

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER JULY 2011

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. Using the sociological perspective, we see that Stratification :
 - a. Gives some people more privileges and opportunities than others.
 - b. Places everyone at birth on a level playing field.
 - c. Ensures that hard work will lead people to become wealthy.
 - d. Means that what people get out of life is pretty much what they put into it.

2. Which of the following are functions of deviance noted by Emile Durkheim?
 - a. Deviance affirms cultural values and norms.
 - b. Responding to deviance promotes social unity.
 - c. Responding to deviance clarifies moral boundaries.
 - 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. Politics is a social institution that is defined in terms of a society's
 - a. Distribution of power, goals and decision making.
 - b. System of elections.
 - c. Income distribution.
 - d. Types of authority.

6. Diffusion refers to
 - a. The migration of populations into new areas.
 - b. The weakening of an institution as it reaches the boundaries of a culture area.
 - c. The spread of culture traits from one society to another.
 - d. The rapid acceptance of innovation in a society.

7. The leading cause of death for people between 25 and 49 years in Swaziland is
 - a. Cancer.

- b. Accidents.
 - c. Influenza.
 - d. AIDS.
8. Emile Durkheim saw religion as a means by which society
- a. Promotes and maintains social solidarity.
 - b. Maintains the economic and political status quo.
 - c. Protects itself against acculturation.
 - d. All of the above.
9. *Sangomas* are called upon to perform which of the following functions
- a. Diagnosing and curing illness.
 - b. Causing illness in a chief's enemies.
 - c. Providing magical assistance to hunters.
 - d. All of the above.
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. The incest taboo is a cultural universal that forbids
- a. Marriage between brothers and sisters.
 - b. Marriage between any blood relatives.
 - c. Sexual relations between certain categories of relatives determined by each culture.
 - d. Sexual relations between any close relatives.
14. Symbolic analysis begins with the assumption that people's actions are
- a. Conscious.
 - b. Meaningful.
 - c. Selfish.
 - d. Uniform.

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. All cultures change
 - a. In spurts.
 - b. Consistently through time.
 - c. Very rarely.
 - d. Never.

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. Endogamy refers to marriage between
 - a. People of the same sex.
 - b. People of different social categories.
 - c. People of the same social category.
 - d. People related by birth

19. Karl Marx believed that
 - a. Society focuses on the present rather than the future.
 - b. Society supports social inequality.
 - c. Treats existing society as secular.
 - d. Threatens the power of the state

20. Participant observation often involves
 - a. Learning the local language
 - b. Joining in people's work.
 - c. Adopting local food habits.
 - d. All of the above.

21. The concept of "karma" refers to
 - a. The Christian belief in salvation.
 - b. The Hindu belief in the progress of 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.

SECTION II

ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION 2.

60 MARKS

EACH QUESTION CARRIES 20 MARKS

QUESTION ONE (1)

Examine Gerhard Lenski's model of socio-cultural evolution. Illustrate your answer with appropriate examples.

QUESTION TWO (2)

Identify four major religions of the world and examine what they have in common and how they differ.

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 divorce.

QUESTION FIVE (5)

Using your sociological knowledge evaluate health care institutions in Swaziland.

QUESTION SIX (6)

Discuss the elements of culture.