SECTION A – ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. EACH QUESTION IS WORTH ONE (1) MARK.

1. Which theorist coined the term “Sociology”?
   (a) Max Weber
   (b) Karl Marx
   (c) Auguste Comte
   (d) Emile Durkheim

2. Which is not true when sociology is considered a science?
   (a) value free
   (b) empirical
   (c) theoretical
   (d) subjective

3. Who developed the AGIL system?
   (a) Erving Goffman
   (b) Talcott Parson
   (c) Robert Merton
   (d) Herbert Mead

4. The AGIL system comprises the following:
   (a) adaptation, growth, innovation, latency
   (b) adaptation, goal attainment, integration, pattern maintenance
   (c) adaptation, grading, incentive, functions
   (d) adaptation, gatekeeping, interaction, levelling

5. According to the functionalist theory in order to maintain equilibrium two elements must exist. These two elements are:
   (a) social stability and values
   (b) social order and socialization
   (c) division of labour and social facts
   (d) value consensus and norms
6. Sociology’s social conflict approach draws attention to:
   (a) how structure contributes to the overall operation of society
   (b) how people construct meaning through interaction
   (c) patterns of social inequality
   (d) the stable aspects of society

7. Which theory is considered micro level?
   (a) functionalism
   (b) conflict theory
   (c) symbolic interaction
   (d) feminist theory

8. Interpretive sociology is a research orientation that:
   (a) focuses on people’s actions
   (b) sees an objective reality
   (c) seeks to increase social justice
   (d) focuses on the meanings people attach to behaviour

9. In secondary analysis, the researcher:
   (a) participates with the selected population in a meaningful way to collect data
   (b) examines data that someone else has collected
   (c) observes people who do not know they are being studied
   (d) interviews participants using an in-depth questionnaire

10. The variable that causes a change in another variable is referred to as the:
    (a) rival causal variable
    (b) functional variable
    (c) dependent variable
    (d) independent variable

11. Which type of data collection is considered quantitative research?
    (a) case study
    (b) questionnaire
    (c) focus group
    (d) ethnographic study

12. Which is not a part of the research process?
    (a) analyzing
    (b) operationalization
    (c) literature review
    (d) development

13. Max Weber believed that the central force for social change was:
    (a) economics
    (b) religion
    (c) order
    (d) positivism

14. Karl Marx believed that the central force for change was:
    (a) economics
    (b) religion
    (c) order
    (d) positivism

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15. The tendency for an individual to use their own group’s way of doing things as a yardstick for judging others is referred to as:
   (a) ethnocentrism
   (b) universalism
   (c) cultural levelling
   (d) cultural relativism

16. According to Merton, any results of social action that are unintended and unforeseen by social participants are referred to as:
   (a) manifest functions
   (b) latent functions
   (c) unanticipated consequences
   (d) functional consequences

17. It is the ability to be both the subject and the object. It is developed through social activity and social relationships.
   (a) the self
   (b) social action
   (c) the significant other
   (d) the generalized other

18. Alice works in Cave Shepherd and on many occasions often “slack off” from work when management is not around. On Monday, Alice arrived at work to find a manager on duty who was present for the entire day. As a result, Alice tried to appear busier than she actually was since the manager seemed to be watching the department intensely. According to Erving Goffman Alice’s behaviour would be a form of:
   (a) resocialization
   (b) impression management
   (c) the looking-glass self
   (d) social action

19. Select the postulate that Robert Merton did not mention.
   (a) dispensability
   (b) functional unity
   (c) universal functionalism
   (d) verification

20. George Herbert Mead is known for which theory?
   (a) presentation of self
   (b) cognitive development
   (c) the self
   (d) analytical theory

21. According to Mead, children imitate people around them at which stage of the self?
   (a) play stage
   (b) game stage
   (c) developmental stage
   (d) cognitive stage
22. People who play important roles in the early socialization experiences of children are referred to as:
   (a) generalized other
   (b) significant other
   (c) important other
   (d) vital other

23. It is the immediate response of an individual to others. It is incalculable, unpredictable and the creative aspect of the self.
   (a) the “I”
   (b) the “Me”
   (c) the “You”
   (d) none of the above

24. It involves action designed to meet some ultimate goal.
   (a) formal rationality
   (b) informal rationality
   (c) substantive rationality
   (d) punitive rationality

25. Which is the primary agent of socialization?
   (a) peer groups
   (b) the school
   (c) the family
   (d) the media

26. Which of the following is not a total institution?
   (a) prisons
   (b) boot camp
   (c) mental hospital
   (d) schools

27. Tom and John are at a party for their best friend Peter. John sees a girl that he would like to talk to but is a little shy in approaching her. Tom convinces him that he should try his luck. John does and is rejected. John “rolls his eyes” and stated that he cannot seem to find any interesting people at the party. Dramaturgical analysis would refer to this type of behaviour as which of the following?
   (a) impression management
   (b) role taking
   (c) face-work
   (d) anticipatory socialisation

28. Jonathan was arrested for embezzlement and sentenced to three months in prison. When he arrived at the prison, his personal items were confiscated, he was stripped of his clothes and was made to wear blue overalls, his hair was shaved and he was informed that he would be sharing a cell and a bathroom with other prisoners. All of these activities are a part of a (n):
   (a) face-work
   (b) impression management
   (c) degrading ceremony
   (d) generalized other
29. What type of movement seeks to change some aspect of society?
   (a) alternative
   (b) redemptive
   (c) reformatory
   (d) transformative

30. As discussed in class, how many stages does a social movement incorporate?
   (a) three
   (b) four
   (c) five
   (d) six

31. In social movements, which stage is referred to as institutionalization?
   (a) three
   (b) four
   (c) five
   (d) six

32. It consists of personal troubles and public issues.
   (a) social problems
   (b) sociological imagination
   (c) socioeconomic issues
   (d) social dynamics

33. Which statement is least true of social structure?
   (a) social structure refers to the typical patterns of a group
   (b) the significance of social structure is that it guides our behaviour
   (c) social structure overrides our personal feelings and desires
   (d) genetic factors affect behaviour and attitudes more than social structure

34. It is the organized ways that each society develops to meet its basic needs.
   (a) fixtures
   (b) institutions
   (c) associations
   (d) groups

35. They are socially accepted ways of behaviour.
   (a) values
   (b) beliefs
   (c) norms
   (d) sanctions
SECTION B - MATCHING

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. PLEASE MATCH EACH THEORIST WITH HIS WORK. EACH QUESTION IS WORTH ONE (1) MARK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEORIST</th>
<th>WORK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. _______ George H. Mead</td>
<td>A. Three stages of social change</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. _______ Erving Goffman</td>
<td>B. Calculability</td>
</tr>
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<td>38. _______ Robert Merton</td>
<td>C. Pattern variables A &amp; B</td>
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<td>39. _______ Karl Marx</td>
<td>D. Historical materialism</td>
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<td>40. _______ Talcott Parson</td>
<td>E. I and the Me</td>
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<td>41. _______ Auguste Comte</td>
<td>F. Rationalization</td>
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<td>42. _______ Max Weber</td>
<td>G. Manifest functions</td>
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<td>43. _______ William Ogburn</td>
<td>H. Positivism</td>
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<td>44. _______ MacDonaldization</td>
<td>I. Public issues</td>
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<td>45. _______ C. Wright Mills</td>
<td>J. Stigma</td>
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SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION. EACH QUESTION IS WORTH 15 MARKS.

46. (a) What is symbolic interaction? (1)
    (b) Discuss four of the seven principles given by Ritzer as mentioned in class. (4)
    (c) Explain three of the seven functions of symbols and language highlighted in class. (4)
    (d) According to Robert Merton there are various ways in which individual attain success. List and describe 3 of these forms and discuss the foundation of this theory. (6)

47. Durkheim was concerned with social solidarity and social integration. Based on your knowledge of his theory, evaluate how he incorporated the following constructs to highlight solidarity and integration. In your answer, all terms should be defined and examples provided were possible.
    (a) The four types of suicide
    (b) Division of labour
    (c) Anomie
    (d) Moral regulation
    (e) Social facts (15)
SECTION D - ESSAYS

ANSWER ONE (1) QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION. EACH QUESTION IS WORTH 25 MARKS.

48. Compare and contrast Karl Marx and Max Weber's theories on capitalism? Be specific and support your answer with examples. Your answer should highlight how these constructs influence capitalism and should include the following:

Karl Marx:
- Alienation (the four types of alienation)
- Use-value
- Exchange-value
- Commodification of labour
- Surplus value
- Labour theory of value
- Reserve labour force

Max Weber:
- The protestant work ethic and the spirit of capitalism
- Social action (include the 4 types of social action)
- Rationalization
- Bureaucracy
- Authority (the various types of authority)

(25)

49. "We are all actors performing on stage". Using Erving Goffman's theory, defend this statement. (NB: No marks will be award for dramaturgical analysis, face-saving, or impression management)

(25)

END OF QUESTION PAPER