

ITEMS PAST PAPER  
MANAGEMENT STUDIES

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

EXAMINATION SESSION : April 2009 Examination  
TUTOR (S) : Ms. C. Regis  
PROGRAMME TITLE : Applied Arts – Business Administration  
PROGRAMME CODE : 3BS-ABA-AD  
COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Sociology  
COURSE CODE : SOC101  
CLASS (ES) : Year 1's & 2's  
DATE : Monday 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2009  
COMMENCEMENT TIME : 1:00 p.m.  
DURATION : One hour and thirty minutes  
INVIGILATOR (S) :  
ROOM (S) : TRT-R3



**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This Examination Paper consists of *two (2)* sections.

**Section A** – Please select two(2) questions from this section, complete all the parts of the question selected.

**Section B** – Answer *all* the questions in this section by circling or shading the correct answer.

*Students are advised to use a pen to write this examination.*

- ◆ Please number your responses accurately
- ◆ Write your ID Number on *each* answer sheet
- ◆ All cell phones must be turned off during examination
- ◆ **Note:** Bags, books as well as writing materials 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

## SECTION A

Please select two(2) questions from this section, complete all the parts of the question selected.

### (A)

1. Define the term family. (2mks)
2. Describe with examples, two types of family forms found in St Lucia (3mks)
3. Outline the functionalist theory of the family (10 mks)

### (B)

1. Define the term stratification (2mks)
2. Describe with examples, two types of stratification systems (3mks)
3. Compare the Marxist and Weberian theories of stratification (10mks)

### (C)

1. What is meant by the term deviance? (2mks)
2. Using examples, differentiate between the terms crime and deviance (3mks)
3. Compare and contrast the Marxist and Functionalist theories of Crime (10mks)

### (D)

1. What is meant by the term methodology? (2mks)
2. Identify three characteristics which the positivists argue that sociology shares with the natural sciences (3mks)
3. Explain the arguments for and against the view that sociology is a science (10mks)

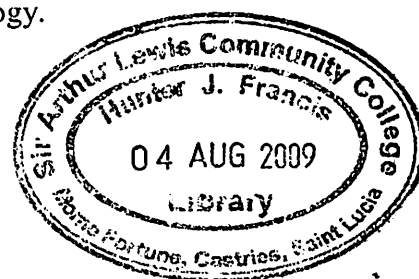
### (E)

1. Write one example of a macro sociological theory (2mks)
2. Differentiate between macro and micro sociological theories (3mks)
3. Explain the Interactionist theory of society (10mks)

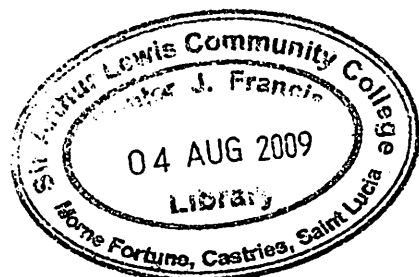
## SECTION B

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?
- George Mead
  - Max Weber
  - Interpretivism
  - All of the above
17. Which theory is associated with the following concepts?  
*Self concept, taking the role of another*
- Symbolic Interactionism
  - Phenomenology
  - Ethnomethodology
  - Weberianism
18. In Mead's theory the \_\_\_\_\_ is the social part of the self.
- me
  - I
  - ego
  - superego
19. The school of symbolic interactionism:
- Focuses upon the active role of the individual in creating the self-concept.
  - Focuses upon the self as a product of social roles.
  - Focuses upon the self as a product of biological cues.
  - Is no longer studied by sociologists.
20. Sociologists are most inclined to explain behavior in terms of:
- Individual personality characteristics.
  - Roles and social structures.
  - The biological differences between people.
  - 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. 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
24. Which of the following best defines a hypothesis?
- social divisions
  - scientifically proven facts
  - an informed guess or speculation
  - data collection

25. What is the sociological term for an individual's permanent social position based on the status of his or her parents?
- a. niche
  - b. clique
  - c. caste
  - d. class
  - e. strata
26. Which economic system features privately-owned means of production and distribution?
- a. nationalism
  - b. socialism
  - c. communism
  - d. democracy
  - e. capitalism
27. Which sociological perspective asserts that social stratification is necessary for society to operate efficiently?
- a. originalist
  - b. structuralist
  - c. behaviorist
  - d. postmodern
  - e. functionalist
28. What is the name of the sociological phenomenon in which an individual alters his or her social status, whether positively or negatively?
- a. social mobility
  - b. serial reciprocity
  - c. representative democracy
  - d. social simulation
  - e. gentrification
29. Which of the following is not a scientific method of collecting data?
- a. Case Studies
  - b. TV surveys such as those done on CNN
  - c. Experiments
  - d. Surveys
30. Data in the form of numbers is known as
- a. qualitative data
  - b. quantitative data
  - c. feminist research
  - d. quantities

**END OF EXAMINATION**

