



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

COURSE CODE : SOC111
COURSE TITLE : INTRODUCTORY SOCIOLOGY
LECTURER(S) : MRS. SAIWAK-WILLIAM; MR. DESIR
DATE : -
TIME : -
DURATION : 2 HOURS
STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper has TWO sections.
- Section A consists of 40 Multiple Choice Questions. Circle the correct answer on the question paper.
- Section B consists of 4 Short Answer Questions. Answer **ANY TWO** questions.

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

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE

Instructions

1. This Section consists of forty (40) Multiple Choice Questions.
2. **Read** each question carefully. **Select** the correct answer.

1. Who coined the term sociology?
 - A) Herbert Spencer
 - B) Emile Durkheim
 - C) Auguste Comte
 - D) Karl Marx
2. Positive philosophy is the famous work of:
 - A) Comte
 - B) Durkheim
 - C) Weber
 - D) Spencer
3. The study of everyday behaviour in situations of face-to-face interactions is usually called _____ Sociology.
 - A) Macro
 - B) General
 - C) Micro
 - D) Specific
4. “The aim of Sociology is to treat social facts as things” The statement is given by:
 - A) Ginsberg
 - B) Simmel
 - C) Ogburn
 - D) Durkheim
5. _____ theories assume that societies are in constant state of change, in which conflict is a permanent feature.
 - A) Functionalist
 - B) Conflict
 - C) Interactionist
 - D) Philosophical
6. The most essential and basic type of socialization is _____.
 - A) Primary socialization
 - B) Secondary socialization
 - C) Adult socialization
 - D) Anticipatory socialization
7. Who developed the theory “Looking-Glass Self”?
 - A) George H. Mead
 - B) Charles Cooley
 - C) Herbert Blummer
 - D) Max Weber

8. Identify the two (2) major historical events that contributed to the emergence of Sociology:
- A) Industrial revolution and mass agriculture
 - B) Age of Enlightenment and industrial revolution
 - C) Cultural revolution and age of enlightenment
 - D) World war one and industrial unrest
9. Karl Marx is well-known for _____ sociological perspective.
- A) Conflict
 - B) Feminist
 - C) Interactionist
 - D) Functionalist
10. Which sociological perspective takes a small-scale approach to sociology, and holds the view that people create their social worlds through understandings and the use of symbols?
- A) Functionalist perspective
 - B) Conflict perspective
 - C) Interactionist perspective
 - D) Feminist perspective
11. The feminist claim that society is generally:
- A) Meritocratic
 - B) Normless
 - C) Matriarchal
 - D) Patriarchal
12. Families, peers, mass media and schools are all:
- A) Proxemics
 - B) Dramaturgical
 - C) Agents of socialization
 - D) Acquisition devices
13. Culture has two essential qualities. They are:
- A) Learned and shared
 - B) Transmitted and shared
 - C) Learned and forgotten
 - D) Shared and communicated
14. Which family type is MOST common in modern industrial societies?
- A) Joint
 - B) Extended
 - C) Single Parent
 - D) Nuclear
15. Symbolic interactionism focuses primarily on:
- A) Conflict and exploitation
 - B) Social order and value consensus
 - C) Meanings and symbols
 - D) Patriarchy and androcentrism

16. _____ is the family in which authority is vested only in the father/male member.
- A) Matriarchy
 - B) Polygamy
 - C) Polyandry
 - D) Patriarchy
17. Marxists refer to the individuals who provide the labour necessary to operate factories as:
- A) Bourgeoisie
 - B) Proletariats
 - C) Capitalists
 - D) Segments
18. A subculture can BEST be defined as a group _____.
- A) Whose cultural traits have been assimilated into modern society.
 - B) Which has norms and values that differ from those of mainstream society.
 - C) Which has certain cultural traits that are inferior to those of the wider society.
 - D) Which is located within the sub-structure of society and is therefore exploited and oppressed.
19. According to Talcott Parsons, the family structure has been transformed by two major processes. These processes are:
- A) Industrialization and urbanization
 - B) Feminism and vertical mobility
 - C) Industrialization and capitalism
 - D) Feminism and urbanization
20. Matrifocality in the Caribbean emerged because _____.
- A) It was an East Indian practice
 - B) Europeans were legally married
 - C) Promiscuity was rampant among immigrants
 - D) Marriage among the enslaved was generally prohibited
21. The Family, religion, education, the government and the economy are all _____.
- A) Government Institutions
 - B) Hierarchy Institutions
 - C) Social Institutions
 - D) Control Institutions
22. Which of the following is NOT a Marxist view on education?
- A) Education facilitates the teaching of norms and values to young people
 - B) Individuals acquire skills which allow them to meet societal goals
 - C) Society rewards individuals for hard work
 - D) Education allows the elite to dominate society

23. The hidden curriculum refers to:
- A) All the subjects taught in school.
 - B) The unwritten curriculum where norms and values are learnt unconsciously from the experience of being in school.
 - C) The compulsory subjects such as English and Mathematics.
 - D) The official school curriculum as well as extra curriculum activities.
24. Which of the following BEST explains the objective of decolonization of Caribbean education systems?
- A) Reducing ethnic differences
 - B) Liberating the people's minds
 - C) Increasing government involvement
 - D) Reducing dependence on the European model
25. The first forms of education, in which one learns unconsciously, especially in the home is called:
- A) Informal education
 - B) Community Schooling
 - C) Formal education
 - D) Home Schooling
26. Which of the following may BEST be described as an example of ethnocentrism?
- A) Existence of religious diversity.
 - B) Evaluation of all religions on their own terms.
 - C) Viewing of one's religion as the only correct belief system.
 - D) Viewing Caribbean religions as inferior.
27. Which of the following is NOT an element of culture?
- A) Symbols
 - B) People
 - C) Values
 - D) Language
28. All of the following are examples of material culture EXCEPT:
- A) Hammocks
 - B) Musical instruments
 - C) Houses
 - D) Language
29. In Caribbean societies, religion is often seen as being integrative in nature. Which sociological perspective on religion reinforces this statement?
- A) Functionalist
 - B) Conflict
 - C) Interpretivist
 - D) Interactionist

30. _____ involves the borrowing of cultural traits by one culture from another.
- A) Cultural innovation
 - B) Interculturation
 - C) Acculturation
 - D) Assimilation
31. The term “popular culture” refers to:
- A) Cultural products
 - B) Abstract aspects of culture
 - C) The culture of the masses
 - D) The culture of the elite
32. A sociologist who decides to research the prevalence of teenage pregnancy over various generations in a society is pursuing _____.
- A) A case study
 - B) An in-depth study
 - C) A cross-sectional study
 - D) A longitudinal study
33. Quantitative data can be described as_____.
- A) Descriptive data
 - B) Data that are presented in numerical form
 - C) Data that focuses on words rather than numbers
 - D) Descriptions of places people and things
34. Which of the following is a source of primary data in qualitative research?
- A) Participant observation
 - B) Official statistical report
 - C) Structured interview
 - D) Government report
35. In a closed society, which determinant will LEAST affect a person’s social position?
- A) Race
 - B) Education
 - C) Skin colour
 - D) Family ancestry
36. Which of the following options BEST describes false class consciousness?
- A) Being aware that you are being exploited.
 - B) Becoming a member of a revolutionary class.
 - C) Being unaware of the interest of one’s social class.
 - D) Becoming less interested in the amount of wages earned.

37. When a research method is repeatedly applied and consistently produces the same results in a study, it is said to be _____.
- A) Valid
 - B) Reliable
 - C) Relevant
 - D) Standardize
38. Which of the following are characteristics of empirical research?
- I. Data are interpreted and analyzed
 - II. Data are collected in a systematic way.
 - III. The hypothesis is confirmed or refuted.
- A) I and II only
 - B) I and III only
 - C) II and III only
 - D) I, II and III
39. In the post-independence period in most Caribbean societies, class division resulted mainly from changes in:
- A) Politics
 - B) Religion
 - C) Education
 - D) Poverty
40. Similar practices that are found in most societies are called _____.
- A) Cultural universals
 - B) Syncretism
 - C) Value consensus
 - D) Cultural adaptations

SECTION B – SHORT ANSWER

Instructions:

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

Question One

- (a) Define the term “Sociology”. (2 Marks)
- (b) List two (2) features of the industrial revolution as it pertains to sociology. (2 Marks)
- (c) Explain why Marxist theorists speak about the conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in capitalist society. (6 Marks)

Question Two

Culture shapes the identity of the individual through the agents of socialization. Discuss how culture shapes the identity of the individual with reference to the family as the primary agent of socialization.

Use sociological theoretical perspectives to support your response.

(10 Marks)

Question Three

Family, religion and education are informal agents of social control.

Select any ONE of those agents of social control and explain how they contribute to the maintenance of social order in society.

(10 Marks)

Question Four

(a) Define the following terms:

- (i) Quantitative data
- (ii) Qualitative data

(4 Marks)

(b) Explain the main differences between:

- (i) Interpretivist research and positivist research.

(6 Marks)

END OF EXAM