



FINAL EXAMINATION

JULY 2022

COURSE TITLE	PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY
COURSE CODE	FSDV0144
DATE/DAY	17 OCTOBER 2022 / MONDAY
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 10 Printed Pages including front page)

This question paper consists of THREE (3) sections. (100 MARKS)

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

There are THIRTY (30) questions in this part. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet.

1. The ability to see the link between society and the self is known as _____.
 - A. Perspectives
 - B. Social Structure
 - C. Profile
 - D. Sociological Imagination

2. Sociology is considered a science because sociologists _____.
 - A. write doctoral dissertations
 - B. analyse an individual's dreams and learning patterns
 - C. gather information about social life through systematic observation
 - D. work for universities, non-government organizations and federal governments

3. A sociologist observes some activities at a day care centre. What aspects of this centre would be of interest to a sociologist?
 - A. The cleanliness of the bathrooms in the school
 - B. The names of the teachers and the number of software products for the school's computers
 - C. The quality of the lighting in the building, and the condition of the playground equipment
 - D. How the discipline techniques used by the teachers are related to the behaviour of the children in the school

4. Sociology is defined as the _____.
 - A. scientific analysis of premodern people
 - B. methodological analysis of groups and individuals
 - C. systematic study of human society and social interaction
 - D. academic discipline that examines individual human behaviour

5. Which one is **not** the major theoretical perspectives in sociology that have provided an overall framework for sociological studies?
- A. Feminism
 - B. Social Conflict
 - C. Symbolic Interactionism
 - D. Structural Functionalism
6. What is the first step in doing sociological research?
- A. Experimenting
 - B. Literature Review
 - C. Hypothesis Formulation
 - D. Identification of Research Problem
7. Who was the first social scientist to use the term sociology?
- A. Karl Marx
 - B. Max Weber
 - C. Auguste Comte
 - D. Harriet Martineau
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8. He concluded that the limits of human potential are socially based, not biological. In other words, what people do is heavily influenced by the environment and society around them. Who is he?
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. W.E.B. DuBois
 - D. Karl Marx
9. Believing that small-scale interactions are more important than social institutions is associated with _____.
- A. Conflict Theory
 - B. Structural Functionalism
 - C. Symbolic Interactionism
 - D. Gender Inequality

10. Who is the American sociologist who believed manifest and latent functions should be considered when studying society?
- A. Robert Merton
 - B. Herbert Spencer
 - C. Harriet Martineau
 - D. None of the above
11. Which of these functions is unintended and unrecognised e.g. schools are where students also learn to socialize apart from getting an education?
- A. Manifest
 - B. Latent
 - C. Conflict
 - D. Dysfunction
12. Which of these describes what values mean?
- A. The way of life of a particular society or social group
 - B. They are things which give sense and significance to people's experiences
 - C. Social expectations or rules about how people should behave
 - D. Beliefs about what is important, what is worth having, what is right and wrong
13. An element or a process of society that may disrupt a social system or lead to a decrease in stability is known as a _____.
- A. dysfunction
 - B. latent function
 - C. manifest function
 - D. proactive function
14. One way your social location can be classified is by _____.
- A. age of parents
 - B. college choice
 - C. favourite colour
 - D. social class

15. How is the balance of the framework in society kept up?
- A. Social instability in the society
 - B. If there's a lack of consensus among people in a given society
 - C. If the people will work together with one goal for stability
 - D. Imbalance among people due to differences in backgrounds
16. Karl Marx proposed that society would be better if all classes would rise up and fight until there was only one class of people. This is _____ theory.
- A. Conflict
 - B. Interactionist
 - C. Functionalist
 - D. Feminist
17. Functionalists and conflict theorists tend to focus on the _____, or large scale patterns of society, in conducting their analyses.
- A. micro level
 - B. macro level
 - C. symbolic level
 - D. participatory level
18. What term describes the behaviours and attitudes picked up in school?
- A. Labelling
 - B. Streaming
 - C. Hidden Curriculum
 - D. Open Curriculum
19. Cultural patterns that are a separate part of a segment of society's population is known as a(an) _____.
- A. Suburb
 - B. Subgroup
 - C. Counterculture
 - D. Culture Shock

20. Judging one culture based on the beliefs and values of another is known as _____.
- A. Afrocentrism
 - B. egocentrism
 - C. ethnocentrism
 - D. judgmentalism
21. _____ is the spread of cultural traits from one culture to another.
- A. Cultural Inclusion
 - B. Cultural diffusion
 - C. Cultural Immersion
 - D. Counter culturalism
22. The way people eat in their country such as with forks, chopsticks or fingers is an example of _____.
- A. cultural traits
 - B. cultural diffusion
 - C. ethnic groups
 - D. cultural regions
23. People that move from place to place are also known as _____.
- A. nomads
 - B. stationers
 - C. wanderers
 - D. foot people
24. Before agriculture and urbanization, humans organized themselves into _____ societies.
- A. trade-bearing
 - B. technology
 - C. hunter-gatherer
 - D. gender-based

25. What method did communities use that assured them of more animal products to eat?
- A. surplus
 - B. specialization
 - C. crops rotation
 - D. domestication
26. Unofficial aspects of culture that children are taught in school are known as _____.
- A. peer group
 - B. role taking
 - C. hidden curriculum
 - D. rites of passage
27. 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. socialization
 - D. curriculum
28. An example of formal social control is _____.
- A. when your friends force you to break your curfew
 - B. when a police officer writes you a ticket for speeding
 - C. when your parents or friends discourage you from deviant behaviour
 - D. when you force your siblings to do your chores because you are older
29. Which of the following best describes social stratification?
- A. equality
 - B. ranking
 - C. classless
 - D. communism

30. Marriage between people of different social categories is known as _____.

- A. exogamy
- B. homogamy
- C. endogamy
- D. polygene


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SECTION B

This question paper consists of **THREE (3)** short answer questions. Answer all questions in the answer booklet. **(30 Marks)**

Question 1 (10 Marks)

Anna had been kept in a storage room for five years since birth, and was given enough milk just to survive. Her mother was mentally impaired and unmarried. When she was found in 1938, she could not laugh, speak or smile. With medical attention and care, she could feed herself and play with toys after 1.5 years, but at the age of 8, she was diagnosed as being mentally equivalent to a 2-year-old toddler.

- a) From the case mentioned above, define the meaning of feral children (2 Marks)
- b) Elaborate on Jean Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development which can identify **FOUR (4)** stages of human development. (8 Marks)

Question 2 (10 Marks)

- a) Explain the differences between Nature versus Nurture. (4 Marks)
- b) Discuss **THREE (3)** features of industrial societies. (6 Marks)

Question 3 (10 Marks)

- a) Define the meaning of families according to Sociological Perspectives. (2 Marks)
- b) Identify features of Nuclear and Extended families. (4 Marks)
- c) Explain advantages of living with Extended families. (4 Marks)

SECTION C

This question paper consists of TWO (2) questions. Answer ALL questions.

(40 Marks)

Question 1

(20 Marks)

Elaborate in detail on **FOUR (4)** types of agents of socialization and why their roles are very important to the process of socialization.

Question 2

(20 Marks)

Explain **FOUR (4)** systems of stratification and provide examples.

*** END OF QUESTION PAPER ***

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