



FINAL EXAMINATION
MARCH 2024

COURSE TITLE	PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY
COURSE CODE	FSDV0144
DATE/DAY	10 JUNE 2024 / 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 11 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 is the definition of sociology?
 - A. Sociologists write doctoral dissertations.
 - B. Sociologists analyse an individual's dreams and learning patterns.
 - C. Sociologists gather information about social life through systematic observation.
 - D. Sociologists work for universities, non-government organizations and federal governments.

2. 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

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

4. Which of the following is NOT a major theoretical perspective that provided an overall framework for sociological studies?
 - A. Feminism
 - B. Social Conflict
 - C. Symbolic Interactionism
 - D. Structural Functionalism

5. "What people do is heavily influenced by the environment and society around them". Who would be associated with this statement?
 - A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. W.E.B. DuBois
 - D. Karl Marx

6. Which theory states that small-scale interactions are more important than social institutions?
- A. Conflict Theory
 - B. Structural Functionalism
 - C. Symbolic Interactionism
 - D. Gender Inequality
7. 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. Emile Durkheim
8. Which of these functions is unintended and unrecognized? For example: schools are where students also learn to socialize apart from receiving knowledge.
- A. Manifest
 - B. Latent
 - C. Conflict
 - D. Dysfunction
9. Which of these statements refers to the meaning of "values"?
- A. The way of life of a particular society or social group
 - B. 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
10. Which is known as "an element or a process of society that may disrupt a social system or lead to a decrease in stability"?
- A. dysfunction
 - B. latent function
 - C. manifest function
 - D. proactive function

11. One way your social location can be classified is by _____.
- A. age of parents
 - B. college choice
 - C. favourite colour
 - D. social class
12. How is the balance of the framework in society kept up?
- A. Social instability in the society
 - B. A lack of consensus among people in a given society
 - C. People will work together with one goal for stability
 - D. Imbalance among people due to differences in backgrounds
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. Karl Marx proposed that society would be better if all classes rise up and fight until there is only one class of people. What theory is this?
- A. Conflict
 - B. Interactionist
 - C. Functionalist
 - D. Feminist
15. Which level of analysis involves functionalists and conflict theorists focusing on the large-scale patterns of society?
- A. micro level
 - B. macro level
 - C. symbolic level
 - D. participatory level

16. What do we call cultural patterns that are a separate part of a segment of society's population?
- A. Suburb
 - B. Subgroup
 - C. Counterculture
 - D. Culture shock
17. When you judge one culture based on the beliefs and values of another, what is that known as?
- A. Afrocentrism
 - B. Egocentrism
 - C. Ethnocentrism
 - D. Judgmentalism
18. What is the meaning of 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. When some people in your country eat their meals with forks, chopsticks or fingers, this is an example of _____
- A. cultural traits
 - B. cultural diffusion
 - C. ethnic groups
 - D. cultural regions
20. Who are known as Dalits or the untouchables?
- A. Peasants and labourers
 - B. People outside the system who mostly work as cleaners
 - C. Highest caste that can work as priests and teachers
 - D. Merchants and traders

21. Humans organized themselves into societies before the development of agriculture and urbanization. Which society does this statement refer to?
- A. Pastoral
 - B. Information Technology
 - C. Hunter-gatherer
 - D. Gender-based
22. What method did communities use that assured them of more animal products to eat?
- A. Surplus
 - B. Specialization
 - C. Crops rotation
 - D. Domestication
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. Which norm refers to everyday habits and conventions?
- A. Laws
 - B. Culture
 - C. Folkways
 - D. Mores
25. Which defines the underlying pattern of social relationships?
- A. Ascribed status
 - B. Achieve status
 - C. Social structure
 - D. Society

26. What social institution do sociologists suggest has the greatest impact on society?
- A. Economy
 - B. Religion
 - C. Politics
 - D. Education
27. Which factor does **NOT** greatly influence a person's socialization?
- A. Race
 - B. Blood type
 - C. Gender
 - D. Educational background
28. Which one of the following is **NOT** a way people are socialized by religion?
- A. An individual's personal internal experience of a divine being leads to their faith.
 - B. Life stages and roles are connected to religious celebrations.
 - C. Places of worship provide a space for shared group experiences.
 - D. People learn the material culture of their religion.
29. What is the specific term referring to the movement between or within social classes?
- A. Prestige
 - B. Social mobility
 - C. Social status
 - D. Society
30. Under the caste system in India, which group was considered as the highest class?
- A. Vaishyas
 - B. Brahmans
 - C. Kshatriyas
 - D. Sudras
31. Which of the following is **NOT** a non-material culture?
- A. Values
 - B. Norms
 - C. Folkways
 - D. Jewellery

32. Countries which combine the bourgeoisie and proletariat in their economic markets can also be described as _____.
- A. pure economies
 - B. mixed economies
 - C. planned economies
 - D. command economies
33. Which of the following correctly defines exogamy?
- A. Marrying someone in the same social class as you
 - B. Marrying someone in a different social class than you
 - C. Staying single
 - D. Marrying more than one person.
34. Which type of monarchy system would best describe the Brunei royal family?
- A. Absolute monarchy
 - B. Constitutional monarchy
 - C. Legal rational authority
 - D. Authoritative authority
35. 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. Socialization
 - C. Cross culture
 - D. School curriculum
36. What term describes the behaviours and attitudes picked up in school?
- A. Labelling
 - B. Streaming
 - C. Hidden Curriculum
 - D. Open Curriculum

37. Which of the following is an example of formal social control?
- A. When your friends force you to break your curfew
 - B. When a police officer writes you a summon for speeding
 - C. When your friends discourage you from deviant behaviour
 - D. When you force your siblings to do your chores because you are older
38. What is the name of the system in which people get power, influence, and wealth because of their effort and go through bureaucracy rather than their class status?
- A. Caste
 - B. Empire
 - C. Slavery
 - D. Meritocracy
39. A large group of people with professions that range from upper-level managers and professionals to non-retail sales people is known as _____.
- A. the elites
 - B. middle class
 - C. working class
 - D. the aristocrats
40. Which part of your human personality is defined as the "Id"?
- A. Meeting basic needs
 - B. Needing to deal with the privacy
 - C. Looking good for others
 - D. Using morals and judgments about right and wrong

SECTION B

(30 Marks)

There are SEVEN (7) short answer questions in this part. Answer all questions in the answer booklet.

- 1) Explain **SIX (6)** disadvantages of societies living during the Industrial revolution in terms of family and relationship. (6 marks)
- 2) List down **FOUR (4)** stages of human development by Jean Piaget. (4 marks)
- 3) Choose **TWO (2)** agents of socialization that have greatly influenced your decisions to pursue your tertiary education. Elaborate in detail. (4 marks)
- 4) List **FOUR (4)** biological traits we inherit from our parents. (4 marks)
- 5) Identify **TWO (2)** features of a socialist economy. (2 marks)
- 6) Write down **FIVE (5)** features of a totalitarianism system. (5 marks)
- 7) Identify **FIVE (5)** consequences of animal domestication and plant cultivation. (5 marks)

SECTION C

(30 Marks)

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

QUESTION 1

Identify who were known as slaves during pre-industrial times. Discuss **THREE (3)** causes of slavery under the systems of stratification. (10 marks)

QUESTION 2

Castes are perceived as hereditary groups with a fixed ritual status, but social classes are defined in terms of the relations of production. Differentiate between the class system in the United Kingdom and caste system in India. (10 marks)

QUESTION 3

Compare and contrast between the Capitalism and Socialism systems in terms of economic productivity, economic equality and personal freedom. (10 marks)

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