



**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**MARCH 2023**

---

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>FSDV0144</b>
<b>DATE/DAY</b>	<b>13 JUNE 2023 / TUESDAY</b>
<b>TIME/DURATION</b>	<b>02:00 PM - 05:00 PM / 03 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)</b>

---

**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 13 Printed Pages including front page)

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



**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**MARCH 2023**

---

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>FSDV0144</b>
<b>DATE/DAY</b>	<b>13 JUNE 2023 / TUESDAY</b>
<b>TIME/DURATION</b>	<b>02:30 PM - 05:30 PM / 03 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)</b>

---

**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 13 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. Sociology is defined as "The systematic study of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_".
  - A. the world, around us
  - B. human society, social interaction
  - C. geography, history
  - D. culture, economy
  
2. Which of the following is NOT a goal in sociological research?
  - A. To make statements that can be applied to a broader situation
  - B. To explain why something happens
  - C. To create experimental work
  - D. To make predictions
  
3. In sociology, what does "conflict" mean?
  - A. A physical fight
  - B. Society working together
  - C. When men have all the power
  - D. When opposing groups disagree
  
4. He was known as the founder of Sociology. His studies stressed that scientific methods should be applied to the objective study of society. Who was he?
  - A. Karl Marx
  - B. W.E. B DuBois
  - C. Auguste Comte
  - D. Emile Durkheim

5. The social science closely related to sociology, which traditionally focuses on tribal peoples, is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Anthropology
  - B. Psychology
  - C. Economics
  - D. Politics
6. Which of the following theories believes that society is a complex but stable and orderly system made of interrelated parts, each performing a specific function to contribute to the overall stability of society?
- A. Feminism
  - B. Structural functionalism
  - C. Symbolic Interactionism
  - D. Conflict theory
7. According to Karl Marx, which of the following groups of people is considered to be the "ruling class?"
- A. Bourgeoisie
  - B. Proletariat
  - C. Communists
  - D. Socialists
8. These are unintended and unrecognized consequences of an aspect of society. Which of the following best described by sentence?
- A. Language
  - B. Dysfunction
  - C. Manifest functions
  - D. Latent functions
9. Who was one of the first female sociologists who focused on the inequalities between the sexes?
- A. Jane Adams
  - B. Harriet Martineau
  - C. Emile Durkheim
  - D. Talcott Parsons

10. A subgroup that pushes back against the mainstream culture in an attempt to change how society functions is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. subgroup
  - B. culture shock
  - C. radical culture
  - D. counterculture
11. Which of the following is the biggest difference between mores and folkways?
- A. Mores are absolute, whereas folkways are temporary.
  - B. Mores refer to abnormal practices, whereas folkways refer to normal behaviour
  - C. Mores refer to non-material culture, whereas folkways refer to material culture.
  - D. Mores are primarily linked to morality, whereas folkways are primarily linked to being commonplace within a culture.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are rewards for appropriate behaviour or penalties for inappropriate behaviour.
- A. Mores
  - B. Folkways
  - C. Sanctions
  - D. Taboos
13. What is the meaning of behaviour that is considered normal in a particular society?
- A. Norm
  - B. Taboos
  - C. Values
  - D. All of the options given
14. What are the two important features of a culture?
- A. Weather and writing
  - B. Economy and climate
  - C. Language and religious belief
  - D. Natural resources and climate

15. Ally's mother and grandmother used to bake a special cheese cake together. Now Ally and her mother bake the same special cheese cake together. What is this an example of?
- A. Belief
  - B. Tradition
  - C. Social order
  - D. Customs
16. The social unit primarily responsible for teaching the customs and traditions of a culture is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the army
  - B. the family
  - C. the school
  - D. the government
17. Historians refer to the time when people went from hunting and gathering their foods to relying on farming and collecting as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the Industrial Revolution
  - B. the Age Ices
  - C. the Agricultural Revolution
  - D. all of the options given
18. Which of the following best describe the feeling a person may have when experiencing a cultural norm that is outside of their cultural background?
- A. Counterculture
  - B. Cultural diffusion
  - C. Social structure
  - D. Culture shock
19. Which of the following is an example of a peer group?
- A. Students and teachers
  - B. Parents and children
  - C. Classmates and friends
  - D. Players and coaches

20. What is the meaning of inherited genetic characteristics versus environment and social learning?
- A. Nature versus nurture
  - B. Achievement versus failure
  - C. Socialization versus instinct
  - D. Looking-glass self-versus generalized other
21. Which of the following may **NOT** be a factor in personality development?
- A. Genetic
  - B. Language
  - C. Family
  - D. Cultural environment
22. The components of a nuclear family comprise \_\_\_\_\_
- A. parents and grandparents
  - B. children and cousins
  - C. parents and children
  - D. aunts and uncles
23. Which part of your human personality is defined as the "Id"?
- A. Based on morals and judgments about right and wrong
  - B. Needing to look good
  - C. Dealing with reality
  - D. Meeting basic needs
24. Which sociologist believed that personality develops through a series of stages which started from experiences in childhood and profoundly affect adult life?
- A. Freud
  - B. Piaget
  - C. Ivan Pavlov
  - D. Darwin

25. Why is it disrespectful to greet people using your left hand in many African and Asian countries?
- A. They use their left hands only for giving directions.
  - B. They use their left hands only for religious actions.
  - C. They believe the left hand should only be used for unclean things.
  - D. They believe the left hand is inherently weaker than the right.

26. 

Generally, when one woman marries several brothers: -Land will not need to be divided among each brother, so it's kept in the family -If the first husband has to leave, he can trust the second husband to take care of the wife -Children born from this marriage will be protected by multiple fathers
--

The description above represents \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. monogamy
  - B. exogamy
  - C. polygyny
  - D. polyandry
27. Social \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which different statuses in any group, organization, or society develop.
- A. hierarchy development
  - B. differentiation
  - C. stratification
  - D. estate creation
28. Which theory states that the major causes of poverty are the absence of work values and the irresponsibility of the poor?
- A. The culture of poverty
  - B. Living wage theory
  - C. The feminization of poverty
  - D. All of the options given



29. The movement between or within social classes is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. prestige
  - B. social mobility
  - C. endogamy
  - D. socioeconomic status
30. A society in which men hold most positions of power is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. patriarchy
  - B. matriarchy
  - C. bilateral
  - D. theocracy
31. Which of the following social institution provides a way for societies to explain the meanings of life and death and the difference between good and bad behaviour?
- A. Laws
  - B. Economy
  - C. History
  - D. Religion
32. A form of Government where the power is shared by all the people is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Republic
  - B. Democracy
  - C. Dictatorship
  - D. Monarchy
33. What is **NOT** true about communism?
- A. People had very little freedoms.
  - B. No one could own property.
  - C. People were poor.
  - D. People were rich.

34. How are workers motivated under the economic theory of capitalism?
- A. Workers are motivated by the ability to sell and trade stocks in their company.
  - B. Workers are motivated by a form of wage slavery known as mercantilism.
  - C. Workers are motivated by health benefits with their work contracts.
  - D. Workers are motivated by the profit motive.
35. Weber claims that every society is based on power, the ability to achieve desired ends despite resistance from others. The following is the concept of authority introduced by him **except** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Traditional authority
  - B. Rational-legal authority
  - C. Authoritative authority
  - D. Charismatic authority
36. Which of the following can be examples of a totalitarian form of government?
- A. Communism, Fascism, & Nazism
  - B. Democracy, Communism, & Nazism
  - C. Communism, Democracy, & Fascism
  - D. Democracy, Monarchy, & Communism
37. What are the major factors that affect education systems throughout the world?
- A. Transportation
  - B. Students' attitude
  - C. Resources and money
  - D. Availability of teachers
38. Which of the following is **NOT** related to social class?
- A. Power
  - B. Poverty
  - C. Wealth
  - D. Prestige

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of social stratification in which status is determined by one's family history and background and cannot be changed.
- A. Apartheid
  - B. Caste system
  - C. Social inequality
  - D. Slavery
40. Which of the following is a system in which people attain power, influence, and wealth because of their intellectual abilities rather than because of their class status or family lineage?
- A. Belief system
  - B. Dynasty
  - C. Estate
  - D. Meritocracy

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

**SECTION B**

**(20 Marks)**

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

Number	Questions	True or False
1	Limiting unemployment by keeping young people out of the market where jobs are unavailable is an example of manifest function.	
2	Symbolic Interactionism has roots in the philosophy of Max Weber, who emphasized a need to understand the point of view of people within a given setting.	
3	To conflict theorists, divorce does not necessarily mean marriage has weakened. Instead, women are making more headway in the historical struggle.	
4	Material culture is also known as symbolic culture since it consists of symbols people use.	
5	When you make the general symbol of peace with a hand, scuba divers interpret that as "okay".	
6	After the riots of 13 May 1969, the Rukun Negara was created to foster unity and shared values between the different ethnicities and groups within Malaysia.	
7	Real culture is the values and standards of behaviour people in a society profess to hold.	
8	Breaking a taboo may result in imprisonment, banishment or even death.	
9	Material surplus means not everyone has to work to provide food for the society.	
10	Society is not stagnant. You are affected directly by the historical changes that transform it.	
11	Property crime is the actions involving force or the threat of force against others. For example: murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.	

12	White collar criminals use their powerful offices to enrich themselves and others illegally, often causing significant public harm.	
13	Music is not an important part of culture.	
14	Multiculturalism is when there are many cultures in a region.	
15	Socialization is a lifelong process for all human beings.	
16	In the Dark Ages of Europe, only monks, a few members of the nobility and certain wealthy people could read and write.	
17	In the Middle East, Dubai was the centre of learning, with focus on the Quran, poetry, literature, linguistics and astronomy.	
18	Self-fulfilling prophecy is a process by which a person is identified by others as possessing a specific characteristic or exhibiting a certain kind of behaviour.	
19	A total institution is an extreme setting where all aspects of life are uncontrolled.	
20	The feral children, Anna and Isabelle, lost their chance to learn language because of their socialization.	

**SECTION C**

**(40 Marks)**

This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** questions. Answer all questions in the answer booklet provided.

**QUESTION 1**

**(20 Marks)**

- a) Identify **FOUR (4)** types of society. Explain each historical period they lived in. (8 marks)
- b) Choose **ONLY TWO (2)** from any types of society mentioned above. Justify the features in terms of:
- i. Productive technology
  - ii. Population size
  - iii. Settlement pattern
  - iv. Social organization

Elaborate on your answer with suitable examples. (12 marks)

**QUESTION 2**

**(20 Marks)**

- a) Who are feral children? (2 marks)
- b) Explain **TWO (2)** features of feral children. Provide detailed examples of isolated children's cases you have learned before. (8 marks)
- c) Explain **FOUR (4)** theories from Jean Piaget Cognitive Stages of Development. Explain its relation to feral children. (10 marks)

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