



FINAL EXAMINATION
JULY 2023

COURSE TITLE	PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY
COURSE CODE	FSDV0144
DATE/DAY	19 OCTOBER 2023 / THURSDAY
TIME/DURATION	09:00 AM - 12:00 PM / 03 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)

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 12 Printed Pages including front page)

*****DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO*****

This question paper consists of **THREE (3)** sections.

[100 MARKS]

SECTION A

(40 Marks)

There are **FORTY (40)** questions in this part. Answer **ALL** questions in the **OMR** sheet.

1. What field does the systematic study of human society and social interaction belong to?
 - A. Anthropology
 - B. Sociology
 - C. Geography
 - D. History

2. Which theory views society as traditionally unequal between men and women?
 - A. Feminist theory
 - B. Symbolic Interactionism theory
 - C. Structural Functionalism theory
 - D. Conflict theory

3. Who was known as the founder of Sociology?
 - A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. Harriet Martineau

4. According to Karl Marx, workers are oppressed by those who own the means of production. What was the title given to these workers?
 - A. Bourgeoisie
 - B. Proletariat
 - C. Capitalist
 - D. Communists

5. Sociology is considered one of the social science fields because of the following reasons **EXCEPT**
 - A. Sociology adopts scientific method.
 - B. Sociology makes accurate observation.
 - C. Sociology lacks objectivity.
 - D. Sociology describes the cause-effect relationship.

6. Who was considered as the first woman Sociologist?
- A. Jane Adams
 - B. Harriet Martineau
 - C. Anna Arendt
 - D. Emile Durkheim
7. Which perspective focuses on how individuals act with one another in daily situations?
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Feminism
 - C. Conflict theory
 - D. Symbolic Interactionism
8. "These are intended, clear and recognized consequences of an aspect of society". Which of the following is best described by that sentence?
- A. Language
 - B. Dysfunction
 - C. Manifest functions
 - D. Latent functions
9. Which of the following is an example of nature?
- A. "I do follow the moral teachings at school."
 - B. "I don't talk much because I was abandoned as a child."
 - C. "How could you say sports are useless? Everyone watches them and I like it too."
 - D. "I get my anger from my father."
10. What term describes the behaviours and attitudes picked up in school?
- A. Streaming
 - B. Labelling
 - C. Open curriculum
 - D. Hidden curriculum
11. Which of the following is the best definition of social norms?
- A. Rules and expectations about interaction that regulate social life
 - B. The symbolic representation of social groups in the mass media
 - C. Creative activities such as gardening, cookery and craftwork
 - D. Religious beliefs about how the world should be

12. The social unit primarily responsible for teaching the customs and traditions of a culture is _____.
- A. the army
 - B. the schools
 - C. the family
 - D. the government
13. Which type of family includes several generations staying together in the same house?
- A. Nuclear family
 - B. Extended family
 - C. Structured family
 - D. All of the options given
14. What do we call a rivalry to gain more resources or authority that is not shared?
- A. Alliance
 - B. Conflict
 - C. Competition
 - D. Compromise
15. According to Sigmund Freud, what is our most basic human drive?
- A. Id
 - B. Tradition
 - C. Ego
 - D. Superego
16. The ways in which society sets children onto different courses in life because they are male or female refers to gender _____.
- A. roles
 - B. norms
 - C. socialization
 - D. models

17. Social inequality can be best described as _____.
- A. the organization of social classes
 - B. one person has more friends than another
 - C. an unequal distribution of resources in society
 - D. the distribution of economic and social life
18. Which is the best definition of a meritocracy?
- A. Movement that is based on family ties
 - B. Movement that is based on gender roles
 - C. Movement that is based on individual talent and personal merit
 - D. Movement that is based on personal merit and ethnic stereotypes
19. What is the degree of social honour attached to your position in society known as?
- A. Power
 - B. Prestige
 - C. Popularity
 - D. Property
20. What is the term used for marriage between people of different social categories?
- A. Exogamy
 - B. Polygamy
 - C. Monogamy
 - D. Endogamy
21. Rules that cover customary ways of thinking and feeling, but lack significant moral overtones are known as _____.
- A. laws
 - B. mores
 - C. values
 - D. folkways

22. The components of an extended family include all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. parents
 - B. children
 - C. friends
 - D. aunts
23. What type of norm that is so strong in every society that any violation of it brings about harsh punishment by the group?
- A. Taboos
 - B. Values
 - C. Mores
 - D. Folkways
24. A subgroup that pushes back against the mainstream culture in an attempt to change how society functions is known as the _____.
- A. Marginalized
 - B. Culture shock
 - C. Counterculture
 - D. Pop culture
25. Which type of culture includes physical objects that people create and use?
- A. Intangible culture
 - B. Material culture
 - C. Non material culture
 - D. Wealthy culture
26.

Democracy is a system of government where power is vested in the people. It goes beyond just casting a ballot, and serves as a foundation for the values and institutions that shape our lives.

In which cases does democracy **NOT** help the people?

- A. It helps keep people safe.
- B. It helps make sure people follow the rules.
- C. It makes sure people live in deficiency and have limited rights.
- D. Everyone has the freedom to do whatever they want.

27. What is the name for an authoritarian government that owns all property and makes all economic decisions for its citizens?
- A. constitutional monarchy
 - B. absolute monarchy
 - C. democracy
 - D. communism
28. Which is **NOT** an example of authoritarian government?
- A. India
 - B. China
 - C. Cuba
 - D. North Korea
29. What is the term referring to the movement between or within social classes?
- A. prestige
 - B. social mobility
 - C. endogamy
 - D. socioeconomic status
30. Under the caste system in India, which group was part of the lower class?
- A. Vaishyas
 - B. Brahmans
 - C. Kshatriyas
 - D. Sudras
31. Which of the following social institutions provides a way for societies to discover how the forces of supply and demand interact to determine prices and quantities in the market?
- A. Laws
 - B. Economy
 - C. History
 - D. Religion

32. Most socialist systems can also be described as _____.
- A. pure economies
 - B. mixed economies
 - C. planned economies
 - D. command economies
33. In which system is social class based on merit, while individual effort and movement is allowed between classes?
- A. Mobility system
 - B. Caste system
 - C. Open-class system
 - D. Feudal system
34. Which type of authority would best describe the Saudi Arabian royal family's governance of their country?
- A. Traditional authority
 - B. Charismatic authority
 - C. Legal rational authority
 - D. Authoritative authority
35. Most slaves in history have been taken from _____.
- A. Asia
 - B. Europe
 - C. Africa
 - D. Australasia
36. What was the legal status of slaves in the United States?
- A. Immigrants
 - B. Property
 - C. Citizen
 - D. Dependants

37. Which of the following is **NOT** related to social class?
- A. Power
 - B. Scarcity
 - C. Wealth
 - D. Prestige
38. What is the name of the system in which people get power, influence, and wealth because of their intellectual abilities rather than because of their class status?
- A. Caste
 - B. Empire
 - C. Dynasty
 - D. Meritocracy
39. A _____ happens when a person's expectations of a situation, and the behaviour based on those expectations, make the situation more likely to happen.
- A. self-esteem
 - B. self-mocking
 - C. self-developments
 - D. self-fulfilling prophecy
40. What factor makes caste systems closed and cannot be sustained for long?
- A. People cannot change their social standings.
 - B. They are run by secretive governments.
 - C. They do not have clearly defined layers.
 - D. People are not encouraging to socialise within their class.

SECTION B

(20 Marks)

There are TWENTY (20) questions in this part. Answer 'True' or 'False' in the answer booklet.

Number	Questions	True or False
1	Cultural relativism suggests that because all behaviour is relative, one may do as one wishes.	
2	Norms are rules or expectations that are socially enforced.	
3	Culture can vary across societies because values and norms can change.	
4	Members of the upper middle class hold white collar jobs.	
5	Social mobility is not an important feature of an open class system.	
6	Martin Luther King, Jr. used his public speaking abilities to inspire the people. He is an example of a charismatic leader.	
7	Material shortage means not everyone has to work to provide food for society.	
8	Monarchs whose power and authority are not limited are known as absolute monarchy.	
9	Our biological makeup determining who we are is an example of nurture.	
10	Racism and competition in sports are examples of social conflict theory.	

11	Industrialization benefits the wealthy and exploits the poor.	
12	The only way to change your caste is through doing good deeds during your lifetime.	
13	Under India's current law, it is legal to discriminate against an untouchable.	
14	In the Dark Ages of Europe, only monks, a few members of the nobility and certain wealthy people could read and write.	
15	Baghdad became the centre of learning where focus was placed on the fields of poetry, literature and astronomy.	
16	Every society is strictly either an open or closed system of social stratification.	
17	Labelling is a process in which a person is identified by others as possessing a specific characteristic or exhibiting a certain kind of behaviour	
18	Population density refers to the number of inhabitants per square kilometre.	
19	Social capital occurs when we have more highly educated parents, as they ex their children to do well academically.	
20	A local government official could have a lot of power but very little wealth or social prestige.	

SECTION C

(40 Marks)

There are **FOUR (4)** questions in this part. Answer all questions in the answer booklet.

QUESTION 1

- a) Discuss **FOUR (4)** agents of socialization. Explain each agent's functions in detail. (8 marks)
- b) Choose **ONE (1)** of the agents of socialization mentioned above. Justify why this agent has a decisive influence on your university preference. (2 marks)

QUESTION 2

- a) Identify the meaning of social stratification. (2 marks)
- b) Explain **FOUR (4)** principles of social stratification. (8 marks)

QUESTION 3

- a) Define the specific term for wild children. (2 marks)
- b) Elaborate **FOUR (4)** stages of cognitive development based on Jean Piaget's theory. (8 marks)

QUESTION 4

Discuss **FOUR (4)** stages of sociocultural evolution by discussing the features of each society. (10 marks)

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