



FINAL EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2022

COURSE TITLE	PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY
COURSE CODE	FSDV0144
DATE/DAY	14 FEBRUARY 2023 / TUESDAY
TIME/DURATION	02:30 PM - 05:30 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 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 answer booklet.

1. Sociology is defined as _____.
 - A. the study of human instinctual behaviour
 - B. a scientific way of thinking about society and its influence on human groups
 - C. the only science that provides insight into human behaviour
 - D. the study and analysis of individual behaviour

2. Who saw social class as a fundamental dimension of society that shapes social behaviour?
 - A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Harriet Martineau
 - C. Emile Durkheim
 - D. Karl Marx

3. He came up with the theory of Positivism. He was also known as the founder of Sociology. Who was he?
 - A. Max Weber
 - B. Jane Adams
 - C. W. E. DuBois
 - D. Auguste Comte

4. Which of the following is **NOT** among the three major sociological perspectives?
 - A. Conflict Theory
 - B. Structural Functionalism
 - C. Social Darwinism
 - D. Symbolic Interactionism

5. Society is the sum of the interactions of people and groups. Behaviour is learned in interaction with other people. For example, how people define a situation becomes the foundation for how they behave. At which level of analysis does Symbolic Interactionism view society?
- A. Micro
 - B. Macro
 - C. Micro and Macro
 - D. Infinity
6. Which of the following means unintended consequences of a social phenomenon?
- A. Manifest function
 - B. Latent function
 - C. Dysfunction
 - D. Dependant variable
7. Who are the Bourgeoisie?
- A. The rich owner
 - B. The working class
 - C. The labourers
 - D. A group of society
8. Every culture relies on certain elements to provide its people with a way to live. Which of the following is not related to culture?
- A. Language
 - B. Beliefs
 - C. Norms
 - D. Races

9. Beliefs, values, knowledge, art, morals, laws, customs, habits, language, and dress are all examples of _____ .
- A. cultural capital
 - B. social structure
 - C. nonmaterial Culture
 - D. a social institution
10. Material culture is defined as one that _____ .
- A. includes norms and values
 - B. is abstract and less tangible than nonmaterial culture
 - C. has little meaning or significance for a given society
 - D. can be both a representation of, and an influence on, nonmaterial culture
11. Which of the following is **NOT** an aspect of culture?
- A. Culture is shared.
 - B. Culture is in-born.
 - C. Culture is symbolic.
 - D. Culture is taken for granted.
12. It guides the behaviour of people in society. They also shape the social norms in a given culture. This statement refers to _____ .
- A. trade
 - B. beliefs
 - C. values
 - D. language
13. Which of the following is considered as the consequences of socialization?
- A. Establishes self-concepts
 - B. Makes people bearers of culture
 - C. Creates the tendency for people to act in socially acceptable ways
 - D. All of the options given

14. How groups and individuals are brought into conformity with dominant social expectations is done by means of _____.
- A. significant others
 - B. social control
 - C. social order
 - D. socialization
15. Which of the following is **NOT** one of Freud's three structures of personality?
- A. Ego
 - B. Looking glass-self
 - C. Superego
 - D. Id
16. In school, teachers and other students affect how children think and behave. Which of the following will **NOT** be developed and reinforced by schools?
- A. Social class equality
 - B. Gender differences and stereotypes
 - C. Racial and ethnic roles and differences
 - D. Physical and mental abilities and disabilities
17. Behaviour between two or more people that is meaningful is called _____.
- A. culture
 - B. socialization
 - C. social interaction
 - D. All of the options given
18. Which of the following argues that the economic organization of capitalist societies produce deviance and crime?
- A. Labelling theory
 - B. Conflict theory
 - C. Functionalism theory
 - D. Feminism theory

19. It is the process by which different statuses in any group, organization, or society develop. What does this statement refer to?
- A. Illiteracy level
 - B. Hierarchy development
 - C. Social Stratification
 - D. Group differentiation
20. This is the term that sociologists use to refer to the formal, institutionalized aspects of education. What is this term?
- A. Schooling
 - B. Social mobility
 - C. Tracking
 - D. Occupational preparedness
21. Which type of authority stems from rules and regulations?
- A. Rational–legal
 - B. Traditional
 - C. Charismatic
 - D. Authoritarian
22. Which of the following is **NOT** related to the nuclear family?
- A. Father
 - B. Children
 - C. Grandmother
 - D. Mother
23. What is the term used for marriage between people of the same social category?
- A. Monogamy
 - B. Exogamy
 - C. Polygamy
 - D. Endogamy

24. Living together as husband and wife without actually getting married is known as _____.
- A. adultery
 - B. reconciliation
 - C. cohabitation
 - D. patrilineal
25. Cultural patterns which are generally consistent with the cultural ideas and values of a society are known as _____.
- A. popular culture
 - B. perfect culture
 - C. subculture
 - D. mainstream culture
26. The one that recognizes cultural diversity, while advocating for equal standing for all cultural traditions. Which of the perspectives below see society as a homogenous culture?
- A. Globalism
 - B. Multiculturalism
 - C. Universalism
 - D. Structuralism
27. What is the simplest technology used during hunting and gathering societies?
- A. Stone
 - B. Wood
 - C. Knife
 - D. Bronze
28. Which society uses machinery in producing goods and services?
- A. Agricultural society
 - B. Horticultural and Pastoral society
 - C. Industrial society
 - D. Post-Industrial society

29. What is the right meaning of the hidden curriculum?
- A. The school rules
 - B. The school curriculum activities
 - C. Syllabus from the schools including major subjects
 - D. The unintended curriculum that can result in a change in norms or values of the pupil
30. The argument for nurture in 'nature vs nurture' believes that behaviour is determined by _____.
- A. personality differences
 - B. upbringing and environment
 - C. genetically inheritance
 - D. money and experiences
31. Social scientists describe an action that rewards a certain type of behaviour as a _____.
- A. formal sanction
 - B. positive sanction
 - C. informal sanction
 - D. internalization
32. A symbolic interactionist would be most likely to ask which of the following questions?
- A. Why is education a useful service?
 - B. How is the educational system used to benefit those in power?
 - C. What function does the education system serve for the larger society?
 - D. What messages are communicated to students by the structure in which education can take place?
33. Which part of your human personality is defined as the "Id"?
- A. Meets basic needs
 - B. Deals with reality
 - C. Need to look good all the time
 - D. Based on moral judgments about right and wrong

34. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of Socialism?
- A. The public owns "the means of production".
 - B. No profit motive in the distribution of "goods and services".
 - C. Central committee's plan production and set prices, they have no competition.
 - D. Individuals own "the means of production".
35. What is social stratification?
- A. A social structure in which classes are determined by achieved status
 - B. The division of society into categories, ranks, or classes
 - C. The unequal sharing of scarce resources and social rewards
 - D. A social structure in which classes are determined by ascribed status
36. John's teacher taught him that he should speak in class only after raising his hand and being called on. What is this an example of?
- A. Subculture
 - B. Taboos
 - C. Values
 - D. Norms
37. A _____ is the group that strongly rejects mainstream or dominant social values and norms and seeks alternative lifestyles.
- A. counterculture
 - B. subculture
 - C. material culture
 - D. non-material culture
38. What is the term that refers to relatives who are related to you through your father's family?
- A. close relatives
 - B. paternal relatives
 - C. maternal relatives
 - D. all of the options given

39. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of Constitutional monarchs?
- A. Symbolic heads of state
 - B. Actual governing is done by elected officials and guided by a constitution
 - C. Monarchs may reign but elected officials rule
 - D. Exercises almost absolute control over their people
40. How does primary deviance differ from secondary deviance?
- A. Primary deviance derives from primary groups.
 - B. In primary deviance, people identify with deviant behaviour.
 - C. Primary deviance is deviant behaviour that only happens once in a while.
 - D. Secondary deviance is not as important as primary deviance.


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'.

Number	Questions	True or False
1	Emile Durkheim stressed that people's behaviour cannot be understood fully only through individual biological and psychological traits.	
2	People who share the same language and live in the same area can have a different culture.	
3	Shaking hands when you meet someone is an example of a formal norm.	
4	Providing people with information and skills needed for jobs after graduation is known as a latent function.	
5	Conflict theorists believe that divorce does not necessarily mean marriage has weakened. Instead, women are making more headway in the historical struggle.	
6	Spreading cultural traits from one group to another is known as Pluralism.	
7	Sociological imagination is the ability to see the connection between the larger world and your personal lie.	
8	Harriet Martineau believed that scholars should try to improve society, not just study it. She spoke out in favour of women's rights, religious tolerance, and the end of slavery.	
9	In a hunting and gathering society, the family loses significance as different religious, political & economic systems emerge.	

10	According to Charles Darwin, some people were “born criminals” or women are “naturally” more emotional versus men who are “naturally” more rational.	
11	Socialization will end when someone reaches adulthood.	
12	Every culture regulates sexual activity to maintain family organisation and property rights. This part of regulation made incest a taboo in many royal families of the past.	
13	Norms can be different in different types of societies.	
14	Reckless driving is considered taboo in Malaysian society.	
15	In the Dark Ages of Europe, only monks, a few members of the nobility and certain wealthy people could read and write.	
16	Schools are not responsible for inculcating values like discipline, respect, obedience, punctuality and perseverance.	
17	Monotheism is a type of religion composed of multiple Gods-figures where all play their own role in the world and its creation.	
18	Communism is Marx’s ideal system where “all class divisions are abolished”.	
19	In developed Western economies, mixed economies emerged to avoid the risks of widespread social unrest and potential revolutionary socialist or Marxist change.	
20	Subculture means we can move upwards, improving our status through education, effort and pure luck.	

SECTION C

(40 Marks)

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

Question 1

(20 Marks)

- a) Explain the meaning of feral children.
- b) Justify **TWO (2)** features of feral children by using **FOUR (4)** Cognitive Development Theory developed by Jean Piaget. Elaborate on your answer with suitable examples.

Question 2

(20 Marks)

- a) Identify **FOUR (4)** major agents of socialization. Provide detailed explanations for each agent.
- b) Choose **TWO (2)** agents from 2a. Elaborate on why these agents have the most decisive influence on your political interests.

UNIRAZAK
UNIVERSITI TUN ABDUL RAZAK
Copying, modifying, or reprinting, is not permitted.
*** END OF QUESTION PAPER ***