

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY 2016

TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY II
COURSE CODE: SOC 112
TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. ANSWER QUESTIONS 1 & 2 FROM SECTION A (Compulsory) IN THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED.
2. ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B.
3. TOTAL MARKS 100
4. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES IS 5 INCLUDING THE COVER PAGE.

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

SECTION A

The questions in this section are compulsory. Indicate the correct answer in the answer sheet.

Question No. 1. Choose the most appropriate answers in the following:

- (i) According to dependency theory, poor nations have become dependent on rich nations because
 - (a) They sell raw materials to rich nations.
 - (b) Rich nations bring tourist dollars.
 - (c) Rich nations buy their manufactured goods.
 - (d) All of the above are correct.

- (ii) Social epidemiology is the study of
 - (a) Which bacteria cause a specific disease.
 - (b) The distribution of health and illness in a population.
 - (c) Which categories of people become doctors.
 - (d) The distribution of doctors around the world.

- (iii) 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.

- (iv) Which term did Emile Durkheim use to refer to the everyday elements of our lives?
 - (a) Religion.
 - (b) Profane.
 - (c) Sacred.
 - (d) Ritual.

- (v) The term “secularization” refers to which of the following?
 - (a) Religion becoming more important in people’s lives.
 - (b) Increasing popularity of fundamentalism.
 - (c) The decline in the importance of religion and the sacred.
 - (d) Churches resisting social change.

- (vi) Which world region contains the largest share of the world’s street children?
 - (a) Asia.
 - (b) Africa.
 - (c) Latin America.
 - (d) Europe.

- (vii) A stratification system in which there are rigid boundaries between social strata is
 - (a) An open system.
 - (b) A closed system.
 - (c) A traditional system.
 - (d) A hierarchical system.

- (viii) Which of the following is not a characteristic of bureaucracy?
- (a) They are created in order to achieve a specific goal or goals.
 - (b) They give an explicit set of norms, statuses and roles.
 - (c) They tend to rely on written rules and organizational charts.
 - (d) They operate according to democratic procedures.
- (ix) The structural functional explanation of poverty claims that
- (a) People are responsible for their poverty.
 - (b) Welfare will keep people in a cycle of poverty.
 - (c) It results from the economic changes globally and related decisions.
 - (d) People are socialised into poverty.
- (x) According to Max Weber, power is defined as
- (a) The ability to achieve desired ends despite resistance from others.
 - (b) The shadow of wealth.
 - (c) A society's form of government
 - (d) The creation of bureaucracy.
- (xi) Absolute poverty is
- (a) A comparative explanation of poverty.
 - (b) Inability to sustain oneself in any locality.
 - (c) To earn the median income in a given locality.
 - (d) Where one can buy basic needs but not more.
- (xii) The process by which we learn our gender identity and develop according to cultural norms of "masculinity and femininity" is called
- (a) Gender identity.
 - (b) Gender socialization.
 - (c) Sex role identification.
 - (d) Sexual differentiation.
- (xiii) David Popenoe's research suggests that the weakest families on earth may be found in
- (a) The USA.
 - (b) Japan.
 - (c) Sweden.
 - (d) Great Britain.
- (xiv) Which of the following are counted among the functions of the family?
- (a) Socialization of the young.
 - (b) Regulation of sexual activity.
 - (c) Social placement.
 - (d) All of the above are correct.
- (xv) The term "empty nest" refers to
- (a) Families whose children have left home.
 - (b) Women who choose to remain single.
 - (c) Women who marry but choose to remain childless.
 - (d) Couple who are unable to have a child.

- (xvi) In his analysis of Protestantism and the rise of capitalism, Max Weber stated that Protestantism
- Held back the development of capitalism.
 - Supported the status quo.
 - Stressed duty and hard work, boosting economic production and fostering the rise of capitalism.
 - Encouraged gender equality.
- (xvii) Confucianism is closely linked to the traditional culture of
- India.
 - Japan.
 - China.
 - Iran.
- (xviii) Which of the following is a latent function of schooling?
- Teaching job skills.
 - Ensuring some common culture.
 - Teaching about the way of life.
 - Providing child care.
- (xix) Capitalism is an economic system in which there is
- Private ownership of property.
 - Government control of production.
 - Pursuit of collective interests.
 - All of the above are correct.
- (xx) Taken together, the sociological approaches to global poverty show us that poverty is
- Partly an issue of production.
 - Partly a political issue.
 - A problem that threatens world peace.
 - All of the above are correct.

Question No. 2. ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS IN APPROXIMATELY 300 WORDS

Each question is worth 5 marks

Total marks 20

- How has the expansion of global economy affected class structure in any one society?
- What is the difference between relative poverty and absolute poverty?
- How does neo-colonialism differ from colonialism?
- What factors account for most of the income disparity between women and men?
- How are social issues different from economic issues?
- What does social exchange analysis have to say about the process of courtship?
- How is each of the following types of religious organizations distinctive?
(a) Church, (b) Sect and (c) cult.
- In low-income nations, why do girls receive less schooling than boys?

SECTION B

Answer any two (2) questions from this section. Each question is worth 30 marks.

Total marks 60

Question No. 3 Summarise the Davis-Moore theories and explain the functional consequences of inequality for society as a whole.

Question No. 4 Discuss how poverty combines with gender to disadvantage women.

Question No. 5 Describe the differences that distinguish high income nations, middle-income nations and low-income nations.

Question No. 6 Explain Pierre Bourdieu's reproducing inequalities; dominance, forms of capital, their features and how we recognize these.