



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

COURSE CODE : SOC112
COURSE TITLE : THE ORIGIN & DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
LECTURER(S) : MS MOSES
DATE : TUESDAY 17TH, DECEMBER, 2024
TIME : 9:00 AM
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 consists of TWO sections.
- Section A consists of 50 Multiple Choice Questions. Circle the correct answer on the question paper.
- Section B consists of 4 Short Answer Questions. Answer ANY THREE questions.

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

Section A – Multiple Choice

Answer all multiple choice questions.

1. Which of the following sociologists is associated with the sociological imagination?
 - a) Karl Marx
 - b) C. Wright Mills
 - c) Auguste Comte
 - d) Herbert Spencer
2. Which of the following theorists coined the term ‘sociology’?
 - a) Emile Durkheim
 - b) Auguste Comte
 - c) Talcott Parsons
 - d) Herbert Spencer
3. What does the sociological perspective encourage us to do?
 - a) Develop a secular outlook.
 - b) Become more family oriented.
 - c) Accept the norms and traditions of society.
 - d) Challenge commonly held assumptions about society.
4. The underlying principle that guides individual action and defines appropriate behavior within a given situation is known as a:
 - a) Role
 - b) Norm
 - c) Value
 - d) Consensus
5. Which of the following theorists is associated with the Marxist perspective in Sociology?
 - a) R. T. Smith
 - b) Max Weber
 - c) Irving Goffman
 - d) Karl Marx
6. All of the following events contributed to the rise of Sociology as a discipline EXCEPT:
 - a) Industrial Revolution
 - b) The French Revolution
 - c) Enlightenment
 - d) Reformation
7. Structural functionalism emphasizes the significance of:
 - a) Social conflict
 - b) Revolutionary change
 - c) Group interaction
 - d) Value consensus

8. _____ reject the view that the individual shapes society, instead they argue that society shapes the individual.
- a) Macro theories
 - b) Micro theories
 - c) Interactionism
 - d) Interpretivism
9. Which theoretical perspective envisions society as an arena of inequality that generates class conflict and recommends revolutionary change?
- a) Functionalism
 - b) Marxism
 - c) Feminism
 - d) Dramaturg
10. Which of the following theorists was responsible for adapting the plural society theory to the English-speaking Caribbean?
- a) R. T. Smith
 - b) M. G. Smith
 - c) J. S. Furnivall
 - d) C. L. R. James
11. Sociology can be defined as the systematic study of:
- a) Mental cognition.
 - b) Human social interaction.
 - c) Individual human behavior.
 - d) Biological differences between individuals.
12. Which of the following perspectives maintains that stability or social order requires value consensus, collective consciousness, and the support of society's members?
- a) Marxist
 - b) Functionalist
 - c) Interactionist
 - d) Feminist
13. Which of the following statements is true of Sociology?
- a) Sociology is the same as social philosophy.
 - b) Sociology comprises a variety of theoretical assumptions.
 - c) Sociologists agree that human behavior is totally shaped by society.
 - d) Sociologists agree that humans or society can be measured using the procedures of the natural sciences.
14. In Sociology social structures such as schools, families and religious organizations are generally referred to as:
- a) Institutions
 - b) Functions
 - c) Committees
 - d) Divisions

15. All of the following are considered to be founding fathers of Sociology EXCEPT:
- a) Auguste Comte
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Emile Durkheim
 - d) George Herbert Mead
16. Smith postulated that several ethnic groups coexisted in Caribbean societies with each having its own _____.
- a) Currency
 - b) Political system
 - c) Legal institutions
 - d) Social institutions
17. All of the following concepts are associated with Karl Marx EXCEPT:
- a) False class consciousness
 - b) Reflexivity
 - c) Alienation
 - d) Polarization
18. Which of the following is the best definition of a bureaucracy according to Max Weber?
- a) An organization with a hierarchy of paid officials who form a chain of command.
 - b) Any institution of higher learning.
 - c) A group of government ministers without a portfolio.
 - d) A social group that seeks to address issues of inequality among the marginalized.
19. From a Marxist perspective 'A class in itself' refers to which of the following?
- a) A society with no private property, exploitation or injustice.
 - b) A group of individuals who value their personal independence.
 - c) When workers become aware of their exploitation by the ruling class but are still in a state of false class consciousness.
 - d) When workers are blind to their exploitation and their attention is diverted from the true source of their oppression.
20. According to Durkheim _____ is a social fact that consists of an agreement on common moral values and beliefs.
- a) Anomie
 - b) Verstehen
 - c) Collective consciousness
 - d) Social equilibrium
21. The agreement among members of society as to the things that are considered to be good, valuable, or worthwhile is referred to as:
- a) Social solidarity
 - b) Value consensus
 - c) Norms
 - d) Values

22. Ethnomethodology focuses primarily on which of the following?
- a) The effects of meanings and actions.
 - b) Shared concepts and categories.
 - c) How meanings are produced in the first place.
 - d) Which group labels an individual.
23. When members of the working class are blind to their exploitation and the true source of their oppression Marx refers to this as:
- a) Alienation
 - b) Polarization
 - c) Super structure
 - d) False class consciousness
24. From a Marxist perspective the proletariat or working class:
- a) Owns only their labor.
 - b) Owns the means of production.
 - c) Controls the superstructure of society.
 - d) Work independently from the bourgeoisie.
25. Edward Kamau Brathwaite was the pioneer of the development of this theory of the Caribbean _____.
- a) Plantation society
 - b) Plural society
 - c) Creole society
 - d) Homogeneous society
26. Culture is defined as:
- a) The total way of life of a people comprising tangible and intangible objects.
 - b) Guidelines for expected behavior within specified contexts.
 - c) The patterned actions or regularities that people display in their social lives.
 - d) Ideas that are considered good, proper, worthwhile, and desirable.
27. According to Brathwaite 'creolization' began with_____.
- a) Acculturation
 - b) Interculturation
 - c) The seasoning process
 - d) The socialization process
28. The best definition of creolization is:
- a) The forced acceptance of aspects of another's culture.
 - b) A process where people imitate the culture of another society.
 - c) The unconscious and somewhat conscious absorption of aspects of another' culture.
 - d) The cultural changes that occur when people of two different backgrounds come together in a new environment and a new culture is born.

29. According to _____ a plural society is a society that comprise various ethnic groups that mix but do not combine.
- M. G. Smith
 - J. S. Furnivall
 - George Beckford
 - Edward Brathwaite
30. All of the following are true about Plantation society except:
- The plantation was a unit of agricultural production.
 - The plantation was a community whose social composition reflected an authoritative structure.
 - Plantation society comprised a rigid pattern of social stratification.
 - The plantation was the chief mechanism of African colonization and exploitation in the Caribbean.
31. Which of the following was not a feature of the 'seasoning process' on the plantation?
- The slaves were given new names.
 - The slaves were apprenticed to already creolized slaves.
 - The slaves were encouraged to use their native language.
 - The slaves were initiated into the work routine that awaited them.
32. _____ is a particular form of social inequality that concerns the presence of distinct social groups that are ranked one above the other in terms of factors such as prestige and wealth.
- Social stratification
 - Plantation society
 - Creole society
 - Plural society
33. _____ feminists blame patriarchy for women's inferior position in society.
- Liberal
 - Marxist
 - Radical
 - Black
34. All of the following are basic assumptions shared by feminism EXCEPT:
- Social institutions and social attitudes generally determine women's position in society.
 - Women's and men's problems in society are the result of natural or biological factors.
 - Institutions like the family create and perpetuate gender inequalities between men and women in society.
 - Institutions in society must be transformed in such a way that women's interests and viewpoints are seriously taken into consideration.
35. The term 'plantocracy' can be defined as:
- The prevalence of mono crop cultivation.
 - The planter class in the colonies of the West Indies during slavery.
 - People of European parentage born in the Caribbean.
 - The ex-enslaved who became peasantry after the abolition of slavery.

36. Which of the following feminists blame capitalism for women's inferior position in society?
- a) Marxist feminist
 - b) Liberal feminist
 - c) Radical feminist
 - d) Black feminist
37. Which of the following perspectives maintains that social change can result from the everyday actions of people based on their beliefs and ideas?
- a) Conflict
 - b) Functionalist
 - c) Interactionist
 - d) Feminist
38. What is the meaning of "anomie" according to Durkheim?
- a) A state of normlessness.
 - b) A state of conflict.
 - c) Social order and social harmony.
 - d) All of the above.
39. In Sociology social structures such as schools, families and religious organizations are often referred to as:
- a) Institutions
 - b) Organizations
 - c) Committees
 - d) Divisions
40. Karl Marx was the founder of Marxism while Max Weber is associated with _____.
- a) Conflict theory
 - b) Feminism
 - c) Functionalism
 - d) Interactionism
41. All of the following are considered to be founding fathers of Sociology EXCEPT:
- a) Auguste Comte
 - b) Karl Marx
 - c) Emile Durkheim
 - d) George Herbert Mead
42. Durkheim used the term _____ to refer to the way in which members of industrial societies integrate.
- a) Mechanical solidarity
 - b) Social solidarity
 - c) Organic solidarity
 - d) Value consensus

43. Which of the following concepts is associated with Max Weber?
- a) Positivism
 - b) Reflexivity
 - c) Verstehen
 - d) Impression management
44. Which of the following theorists are associated with the development of phenomenology?
- a) Alfred Schutz and Edmund Husserl
 - b) George H Mead and Herbert Blumer
 - c) Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parsons
 - d) Karl Marx and Max Weber
45. From a Symbolic Interactionism perspective which of the following concepts are of primary significance?
- a) Symbols and meanings
 - b) Impression management
 - c) Front stage and backstage
 - d) Bourgeoisie and proletariat
46. According to Durkheim the ability to see and understand things through the eyes of others is referred to as:
- a) Anomie
 - b) Verstehen
 - c) Indexicality
 - d) Typifications
47. This approach looks at the process through which people understand the chaotic social world based on their experiences.
- a) Ethnomethodology
 - b) Functionalism
 - c) Feminism
 - d) Phenomenology
48. From a Marxist perspective the bourgeoisie or ruling class:
- a) Owns only their labor.
 - b) Owns the means of production.
 - c) Sells their labor for wages.
 - d) Are dependent on the proletariat for job.
49. George Herbert Mead is accredited for the development of which of the following?
- a) Symbolic Interactionism
 - b) Dramaturgical theory
 - c) Ethnomethodology
 - d) Phenomenology

50. Which of the following is the best definition of 'impression management'?

- a) Putting ourselves in the position of another to understand their situation.
- b) The idea that as individuals we manipulate our image to convey particular messages to those who are looking at us.
- c) The idea that we can fool individuals because we are good actors.
- d) Gaining insight into the actors' experiences of their social world.

Section B – Short Answer Questions

This section contains four questions with different parts. Each question is worth ten (10) marks. Answer only **THREE (3)** questions in this section. **Answer each question in complete sentences.**

Question 1

- a) Define the term "social change". (2 marks)
- b) What is the difference between evolutionary social change and revolutionary social change? (3 marks)
- c) Explain how social change will occur in a capitalist society from a Marxist perspective. (5 marks)

Question 2

- a) Define the term "socialization". (2 marks)
- b) Differentiate between the concepts social statics and social dynamics. (3 marks)
- c) Explain how social order is maintained in society from a Functionalist perspective. (5 marks)

Question 3

- a) Define the term "patriarchy". (2 marks)
- b) List two (2) reasons for the growth of feminism. (3 marks)
- c) Explain the major differences between the Marxist feminist and the radical feminist perspectives. (5 marks)

Question 4

- a) List two features of the Renaissance period. (2 marks)
- b) What is the difference between positivism and Interpretivism? (3 marks)
- c) Briefly describe the main event that contributed to the rise of Sociology as a discipline. (5 marks)

END OF EXAM