD
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Sociology
COURSE CODE : SOC101
CLASS (ES) : Year 1's & 2's
DATE : 6th December, 2007
COMMENCEMENT TIME : 1:00 p.m.
DURATION : 2 Hours
INVIGILATOR (S) : Mr. John Joseph, Mr. N. Heeralall,
Ms. E. Louisy, Mrs. M. Lashley
ROOM (S) : TRT L1, L2
TRT R3



#S14

INSTRUCTIONS:

This paper contains three (3) sections; **Sections A, B and C.**

Section A : Multiple Choice – you are to answer all questions. (30 marks)

Section B : True or False – answer all questions in this section. (20 marks)

Section C : Answer any all questions in this section. (20 marks)

Section D : Structured Questions – answer any one (1) question in this section
(10 marks)

- **Note:** Bags, books as well as writing paper not given by the invigilator should be deposited at the front of the examination room or as otherwise indicated.
- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the exam class list

GOOD LUCK!!

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section by circling or shading the correct answer.

1. Who is considered to be the father of the discipline of sociology?
 - a. Herbert Spencer
 - b. Talcott Parsons
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Auguste Comte

2. Which of the following advocates the use of the scientific method in explaining social phenomena?
 - a. Symbolic interactionism
 - b. Post modernism
 - c. Structuration
 - d. Positivism

3. Which is the odd one?
 - a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. Auguste Comte
 - c. Positivism
 - d. George Mead

4. In the strictest sense empiricism means;
 - a. Value laden
 - b. Value free
 - c. Measurable, observable facts
 - d. Falsification

5. Which of the following is associated with conflict theory?
 - a. Class struggles
 - b. Feminism
 - c. Marxism
 - d. All of the above

6. His theory is based on the material conditions of society
 - a. Durkheim
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Weber
 - d. All of the above

7. In Weber's sociology, Verstehen means;
 - a. Social action
 - b. Structure
 - c. Meaning
 - d. Understanding

8. Weber thought that modern societies were dominated by;
 - a. Traditional social action
 - b. Charisma
 - c. Rational social action
 - d. Idealism

9. This theory asserts that humans understand the world through the use of symbols
 - a. Phenomenology
 - b. Ethno methodology
 - c. Symbolic interactionism
 - d. Interpretivism

10. Functionalism is often seen as having;
 - a. A conservative ideology
 - b. A liberal ideology
 - c. A radical ideology
 - d. An anarchistic ideology

11. Socialization is;
 - a. Mixing with other people
 - b. Influencing other people
 - c. Learning how society expects you to behave
 - d. Beliefs about right and wrong

12. _____ is a type of socialization.
 - a. Antisocialization
 - b. Resocialization
 - c. Social self
 - d. Nationalism

13. Achieved status has to do with which of the following?
 - a. Inherited status
 - b. Occupational status
 - c. Caste status
 - d. Gender

14. Which of the following is not associated with social stratification?
 - a. Social mobility
 - b. Polarization
 - c. Nouveaux riche
 - d. Agents of socialization

15. Which of the following has to do with open stratification systems?
 - a. Promotion
 - b. Meritocracy
 - c. Social mobility
 - d. All of the above

16. Plantation slavery is a good example of which type of stratification system?
 - a. Open stratification system
 - b. Closed stratification system
 - c. Racial stratification system
 - d. None of the above

17. A family is a group of people related by
 - a. Blood
 - b. Marriage
 - c. Adoption
 - d. All of the above

18. Which of the following is not a type of family?
 - a. Extended family
 - b. Gay and lesbians unions
 - c. Room mates
 - d. Sibling families

19. What term best describes the unit of a husband, wife and their dependent offspring?
 - a. Symmetrical family
 - b. Nuclear family
 - c. Universal family
 - d. Extended family

20. _____ stressed that the nuclear family is universal.
- Murdock
 - Parsons
 - Marx
 - None of the above
21. In which type of society is a girl permitted to have many lovers as she pleases after she gets married?
- Tahiti tribe
 - Nayar society
 - Matrifocal families
 - All of the above
22. Which one of the following is an example of white-collar crime?
- Fraud
 - Burglary
 - Domestic assault
 - Murder
23. Which one of the following statements most closely reflects a Marxist view of deviance?
- Laws protect all members of society
 - Most crime are committed by the working class
 - Laws protect the interest of the powerful in society.
 - All of the above
24. _____ involves breaking of norms and values in St. Lucia.
- Drunk driving
 - Canal knowledge
 - Wearing a bright yellow dress at a funeral
 - All of the above
25. _____ is an example of a criminal offense in western societies.
- Terrorism
 - Homosexuality
 - Breaking wind in public
 - None of the above
26. Which one of the following adapted sayings is an accurate description of labeling theory?
- All the world's a deviant
 - Deviance is in the eye of the beholder
 - Deviance is determined by the upper class
 - Deviants should be seen and not heard.
27. Which theory assumes that deviance and crime can be positive?
- Marxism
 - Functionalism
 - Durkheim
 - Interactionism
28. The rape and murder case in Saltibus had the effect of bringing the community together, according to _____ this is called _____.
- Functionalism, solidarity
 - Interpretivism, labeling
 - Marxism, class consciousness
 - Feminism, patriarchy

29. Rewards and punishments are used to illicit or encourage appropriate _____.
- Thinking
 - Behaviour
 - Language
 - All of the above
30. A smile given by the teacher after a student does well in an exam is an example of
- Internal social control
 - External social control
 - Informal social control
 - Formal social control

SECTION B

Write True (T) or False (F) after each of the following statements.

- Capital punishment and ridicule are examples of formal social control. ____
- Guilt is an example of internal social control. ____
- Deviance has to do with breaking the law. ____
- Radical feminism advocate lesbianism and invitro fertilization in an effort to exclude men from women's lives. ____
- Liberal feminists were influential in implementing acts to reduce levels of discrimination between men and women. ____
- Physical reproduction and ideological reproduction are associated with the work of black feminists. ____
- The Industrial and French revolutions helped to bring about the discipline of sociology. ____
- Durkheim is called the father of functionalism. ____
- George Mead, Comte, and Marx, are positivists. ____
- St. Lucia is an example of a capitalist society. ____
- Primary socialization is a life long process. ____
- Adult socialization is an example of primary socialization. ____
- Secondary socialization occurs within the peer group. ____

14. Primary socialization takes place within the family. ____

15. The peer group, the school and religion are agencies of socialization. ____

SECTION C

The sentences below are descriptions of sociological theories. Next to each sentence write the sociological theory which is described. Please do not write the name of individual theorists.

1. Norms and values are necessary for integration in society. _____
2. Society is controlled by material factors. _____
3. There is no such thing as social order members of society create an illusion of order. _____
4. Members of society communicate through shared meanings. _____
5. Society progresses through a shift from mechanical to organic solidarity.

6. The subordination of women is maintained through patriarchy. _____
7. Separatism, lesbianism and invitro-fertilization are means of excluding men from women's lives. _____
8. The looking glass self describes the process by which people come to understand who they are through the eyes of others. _____
9. Value consensus and the collective conscience means that society is held together by cohesion. _____
10. Communism is an example of a classless society. _____

SECTION D

Answer ONE question from this section.

1. a) Define the term social control. (2 mks)
b) Identify two (2) forms of social control. (2 mks)
c) Describe one (1) form of social control. (2 mks)
d) Using appropriate examples illustrate how crime and deviance are social constructions. (4 mks)

2. a) Define the term 'family'. (2 mks)
b) Describe one (1) type of family found in St. Lucia. (2 mks)
c) Identify two (2) changes which have taken place in the functions of the family. (2 mks)
d) Explain the radical feminists view of the family (4 mks)

3. a) What is meant by positivism? (2 mks)
b) Using an example, explain the term objectivity (2 mks)
c) List two (2) characteristics which positivists argue sociology shares with the natural sciences. (2 mks)
d) Give two (2) reasons why interpretivists maintain that sociology is not a science. (4 mks)

4. a) What is meant by macro theories of sociology (2 mks)
b) Briefly describe any one macro theory of sociology (2 mks)
c) Differentiate between micro and macro theories (2 mks)
d) Briefly describe how micro and macro theories explain crime and deviance. (4 mks)

END OF EXAMINATION

Merry Christmas 