



**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER ONE
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

ALTERNATE

COURSE CODE : SOC217

COURSE TITLE : Caribbean Social Problems

LECTURER(S) : Tasha Saiwak-William

DATE :

TIME :

DURATION : 2 Hours

STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.

Instructions:

1. This paper consists of **Two (2) Sections**.
2. **Section A** consists of Fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions.
3. **Section B** Short Answer Questions.
4. Write your ID Number on each answer sheet.
5. Please number your responses accurately.
6. Answer **ALL** questions.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE

Instructions

1. This section consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. **Answer** all questions in this section.
2. **Read** each question carefully. **Select** the correct answer and circle it on the answer sheet provided.

1. Marxist theory on crime focuses on all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A) How crime is defined.
 - B) Selective law enforcement.
 - C) How laws are made.
 - D) Class deals and gender deals.
2. Functionalists imply that members of the lower classes are more likely to violate the rules of society primarily because:
 - A) They are selfish and have unlimited desires.
 - B) They want to be identified as successful individuals by their material possessions.
 - C) They are badly socialized or because of their deprived social situation.
 - D) They do not understand the cultural goals of society.
3. According to Durkheim deviance _____.
 - A) Is defined according to the social context in which the act is performed
 - B) Performs several useful functions for society
 - C) Is defined by the powerful groups in society
 - D) Is always a crime
4. Which of the following theorists suggested the presence of a strong central government to control people's behavior as a mechanism to achieve social order in society?
 - A) Emile Durkheim
 - B) Talcott Parsons
 - C) Thomas Hobbes
 - D) Louis Althusser
5. Which of the following theorists developed the psychoanalytic theory which claims that the mind is made up of the id, the ego, and the super ego?
 - A) Sigmund Freud
 - B) Emile Durkheim
 - C) Karl Marx
 - D) William Chambliss
6. From a Marxist perspective the repressive state apparatus refers to:
 - A) The use of institutions like education and religion that encourage individuals into accepting ruling class ideologies.
 - B) An indispensable functional requirement for social survival.
 - C) A source of social chaos.
 - D) The use of the army, police, and judiciary to ensure the compliance of individuals to a capitalist system of governance.
7. Theorists from which perspective argue that there is a reluctance to pass laws to regulate capitalist interest?
 - A) Marxist
 - B) Functionalist
 - C) Interactionist

- D) Feminist
8. In sociology, the term deviance refer to:
- A) Criminal activity.
 - B) The violation of serious rules.
 - C) All violations of social norms.
 - D) Behavior that is bad enough to warrant being punished by society.
9. Which of the following is a true statement about crime and deviance?
- A) All deviant activities violate the laws of the society.
 - B) All criminal activities are deviant but not all deviant activities are criminal.
 - C) Criminal activities may not be deviant.
 - D) Both deviant and criminal activities break the laws of society.
10. Feminists argue that traditional Sociology theories ignore the viewpoint of women. Therefore, they argue that:
- A) Sociology is gender blind.
 - B) Females are law abiding citizens.
 - C) Females do not commit crimes.
 - D) Sociology is gender neutral.
11. Crime can be defined as:
- A) The violation of cultural norms.
 - B) A category of deviance that is forbidden by law and exists in all societies.
 - C) Behaviour that is perceived as bad depending on the culture.
 - D) Activities that vary according to the time, place, and society.
12. From a Marxist perspective which of the following is responsible for crime in capitalist societies?
- A) Patriarchy
 - B) Meritocracy
 - C) The unequal distribution of resources between the working class and the ruling class.
 - D) The way in which children are socialized in the different classes.
13. Which of the following is an example of a victimless crime?
- A) Prostitution
 - B) Rape
 - C) Murder
 - D) Larceny
14. _____ can be defined as assaults and other malicious acts motivated by various forms of bias including those based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or disability.
- A) Index crimes
 - B) Personal crimes
 - C) Hate crimes
 - D) Organized crimes
15. The relative poverty model is related to:
- A) Seebohm Rowntree
 - B) Charles Booth
 - C) Oscar Lewis
 - D) Peter Townsend

16. The minimum required to keep an individual in food clothing and shelter is referred to as:
- A) Poverty line
 - B) Bread line
 - C) Deprivation index
 - D) Psychological needs
17. Oscar Lewis developed the _____thesis.
- A) Labor market
 - B) Culture of poverty
 - C) Cyclical poverty
 - D) Critical poverty
18. All of the following characteristics are associated with poverty at the community level according to Oscar Lewis level EXCEPT:
- A) Fatalism
 - B) Non membership in trade unions
 - C) Little use of banks
 - D) High rates of conjugal unions
19. According to Herbert Gans poverty persists primarily because:
- A) It is beneficial to the affluent groups in society.
 - B) Governmental policies do not address this issue.
 - C) The poor like to depend on others to supply their needs.
 - D) The poor are lazy.
20. All of the following groups are likely to be in poverty in the Caribbean EXCEPT:
- A) Men
 - B) Women
 - C) The elderly
 - D) Children
21. All of the following are reasons advanced as to why women are likely to be poor in the Caribbean EXCEPT:
- A) Wage discrimination
 - B) High unemployment
 - C) Child rearing activities
 - D) A highly skilled workforce
22. Indigenous groups in the Caribbean are likely to be poor because:
- A) There are too many women in that group.
 - B) They live in communities without basic facilities.
 - C) They love nature.
 - D) They are laid back and lazy.
23. According to _____the economic situation of an individual is responsible for the poverty he or she experiences.
- A) Karl Marx
 - B) Howard Gans
 - C) Elliot Liebow
 - D) George Beckford
24. The Cultural Theory of poverty:
- A) Ignores the subcultures created by the poor
 - B) Fails to explain why people are poor
 - C) Ignores that poor people have similar cultures as the rich
 - D) Blames the rich for poverty.

25. Ted is the CEO of a multinational organization and lives in one of the most exclusive communities in the country. In a recent interview, Ted expressed that he is a member of the working class. Which definition of poverty can be used to explain this situation?
- A) Relative
 - B) Subjective
 - C) Seasonal
 - D) Generational
26. According to the individualistic conservative theory, the cause of poverty and inequality are rooted in:
- A) The individual's failings
 - B) The individual's inability to create generational wealth
 - C) The individual's willingness to work
 - D) The individuals' unwillingness to be educated
27. All of the following are poverty trends in the contemporary Caribbean EXCEPT:
- A) More women suffer from poverty than men
 - B) Poverty is higher in urban areas
 - C) Education has reduced poverty
 - D) Intergenerational poverty has increased
28. People who are not working and who have no interest in obtaining a job for example students and housewives fall in the following category:
- A) Unemployed
 - B) Unemployable
 - C) Employed
 - D) Outside the labor force
29. Which of the following is the MAIN criterion used by sociologists to determine whether a family is in absolute poverty?
- A) Living conditions
 - B) Income
 - C) Education
 - D) Size
30. All of the following strategies can help to reduce poverty EXCEPT:
- A) Creating employment opportunities
 - B) Developing welfare programmes
 - C) Banning inferior cultures
 - D) Promoting equity in education
31. Which of the following describes a situation where a person is born in poverty and dies in poverty?
- A) Absolute poverty
 - B) Subjective poverty
 - C) Critical poverty
 - D) Chronic Poverty
32. It is necessary to monitor poverty in the Caribbean MAINLY because:
- A) It reflects the level of equity between social groups
 - B) It determines the effectiveness of poverty reduction programmes
 - C) It leads to the collation of poverty data
 - D) It facilitates the creation of development strategies

33. The poor in the Caribbean report lower levels of illness than the non-poor primarily because:
- A) Levels of reported illness will vary with educational levels and awareness.
 - B) The poor rarely get sick.
 - C) It is more likely that the non-poor will contract an illness.
 - D) The poor use local remedies.
34. _____ describes good health and wellbeing as the ability to function effectively in many environments.
- A) Macionis and Plummer
 - B) Ivan Illich
 - C) World Health Organization
 - D) Talcott Parsons
35. _____ refers to a group of metabolic diseases in which a person has high blood sugar, either because the pancreas does not produce enough insulin or because cells do not respond to the insulin produced.
- A) Hypertension
 - B) Coronary heart disease
 - C) Diabetes
 - D) Liver cancer
36. This is a term used by sociologists to refer to rates of illness experienced by individuals in a society.
- A) Morbidity rate
 - B) Mortality rate
 - C) Infant mortality rate
 - D) Death rate
37. All of the following are sources of data used to compile the morbidity rate of a specific society EXCEPT:
- A) Hospital records
 - B) Private health institutions
 - C) Treasury
 - D) Social surveys
38. According to the _____ perspective all diseases are associated with capitalism.
- A) Functionalist
 - B) Interactionist
 - C) Feminist
 - D) Marxist
39. Carcinogen refers to:
- A) Consuming processed foods.
 - B) Consuming products with chemical additives.
 - C) A substance that is directly involved in causing cancer.
 - D) A substance found in cigarettes.

40. According to _____ profits motivate the medical profession as pharmaceutical companies make millions from their total drug sales and from expensive tests and surgery.
- A) Talcott Parsons
 - B) Karl Marx
 - C) Ivan Illich
 - D) John Ehrenreich
41. _____ sees the medical profession as primarily altruistic or working for the public good.
- A) Marxists
 - B) Functionalist
 - C) Interactionist
 - D) Feminists
42. The process by which doctors swear to do all they can to help the sick regardless of material interests is referred to as
- A) The sick role
 - B) Disease prevention
 - C) The conservation function
 - D) The Hippocratic Oath
43. The model which focuses on the physical symptoms of disease and portrays doctors as the only people with the necessary skills to identify symptoms of illness is referred to as
- A) The social model of health
 - B) Cultural deprivation theory
 - C) The biomedical model of health
 - D) Labeling theory
44. How do Marxists view doctors?
- A) As the only people who have the necessary skills to treat patients
 - B) As ideological agents of capitalism
 - C) As ideological state apparatus
 - D) As primarily altruistic
45. All of the following are identified as leading causes of death in the Caribbean EXCEPT:
- A) Tuberculosis
 - B) Diabetes
 - C) Obesity
 - D) Heart disease
46. _____ is considered to be responsible for people in developing countries acquiring a desire for Western made items such as soft drinks.
- A) Fast food outlets
 - B) The ideology of Consumerism
 - C) The legacy of slavery
 - D) Industrialization

47. Many infectious diseases such as measles and dysentery were brought to the Caribbean by the Europeans during
- A) The Columbian era
 - B) The post emancipation era
 - C) The post-independence era
 - D) Slavery
48. All of the following contributed to high morbidity and mortality rates after emancipation in the Caribbean EXCEPT:
- A) Open pit latrines in the cities.
 - B) Absence of proper drainage systems.
 - C) A reliable water supply.
 - D) Inefficient garbage disposal system.
49. All of the following contribute to lifestyle diseases EXCEPT:
- A) Unhealthy diets
 - B) Smoking
 - C) Excessive alcohol intake
 - D) Regular exercise
50. Another name for “lifestyle” diseases is:
- A) Communicable diseases
 - B) Non-communicable diseases
 - C) Infectious diseases
 - D) Cardiovascular diseases

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWER

Instructions:

This section contains **THREE (3)** questions with different parts.

Answer any **TWO (2)** of the following questions.

Each question is worth **TEN (10)** marks.

Question One

- (a) Define the following terms:
 - (i) Deviance
 - (ii) White collar crime

(2 Marks)
- (b) Identify and describe two (2) types of crime. (2 Marks)
- (c) State two (2) causes of crime. (2 Marks)
- (d) Explain the difference between organized crime and corporate crime. (4 Marks)

Question Two

- (a) Define the following terms:
 - (i) Subjective poverty
 - (ii) Poverty line

(2 Marks)
- (b) Explain why there is a possibility that women are more likely to be poor more than their male counterparts in society.

(4 Marks)
- (c) State two (2) causes of poverty.

(2 Marks)
- (d) List two (2) groups of people who are vulnerable to poverty in society.

(2 Marks)

Question Three

- (a) Define the following terms:
 - (iii) Health
 - (iv) Communicable diseases

(2 Marks)
- (b) Explain the difference between morbidity rate and mortality rate.

(4 Marks)
- (c) Describe two (2) strategies that governments can implement to alleviate health problems.

(4 Marks)

END OF EXAMINATION