

FINAL EXAMINATION
JULY 2021

COURSE TITLE	PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY
COURSE CODE	FSDV0144
DATE/DAY	20 OCTOBER 2021 / WEDNESDAY
TIME/DURATION	09:00 AM - 10:30 AM / 1.5 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
2. Candidates are reminded not to bring into examination hall/room any form of written materials or electronic gadget except for stationery that is permitted by the Invigilator.
3. Students who are caught breaching the Examination Rules and Regulation will be charged with an academic dishonesty and if found guilty of the offence, the maximum penalty is expulsion from the University.

(This Question Paper consists of **9** Printed Pages including front page)

There are FORTY (40) questions in this paper. Each question is worth 2.5 marks. Answer ALL questions in the OMR sheet. (100 Marks)

1. A feral child is _____.
 - A. a child who has lived isolated from human contact from a very young age where they have little or no experience of human care, behavior, or, crucially, of human language
 - B. a child who develops a fear of domesticated living and years to live outdoors
 - C. a child who has been beaten for speaking and learns to fear language
 - D. a child who lives in isolation the part of their life but recovers with social and language skills later

2. The pervasive element of European and American society in which men controlled all property and had control over women and children is called _____.
 - A. traditional society
 - B. matriarchy
 - C. patriarchy
 - D. sexism

3. A type of family in which people are considered descendants of their mothers is called _____.
 - A. polygamous
 - B. matrilineal
 - C. matriarchal
 - D. feminist

4. Who is considered the founding father of Sociology?
 - A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Karl Marx
 - C. Max Weber

D. Herbert Spencer

5. Who said there would be a revolution by the people that would lead to a classless society?

- A. Herbert Spencer
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Emile Durkheim
- D. Max Weber

6. Which of the following does NOT account for the differences in the educational system from country to country?

- A. Value placed on education
- B. Geographic distribution of male and female students
- C. Financial resources from the government and population
- D. Amount of time devoted to education

7. The term 'formal education' is defined as _____.

- A. An education that is accompanied by a tutor at all times
- B. Learning about cultural values, norms, and expected behaviors through participation in a society
- C. The education one receives at a private school, parochial school, or private college
- D. The learning of academic facts and concepts

8. Which of the following is NOT a manifest function of education?

- A. Social Placement
- B. Socialization
- C. Social Control
- D. Social Networks

9. Which agent of socialization has the most impact on our development?

- A. Family

- B. Peer Groups
- C. Education
- D. Mass Media

10. The process by which newcomers or members of a subculture give up their distinctive cultural patterns and take on those of the dominant culture of the society in which they live refers to _____.

- A. cultural gatekeepers
- B. ethnocentrism
- C. counterculture
- D. assimilation

11. A group whose norms, attitudes, values, and lifestyle directly challenge or seek to change those of the dominant or mainstream culture refers to _____.

- A. dominant culture
- B. counterculture
- C. cultural relativism
- D. folkways

12. Learned norms, values, knowledge, artifacts, language and symbols that are constantly communicated among people who share a common way of life refers to _____.

- A. culture
- B. dominant culture
- C. norms
- D. folkways

13. A group whose values, norms, traditions, and outlooks are imposed on the society as a whole is known as _____.

- A. folkways
- B. dominant culture
- C. taboo
- D. mores

14. Norms that are everyday habits and conventions are called _____.

- A. laws
- B. folkways
- C. norms
- D. mores

15. Norms that people consider vital to their well-being and to their most cherished values refers to _____.

- A. mores
- B. folkways
- C. laws
- D. dominant culture

16. A set of distinctive norms, values, knowledge, artifacts, language, and symbols that a particular group in society uses to distinguish itself from the dominant culture is known as a _____.

- A. counterculture
- B. subculture
- C. symbol
- D. dominant culture

17. The definition 'general ideas that people share about what is good or bad, desirable, or undesirable' refers to _____.

- A. norms
- B. values
- C. mores
- D. culture

18. The underlying pattern of social relationships is called _____.
- A. social structure
 - B. society
 - C. achieved status
 - D. ascribed status
19. _____ is a society characterized by the replacement of human labor with mechanical labor.
- A. postindustrial society
 - B. industrial society
 - C. mechanical solidarity
 - D. preindustrial society
20. Culturally defined rights and obligations attached to statuses are known as _____.
- A. roles
 - B. status
 - C. symbols
 - D. rules
21. Which stage of cognitive development describes children between ages 2 and 7?
- A. Formal Operational Stage
 - B. Sensorimotor Stage
 - C. Preoperational Stage
 - D. Concrete Operational Stage
22. What social institution do sociologists suggest has the greatest impact on society?
- A. Economy
 - B. Religion
 - C. Family

D. Politics

23. Socialist systems emphasize _____.

- A. freedom from politics
- B. freedom from political oppression
- C. freedom from want
- D. freedom from the internet

24. From a sociological perspective, which factor does not greatly influence a person's socialization?

- A. Race
- B. Blood type
- C. Gender
- D. Educational background

25. Why are wealthy parents more likely than poor parents to socialize their children toward creativity and problem solving?

- A. Wealthy parents are more concerned with money than with a good education.
- B. Wealthy parents are not concerned about their children rebelling against their rules.
- C. Wealthy parents are socializing their children toward the skills of white-collar employment.
- D. Wealthy parents never engage in repetitive tasks.

26. Which one of the following is NOT a way people are socialized by religion?

- A. An individual's personal internal experience of a divine being leads to their faith.
- B. Life stages and roles are connected to religious celebration.
- C. Places of worship provide a space for shared group experiences.
- D. People learn the material culture of their religion.

27. Which of the following is NOT an age-related transition point when people must be socialized to new roles?

- A. Adulthood
- B. School age
- C. Senior citizen
- D. Infancy

28. A fairly large group of people with professions that range from upper-level managers and professionals to non-retail salespeople is known as _____.

- A. working class
- B. middle class
- C. elites
- D. aristocrats

29. Julia grew up with a dad who worked on the railroad and a mom who ran an in-home daycare. She graduated from college and is now an accountant. She moved from the working class to the middle class. Julia's experience is an example of _____.

- A. social mobility
- B. prestige
- C. social stratification
- D. poverty

30. What is the definition for the nuclear family?

- A. Individual living together
- B. Two adults with their own biological children
- C. Single person
- D. Best friends live together

31. The total knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors shared by and passed on by members of a group refers to _____.
- A. ethnic group
 - B. society
 - C. culture
 - D. innovation
32. What is another name for the Agrarian Revolution?
- A. Agricultural Revolution
 - B. European Revolution
 - C. Pre-industrial
 - D. Machine revolution
33. Which of the following correctly defines exogamy?
- A. Marrying someone in the same social class as you
 - B. Marrying someone in a different social class than you
 - C. Staying single
 - D. Marrying more than one person.
34. Which of the following BEST defines social stratification?
- A. Social minorities being mistreated by the majority.
 - B. The poor being forced down by the wealthy.
 - C. Dividing people into a hierarchy
 - D. The social elites being propped up by the poor.
35. Race is based on _____ characteristics, while ethnicity is based on _____ characteristics.
- A. physical; cultural
 - B. citizenship; cultural
 - C. cultural; physical
 - D. achieved; ascribed
36. _____ refers to the preferential treatment of minorities and women in employment and education.

- A. Desegregation
- B. Affirmative action
- C. Ethnic nepotism
- D. Economic discrimination

37. The Torah is the holy book for which religion?

- A. Judaism
- B. Christianity
- C. Islam
- D. Buddhism

38. Cultural diffusion is _____.

- A. the spread of a cultural trait from one group to another
- B. a certain belief about a group of people
- C. science
- D. how people worship a God in a culture

39. Power is one of the most important elements in social life. Which sociological paradigm does the statement refer to?

- A. Calculus
- B. Conflict Perspective
- C. Functionalism
- D. Symbolic Interactionism

40. What is sociology?

- A. The study of human society and human behavior
- B. The study of humans and animals and human behavior
- C. The study of everything about ancient Greece
- D. The study of human society and human behavior

*** END OF QUESTION PAPER ***


UNIRAZAK
UNIVERSITI TUN ABDUL RAZAK
Copying, modifying, or reprinting, is not permitted.