

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

EXAMINATION SESSION : December 2008 Examination

PROGRAMME TITLE : Applied Arts – Business Administration

PROGRAMME CODE : 3BS-ABA-AD

TUTOR(S) : Mrs. C. Regis & Mrs. S. Trezelle McGowan

COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Sociology

COURSE CODE : SOC101

CLASS(ES) : Year 1's

DATE : Friday 5th December, 2008

COMMENCEMENT TIME : 1:00 p.m.

DURATION : 1 ½ hours

INVIGILATOR(S) : Ms B. Dwarkasingh, Mr. N Goolaman

ROOM : TRT-L1/L2

#524

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

Section A: Multiple Choice – you are to answer all questions. (20mks)

Section B: Answer all questions in this section (10mks)

Section C: Structured Questions – Answer any **TWO (2)** questions in this section (20 mks)

Total Marks (50)

- **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

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SECTION A

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

1. Sociology is defined as the systematic study of:
 - a. Mental cognition.
 - b. The biological difference between individuals.
 - c. Human social interaction.
 - d. Individual human behavior.

2. Which of these conditions contributed to the early development of sociology?
 - a. a period of stability that gave people time to reflect about society
 - b. changes brought by the industrial revolution
 - c. the need for reconstruction in the South following the Civil War
 - d. social and economic prosperity in Europe and America

3. Which of the following is **not** a reason for the emergence of Sociology as a field of study?
 - a. Political changes
 - b. economic changes
 - c. changing gender roles
 - d. intellectual upheavals

4. _____ was considered to be the father of Sociology.
 - a. Herbert Spencer
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Auguste Comte
 - d. Max Weber

5. A sociological theory is:
 - a. A plan of action for the society
 - b. A goal for social solidarity
 - c. A set of ideas that provides an explanation for human behavior
 - d. A set of ideas that provide an explanation for social change

6. Which of the following apply Darwinian theories of evolution and biology to human social interaction?
 - a. empirical sociology
 - b. Talcott Parsons
 - c. symbolic interactionist theory
 - d. Herbert Spencer

7. He identified four (4) types of suicide by using statistics from various regions;
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Herbert Spencer

8. Collective conscience refers to
 - a. The relationship between the system
 - b. The need to set goals for society to functions
 - c. The common beliefs and sentiments shared by members of society
 - d. Human as rational beings

9. Much of Durkheim's scholarly work was devoted to understanding:
 - a. Social conflict.
 - b. the stability of society.
 - b. Personal troubles of individuals.
 - c. The economic causes of behavior.

10. Weber emphasized all of the following **EXCEPT**:
 - a. The subjective meanings of social action.
 - b. A stress on social rather than economic causes of behavior.
 - c. Being objective in research.
 - d. Conflict as a mechanism of social change.

11. Max Weber developed which approaches for sociology:
 - a. Value-free stance and an emphasis on subjective meanings.
 - b. Positivism and theories of statics and dynamics.
 - c. Adaptation and evolution.
 - d. Economic determinism and the dialectic.

12. According to Weber researchers must employ _____ to get a better understanding of the social world from the perspective of those being studied.
 - a. Verstehen
 - b. rational action
 - c. empiricism
 - d. objectivity

13. Macro sociology examines _____ to analyze society.
 - a. Structures
 - b. small scale interaction
 - c. large scale structures
 - d. meanings

14. Micro Sociology is also known as _____.
 - a. Structural theory
 - b. symbolic interactionism
 - c. Marxism
 - d. Social action theory

15. Social Action theory argues that
 - a. a study of society must focus on the individual
 - b. society is linguistically constructed
 - c. meanings are very important in understanding relationships since they are derived from shared values
 - d. all of the above

16. A concern with the subjective meanings of human social interaction is associated with which of the following?
 - e. George Mead
 - f. Max Weber
 - g. Interpretivism
 - d. All of the above

17. Which theory is associated with the following concepts?
Self concept, taking the role of another
 - a. Symbolic Interactionism
 - b. Phenomenology
 - c. Ethnomethodology
 - d. Weberianism

18. In Mead's theory the _____ is the social part of the self.
 - a. me
 - b. I
 - c. ego
 - d. superego

19. The school of symbolic interactionism:
 - a. Focuses upon the active role of the individual in creating the self-concept.
 - b. Focuses upon the self as a product of social roles.
 - c. Focuses upon the self as a product of biological cues.
 - d. Is no longer studied by sociologists.

20. Sociologists are most inclined to explain behavior in terms of:
 - a. Individual personality characteristics.
 - b. Roles and social structures.
 - c. The biological differences between people.
 - d. Individual attitudes.

21. A _____ is the expected performance of someone who occupies a specific position in a society.
- role
 - status
 - social structure
 - sociological imagination
22. Positivists noted that sociology is a science because:
- It studies people
 - It makes use of experiments
 - It shares some characteristics with the natural sciences
 - It is an old field of study
23. After carrying out a research on delinquency at Sir Arthur Lewis Community College, Jade and Christophe determined that the cause of delinquency at the College was a lack of awareness of the rules. In this case they were being _____.
- Empirical
 - cumulative
 - testable
 - theoretical
24. _____ means understanding.
- Cumulative
 - Verstehen
 - objective
 - theoretical
25. The belief that the social world can be studied with the same accuracy and assurance as the natural world is known as:
- Antipositivism
 - methodology
 - positivism
 - empiricism
26. Which of the following best defines a hypothesis?
- social divisions
 - scientifically proven facts
 - an informed guess or speculation
 - data collection
27. Which of the following concepts refers to the total way of life shared by members of a society?
- values
 - norms
 - culture
 - cultural universals
28. Culture is defined as:
- All of the physical artifacts produced and used by a society.
 - The total way of life shared by members of a society.
 - The standards of desirability shared by members of a society.
 - The unique values, interests, and lifestyles of the elite members of society.
29. Refrigerators, ovens, coffee pots, and stereos are all examples of what sociologists call:
- Material culture.
 - Nonmaterial culture.
 - High status culture.
 - Cultural necessities.
30. _____ is the process of learning the roles, statuses and values necessary for participation in social institutions.
- Social interaction
 - Socialization
 - Institutionalization
 - Symbolic interaction

31. Role learning that programs individuals for roles they are likely to assume in the future is known as:
- Advance socialization.
 - Anticipatory socialization.
 - Developmental socialization.
 - preparatory socialization
32. Which of the following can be identified as the main forms of socialization?
- Primary socialization and anticipatory socialization
 - Resocialisation and adult socialization
 - Primary socialization and secondary socialization
 - Secondary and anticipatory socialization
33. Nakisha's father has her work part-time in the family store. "It will help you when you take over the business," he tells her. This is an example of:
- Developmental socialization.
 - Anticipatory socialization.
 - primary socialization.
 - Preparatory socialization.
34. Persons who abandon their self-concept and way of life for one that is radically different experience:
- resocialization.
 - Environmental deprivation syndrome.
 - Negative reinforcement.
 - Primary socialization
35. Which agent of socialization is largely responsible for primary socialization?
- mass media
 - schools
 - family
 - religion
36. Alan, a 14-year-old boy, finds himself in a situation where he can steal a digital watch from K Mart. He decides against the theft because he fears what others would think of him if they found out. In this situation, Alan conforms to society's values because of:
- Formal social controls.
 - Informal social controls.
 - Aversive social controls.
 - Internalization.
37. Cases of isolation for example, children raised by wolves, illustrate that
- Human behavior is determined by genes
 - Socialization is important in shaping behavior
 - Human behavior is already predetermined and so there is no need for socialization
 - Little or no human contact can cripple a person's intellectual and social development
- i and ii
 - iv and ii
 - iv and i
 - ii and iii
38. When sociologists stress that deviance is relative, they mean that:
- Relative to criminal acts, deviance is a minor form of nonconformity.
 - It runs in the family, among relatives.
 - Whether an act is regarded as deviant or not often depends on the time, place, or individual.
 - Deviance is related to more serious criminal offenses.

39. Functionalist theory takes the position that law:
- Constricts individual uniqueness and creativity.
 - Benefits society by helping to maintain order.
 - Does not need to be applied equally to everyone.
 - Was designed to maintain and reproduce the system of inequality.
40. Marxist theorists take the position that law:
- Is a benefit to society because it maintains order?
 - Is equally beneficial to all citizens.
 - Was designed to maintain existing systems of inequality.
 - Is necessary for society to function.

SECTION B

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

- Norms and values are necessary for integration in society. _____
- Society is like an organism made up of interrelated parts. _____
- Capitalist's societies are controlled by the economic system. _____
- In capitalists societies there is an exploitative relationship between the ruling class and the working class. _____
- Taking the role of another and the self concept are associated with. _____
- Humans are rational beings who can actively create their own reality. _____
- Society will experience a transition in the nature of solidarity; a change from mechanical to organize solidarity. _____
- Comte is to _____ conflict is to _____
- "The History of all societies is the history of class struggle." _____

SECTION C

Answer any two (2) complete questions below.

1. a) Define the term social control (2mks)
b) Identify two (2) forms of social control (2mks)
c) Describe, one form of social control identified in (b) above (2mks)
d) Explain two (2) ways in which social control benefits society (4mks)

2. a) Differentiate between crime and deviance (2mks)
b) What is meant by the term “deviance is relative”? (2mks)
c) Use two (2) examples to illustrate the relativity of deviance. (2mks)
d) According to functionalist theory, crime can be positive.
Explain two (2) positive functions of crime identified by functionalists. (4mks)

3. a) What is meant by functional prerequisites? (2mks)
b) Identify two (2) examples of functional prerequisites (2mks)
c) Explain the term latent function (2mks)
d) Using appropriate examples differentiate between manifest and latent functions (4mks)

4. a) Write one example of a macro sociological theory (2mks)
b) Differentiate between macro and micro sociological theories (2mks)
c) List two (2) micro sociological theories (2mks)
d) Explain how micro sociologists see the relationship between the individual and society (4mks)

5. a) Explain the nature-nurture debate (2mks)
b) What do twin studies suggest concerning behavior? (2mks)
c) Describe the sociobiological theory of human behavior (6mks)

6. a) Define the term socialization (2mks)
b) Briefly describe one form of socialization (2mks)
c) Describe, with examples, the term adult socialization (2mks)
d) Explain how socialization within the family can benefit the St Lucian society (4mks)

7. a) What is meant by the term Hawthorne Effect? (2mks)
b) Outline two arguments in support of sociology as a science. (4mks)
c) Outline two criticisms against sociology as a science. (4mks)

End of Examination
HAVE A MERRY CLEAN CHRISTMAS!