

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2010**

**TITLE OF PAPER INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY**

**COURSE CODE SOC 101**

**TIME ALLOWED THREE (3) HOURS**

- INSTRUCTIONS**
- 1. SECTION I IS COMPULSORY**
  - 2. ANSWER ANY 3 QUESTIONS FROM SECTION II**
  - 3. THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF SIX (6) PAGES**

**THE QUESTION PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

## SECTION I

INDICATE THE QUESTION NUMBER AND CORRECT RESPONSE IN YOUR ANSWER SCRIPT

### PART I

25 marks)

1. According to the Davis-Moore thesis
  - a. Equality is functional for society.
  - b. The more equality a society has, the more productive it is.
  - c. More important jobs must offer enough rewards to draw talent from less important work.
  - d. Societies with more meritocracies are less productive than caste systems.
  
2. According to Max Weber social stratification is based on
  - a. Economic class.
  - b. Social status or prestige.
  - c. Power.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
  
3. Margaret Mead studied gender in 3 societies in New Guinea and found that
  - a. All societies define femininity in much the same way.
  - b. All societies define masculinity in much the same way.
  - c. What is feminine in one society might be masculine in another.
  - d. The meaning of gender is changing everywhere toward greater equality.
  
4. Which term is used by Ferdinand Tonnies to describe a traditional society?
  - a. Gemeinschaft.
  - b. Gesellschaft
  - c. Mechanical solidarity.
  - d. Organic solidarity.
  
5. According to Durkheim modern societies have
  - a. Respect for established tradition.
  - b. Widespread Alienation.
  - c. Common values and beliefs.
  - d. An increasing division of labour.
  
6. Which of the following are common causes of social change
  - a. invention of new ideas and things.
  - b. Diffusion from one cultural system to another.
  - c. Discovery of existing things.
  - d. All of the above are correct
  
7. The leading cause of death for people between 25 and 49 in Swaziland is
  - a. Cancer.
  - b. Accidents.

- c. Influenza.
  - d. AIDS.
8. Health is a social issue because
- a. Cultural patterns define what people view as healthy.
  - b. Social inequality affects people's health.
  - c. A society's technology affects people's health.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
9. A symbolic-interaction approach to health and medical care examines
- a. The dominance of the profit motive.
  - b. Biological rather than the social causes of illness.
  - c. How people define a medical situation may affect how they feel.
  - d. How the sick role excuses the ill person from routine social responsibilities.
10. Making use of the sociological perspective encourages
- a. Challenging commonly held beliefs.
  - b. Accepting conventional wisdom.
  - c. The belief that society is mysterious.
  - d. People to be happier with their lives as they are.
11. Which early sociologist studied patterns of suicide?
- a. Peter Berger.
  - b. Emile Durkheim.
  - c. Auguste Comte.
  - d. Karl Marx.
12. Empirical evidence refers to -
- a. Quantitative rather than qualitative data.
  - b. What people consider as 'common sense'.
  - c. Information people can verify with their senses.
  - d. Patterns found in every society.
13. Which theory developed by the psychologist John B Watson claims human behaviour is not instinctive but learned within a social environment.
- a. Evolutionary psychology.
  - b. Behaviourism.
  - c. Naturalism.
  - d. Biological psychology.
14. Which term refers to the unrecognised and unintended consequences of a social pattern?
- a. Latent functions.
  - b. Manifest functions.
  - c. Eufunctions.
  - d. Dysfunctions.

15. The gender-conflict approach draws attention to
  - a. How structure contributes to the overall operation of society.
  - b. How people construct meaning through interaction.
  - c. Inequality and conflict between men and women.
  - d. The stable aspects of society.
16. Rape is an example of
  - a. Folkways.
  - b. Symbols.
  - c. Mores.
  - d. High culture.
17. Swazi culture holds a strong belief in
  - a. Individuality.
  - b. The traditions of the past.
  - c. Equality of conditions for all.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
18. In Kingsley Davies' study Isabelle a girl isolated for six years shows that
  - a. Humans have all the same instincts found in other animals.
  - b. Personality is present in all humans at birth.
  - c. Without social experience, a child never develops personality.
  - d. Many human instincts disappear in the first few years of life.
19. Labelling theory states that deviance
  - a. Is a normal part of social life.
  - b. Always changes a person's social identity.
  - c. Arises not from what people do as much as how others respond.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
20. Max Weber stated that Protestantism
  - a. Held back the development of capitalism.
  - b. Supported the status quo.
  - c. Encouraged greater gender equality.
  - d. Stressed duty and hard work, boosting economic production and fostering the rise of capitalism.
21. The concept of 'karma' refers to
  - a. The Christian belief in salvation.
  - b. The Hindu belief in the progress of the human soul.
  - c. The Muslim desire to do God's will.
  - d. The first five books of the Jewish bible.
22. Which of the following are included among the functions of the family?
  - a. Socialisation of children.

- b. Regulation of sexual activity.
  - c. Social placement of children.
  - d. All of the above are correct.
23. Max Weber defined power as
- a. The source of all bureaucracy.
  - b. The operation of a government.
  - c. Simply a reflection of wealth.
  - d. The ability to achieve desired ends, despite resistance.
24. A highly centralised political system that regulates people's lives.
- a. Authoritarianism.
  - b. Totalitarianism
  - c. Democracy
  - d. Aristocracy.
25. In Robert Merton's theory of deviance, which of the following concepts refers to the process of seeking conventional goals but rejecting the conventional means to achieve them?
- a. Innovation.
  - b. Ritualism.
  - c. Retreatism.
  - d. Rebellion.

**PARTY II)**

**15 MARKS**

**INDICATE THE QUESTION NUMBER AND CORRECT RESPONSE IN YOUR ANSWER SCRIPT**

**A. Define the following terms**

**10 marks**

- |                       |                         |                   |              |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| i) Social structure   | ii) Oligarchy           | iii) Animism      | iv) Endogamy |
| v) Looking glass self | vi) Social epidemiology | vii) Cultural lag |              |
| viii) Ascribed status | ix) Recidivism          | x) Ethnocentrism  |              |

**B. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. 5 marks**

- i. Criminals stand out physically. True/False
- ii. There is more poverty today than in past centuries. True/False
- iii. One latent function of schooling is establishing social relationships and networks. True/False
- iv. Secularisation refers to the declining influence of religion. True/False.
- v. Charismatic authority is based on extraordinary personal abilities. True/False

## **SECTION II**

**ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION 2.**

**60 MARKS**

**EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS**

### **QUESTION ONE (1)**

Examine the specific contributions to human development made by the family, school, peer group and mass media.

### **QUESTION TWO (2)**

Discuss the changing pattern of family in any given society. Identify factors that can explain the reported increase in the number of divorce cases in Swaziland.

### **QUESTION THREE (3)**

Discuss justifications for punishing offenders. Illustrate your answer with specific examples.

### **QUESTION FOUR (4)**

Compare and contrast structural-functionalist and social-conflict perspectives in analysing sports.

### **QUESTION FIVE (5)**

Using your sociological knowledge analyse healthcare in Swaziland.

### **QUESTION SIX (6)**

How can sociology contribute to our understanding of social problems in Swaziland?