

**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**MAR-2022**

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<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>FSDV0144</b>
<b>DATE/DAY</b>	<b>16 JUNE 2022 / THURSDAY</b>
<b>TIME/DURATION</b>	<b>09:00 AM - 10:30 AM / 1.5 Hours</b>

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**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 1 Printed Pages including front page)

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

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is composed only of parents and their children.
  - A. atomic family
  - B. nuclear family
  - C. religious family
  - D. extended family
  
2. All of these are scopes of study in Sociology EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Intergalactic Relations
  - B. Social Structures
  - C. Human interrelations
  - D. Human Behaviour
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ used the word "Sociology" for the first time and compared it to an organism. He is also considered the father of sociology.
  - A. John Locke
  - B. Rosseau
  - C. Thomas Hobbes
  - D. Auguste Comte
  
4. This theory views society as a complex but interconnected system where parts work together as a whole.
  - A. Feminism Theory
  - B. Conflict Theory
  - C. Structural-Functional Theory
  - D. Symbolic Interactionism Theory
  
5. If someone defines a teacher as a responsible individual who wears fuzzy sweaters and drinks coffee all day, and they behave that way, which sociological theory is this an example of in practice?
  - A. Conflict Theory
  - B. Feminist Analysis
  - C. Symbolic Interactionism
  - D. Functionalist Perspective

6. Social norms are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. religious beliefs about how the world ought to be
  - B. rules and expectations about interaction that regulate social life
  - C. creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craftwork
  - D. the symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media
7. When geographers study human-environment interaction, they learn \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how war happens
  - B. how the climate changes
  - C. how schools decide snow days
  - D. how people and their environment impact each other
8. A moral dilemma is defined as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. difficult situation or problem.
  - B. situation in which an easy choice has to be made between two courses of action
  - C. situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two courses of action, either of which entails going beyond the bounds of a moral principle
  - D. person's standards of behaviour or beliefs concerning what is and is not acceptable for them to do
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mode of production in which ruling class exploiting the working class.
- A. Fairness
  - B. Honesty
  - C. Patience
  - D. Responsibility
10. Judging one culture based on the beliefs and values of another is known as
- A. egocentrism
  - B. ethnocentrism
  - C. Afrocentrism
  - D. judgementalism

11. \_\_\_\_\_ define how to behave in accordance with what a society has defined as good, right, and important, and most members of the society adhere to them.
- A. Norms
  - B. Values
  - C. Culture
  - D. Stereotypes
12. Which one is the **CORRECT** definition of Symbolic Interactionism?
- A. It is known for homogeneity, parsimony or consensus among its practitioners.
  - B. It is a sociological framework that focuses on unified meanings individuals attach to objects, people, and interactions.
  - C. It is a sociological framework that focuses on different meanings individuals attach to objects, people, and interactions.
  - D. It is a framework that actualizes the nature of non-living creatures to make sense of their actions and interactions through external cues from their everyday life and environment.
13. Who were the earliest humans?
- A. Bakers
  - B. Cobblers
  - C. Farmers
  - D. Hunter-gatherers
14. All the physical objects, or artifacts, that people make and attach meaning to are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mores
  - B. material culture
  - C. nonmaterial culture
  - D. social culture
15. Norms that are everyday habits and conventions are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. laws
  - B. mores
  - C. folkways
  - D. subculture

16. What do sociologists call a continuing process whereby individuals acquire personal identities and learn the norms, values, behaviours, and social skills appropriate to his or her social position?
- A. culture
  - B. sociology
  - C. subculture
  - D. socialization
17. Which agent of socialization has the most impact on our development?
- A. Family
  - B. Education
  - C. Mass Media
  - D. Peer groups
18. When a teacher talks to a student about attending college and helps them talk about a career plan, this is known from a socialization perspective as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. career planning
  - B. career curriculum
  - C. hidden curriculum
  - D. required curriculum
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is an agent of socialization that includes forms of communications such as books, magazines, newspapers, other print materials, radio, television and movies.
- A. Schools
  - B. Family
  - C. Mass Media
  - D. Major social and historical events
20. Being ridiculed and criticized is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Informal Negative Sanction
  - B. Informal Positive Sanction
  - C. Formal Positive Sanction
  - D. Formal Negative Sanction

21. Which of the following is TRUE about deviant behaviour?
- A. Deviant behaviour is also illegal behaviour.
  - B. Primary deviance usually leads to secondary deviance.
  - C. Adults learn deviant behaviour more quickly than children.
  - D. What is considered deviant in one society may not be considered deviant in another society.
22. Any act that is labelled as \_\_\_\_\_ by those in authority, is prohibited by law, and is punishable by the government.
- A. Anomie
  - B. Crime
  - C. Rebellion
  - D. Recidivism
23. Rape, robbery, and aggravated assault are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. violent crime
  - B. organized crime
  - C. victimless crime
  - D. white-collar crime
24. How does primary deviance differ from secondary deviance?
- A. In primary deviance people identify with deviant behaviour.
  - B. Primary deviance derives from primary groups.
  - C. Secondary deviance is not as important as primary deviance.
  - D. Primary deviance is deviant behaviour that only happens once in a while.
25. Ashanti really loves to play softball, she is really good at it. However, she has chosen not to join the school's team. Instead, she will go home to help watch her younger brother and sister so her mom can go to work. What social institution influenced Ashanti's decision?
- A. Education
  - B. Religion
  - C. Family
  - D. Politics

26. This process refers to the child's use of current schemes to interpret the external world.
- A. Adaptation
  - B. Assimilation
  - C. Organization
  - D. Accommodation
27. Piaget stated that the most fundamental deficiency of children in the preoperational stage is their inability to perceive situations from the perspective of others. This phenomenon is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Centration
  - B. Egocentrism
  - C. Circular Reaction
  - D. Dual Representation
28. According to Piaget, when 11-year-olds enter this stage, they develop the capacity for abstract, systematic, scientific thinking. What is that stage known as?
- A. Sensorimotor stage
  - B. Concrete Operational Stage
  - C. Preoperational Stage
  - D. Formal Operational Stage
29. Within the classroom learning should be student centered and accomplished through active discovery learning. The role of the teacher is to facilitate learning, rather than direct tuition. Therefore, teachers should encourage the following within the classroom:
- A. Evaluate the level of the child's development so suitable task can be set
  - B. Focus on the process of learning, rather than end product of it
  - C. Using collaborative as well as individual activities
  - D. All of the options provided
30. How long does the sensorimotor stage last?
- A. 1 year
  - B. 2 years
  - C. 5 years
  - D. 11 year

31. How is a constitutional monarchy also like a democracy?
- A. The royal family has unlimited power.
  - B. Citizens follow tradition and are loyal to the ruler.
  - C. Citizens have power, rights, and freedoms.
  - D. Power is handed down from parent to child, generation to generation.
32. In a socialist society, every person would be unequal, regardless of race, gender, religion, or nationality.
- A. True
  - B. False
33. Socialism distributes goods to each individual's needs.
- A. True
  - B. False
34. We can understand social inequality from a macro-sociological perspective because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. some people work harder than others
  - B. we see inequality in everyday life
  - C. lived experience is impacted by gender, race and class
  - D. meritocracy is focused on structure rather than individual
35. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of the feminization of poverty?
- A. Women don't work as hard as men.
  - B. Women are responsible for childcare.
  - C. Women generally make less than men.
  - D. Women face biased hiring and promotion practices.
36. Why do conflict theorists criticize functionalists on their position on social inequality?
- A. Our economic system is designed to have winners and losers
  - B. Social inequality is structural, not individual
  - C. Functionalism ignores power relations
  - D. All of the above



37. Is social stratification universal?

- A. Yes, and it is fixed.
- B. Yes, but it is variable.
- C. It only applies to the upper 1% of society.
- D. No, as it favours undocumented immigrants.

38. Social stratification is the hierarchical ranking of individuals according to family, income, wealth and status. Which of the following best describes social stratification?

- A. Rank
- B. Class
- C. Group
- D. Equality

39. Which faith began with Abraham?

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

40. Rules and regulations clearly outline the rights and obligations of those in power apply to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. absolute authority
- B. charismatic authority
- C. traditional authority
- D. rational-legal authority

\*\*\* END OF QUESTION PAPER \*\*\*