

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

**TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO
SOCIOLOGY**

COURSE CODE: SOC 101

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) Section A is compulsory.**
- (2) Answer any three (3) questions from Section B.**
- (3) Section A 40 marks & Section B 60 marks. Total marks 100.**
- (4) This question paper consists of 6 pages including the cover page.**

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

1. The main goal of sociology is to
 - (a) Avoid controversy.
 - (b) Disprove the other social sciences.
 - (c) Advance our understanding of the world we live in.
 - (d) Prevent its practitioners from having personal values.
2. Which type of research methods rely on personal observation and description and not an exact science?
 - (a) Qualitative
 - (b) Quantitative
 - (c) Relational
 - (d) Observational.
3. Sociology differs from common sense in that:
 - (a) It focuses on the researcher's own experiences.
 - (b) Its knowledge is accumulated from many different research contexts.
 - (c) It makes little distinction between the way the world is and the way it ought to be.
 - (d) It is subjective and biased.
4. Emile Durkheim famously researched what sociological issue?
 - (a) Suicide.
 - (b) Intelligence Quotient.
 - (c) Worker exploitation.
 - (d) Patterns of migration.
5. According to Karl Marx, capitalism is driven by:
 - (a) Fluctuations in the market.
 - (b) The megalomania of the ruling-class.
 - (c) The idea of mass consumption.
 - (d) The pursuit of profit.
6. Which of the following scholars saw self-development as proceeding through eight psycho-social stages?
 - (a) Charles Horton Cooley.
 - (b) George Herbert Mead.
 - (c) Erik Erikson.
 - (d) Jean Piaget.
7. According to Sigmund Freud's conceptualization, the human personality is divided into three parts. Which of these three parts roughly corresponds with George Herbert Mead's "me"?
 - (a) The superego.
 - (b) The ego.
 - (c) The id
 - (d) The cranium.

9. To compliment your lecturer for delivering a particularly inspiring lecture would be to comment on his/her:
- Role modelling.
 - Ascribed status.
 - Status conception.
 - Role performance.
10. According to Gerhard Lenski, the term socio-cultural-evolution refers to:
- Changes brought about by new ways of thinking.
 - Changes created by ideas coming from other societies.
 - Change resulting from social conflict.
 - Changes that occur as a society acquires new technology.
11. The birth of the discipline of sociology took place during the development of which type of society?
- Pastoral
 - Horticultural
 - Industrial
 - Agrarian
12. Compared to an industrial society, a post-industrial society is based on:
- An information based economy
 - A factory based economy
 - An immigrant based labour force
 - A less productive economy
13. Karl Marx considered capitalism to be _____, but Max Weber argued that capitalism was very _____.
- rational, irrational.
 - irrational, rational
 - unproductive, productive
 - productive, unproductive.
14. How did Max Weber describe traditional societies?
- People look open-mindedly to the future.
 - People live in the present, paying little attention to the past or future.
 - People pass the same values and beliefs from generation to generation.
 - People strive to be more and more productive.
15. Crime differs from deviance in that crime:
- Is always more serious.
 - Is usually less serious.
 - Involves a larger share of the population.
 - Refers to a violation of the norms enacted into law.
16. Cesare Lombroso claimed that:
- Biological failings drove some people into crime.

- (a) Innovation
 - (b) Ritualism
 - (c) Retreatism
 - (d) Rebellion
18. The basic idea behind labelling theory is that:
- (a) Deviance is actually useful in a number of ways.
 - (b) Deviance arises not so much from what people do as how others respond to what they do.
 - (c) Power has much to do with how society defines deviance.
 - (d) All of the above are correct.
19. The oldest justification for punishing an offender is:
- (a) Deterrence
 - (b) Retribution
 - (c) Societal protection
 - (d) Rehabilitation
20. The concept of criminal recidivism refers to:
- (a) Young people growing up in a criminal environment
 - (b) Efforts by police to enlist help from people in a local community.
 - (c) Later offenses by people previously convicted of crimes.
 - (d) The idea that crime does "pay"
21. Some people in Swaziland under the age of 18 drink alcohol. This behaviour constitutes the violation of
- (a) Value
 - (b) Folkways
 - (c) Sanction
 - (d) Law
22. Social stratification is a concept that refers to:
- (a) Specialization in productive work.
 - (b) Ranking categories of people in a hierarchy.
 - (c) The idea that some people are more talented than others.
 - (d) All of the above are correct.
23. Caste system is defined as:
- (a) Social stratification based on ascription or birth.
 - (b) Social stratification based on personal achievement.
 - (c) A meritocracy
 - (d) Any social stratification in which categories of people are unequal.
24. In middle income nations, average personal income is in the range of:
- (a) \$250 and \$1000
 - (b) \$1000 and \$2500
 - (c) \$2500 and \$10000

- (d) All of the above are correct.
26. The form of marriage that allows a woman to have more than one husband at a time is:
- (a) Polyandry.
 - (b) Polygyny.
 - (c) Monogamy.
 - (d) Serial monogamy.
27. The _____ is the social institution that determines a society's production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
- (a) Economy
 - (b) Service sector
 - (c) Labour market
 - (d) Unemployment rate
28. Which German word meaning "understanding" was used by Max Weber in describing his approach to sociological research?
- (a) Geselleschaft.
 - (b) Verstehen.
 - (c) Gemeinschaft.
 - (d) Verboten.
- (29) Which of the following statements is based on a symbolic-interaction analysis of sports?
- (a) Sports help develop important cultural values.
 - (b) Some categories of people benefit more than others from sports.
 - (c) "Stacking" is a type of racial inequality in sports.
 - (d) Winning at sports means different things to different people.
- (30) Which term refers to the unrecognised and unintended consequences of a social pattern?
- (a) Latent functions.
 - (b) Manifest functions.
 - (c) Dysfunctions.
 - (d) Malfunctions.

- (iv) Achieved status
- (v) Cultural lag
- (vi) Ethnocentrism
- (vii) Charismatic authority
- (viii) Social epidemiology

Section B

Answer any three (3) questions from this section. Each question carries 20 marks

1. Critically examine the three perspectives in Sociology. Each perspective must be answered around the following themes:
 - (a) A brief overview of the perspective.
 - (b) An outline of the basic principles on which each perspective is based.
 - (c) A brief evaluation of the perspective.
2. Discuss the socialisation process by clearly defining, identifying and describing the role of the agencies in socialisation process.
3. The study of social change is one of the most important areas of interest to the sociologist. Identify and discuss the causes of social change giving examples.
4. For all the advances of globalisation and industrialisation, it seems that poverty is still with us on a massive scale and inequalities still seem to be growing. Discuss what could (or should) be done about it?
5. Discuss how Tonnies, Durkheim, Weber and Marx described modern society. What are the similarities and differences in their understanding of modernity?
6. What are society's four justifications for punishment? Explain.