



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

FAITH • INTEGRITY • EXCELLENCE

END OF FIRST SEMESTER RESIT EXAMINATION: 2016/2017

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES

COMS 206: SOCIAL STUDIES II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

LEVEL 200

STUDENT ID NO.....

INSTRUCTIONS:

READ THE QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

Circle the correct answer in **SECTION A** on the question paper.

Indicate T (True) or F (False) against each statement in **SECTION B** as appropriate.

Answer two (2) questions in **SECTION C** in the answer booklet.

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU HAVE BEEN TOLD TO DO SO BY
THE INVIGILATOR.

LECTURER: MS. R. KIMANI

Section A: Circle the correct answer

(40 marks)

1. Society as a whole unit made up of interrelated parts that work together is the premise of:
 - a. symbolic interactionism
 - b. functional analysis
 - c. positivism
 - d. conflict theory
2. The perspective which stresses that society is composed of groups that engage in fierce competition for scarce resources is:
 - a. structural-functionalism
 - b. conflict theory
 - c. positivism
 - d. symbolic interactionism
3. Max Weber concluded that the key factor in the rise of capitalism was:
 - a. social upheaval
 - b. survival of the fittest
 - c. religion
 - d. technology
4. The disorientation people experience when coming into contact with a radically different culture and when no longer able to depend on their taken-for-granted assumptions about life is known as:
 - a. cultural diffusion
 - b. cultural leveling
 - c. cultural relativism
 - d. culture shock
5. The worldwide emergence of a computer as a source of communication is an example of:
 - a. cultural ethnocentrism
 - b. cultural diffusion
 - c. cultural filching
 - d. cultural taboos
6. People and groups that influence our self-concept, emotions, attitudes, and behaviors are:
 - a. likely to be in single-parent households
 - b. generalized others
 - c. agents of socialization
 - d. primarily passive influences
7. Workers in service industries do all the following **except**:
 - a. provide information
 - b. apply information
 - c. produce material goods
 - d. sell their specialized knowledge

8. You have a major exam to take tomorrow, but you have also been invited to one of your friend's most important parties of the year tonight. What might you experience?
- Role strain
 - Role conflict
9. _____ groups are essential to an individual's psychological well-being.
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Therapy
 - Interpersonal.
10. Small groups:
- are primary groups.
 - are secondary groups.
 - can be either primary or secondary groups.
 - neither primary nor secondary groups, but fall between these two types of groups.
11. Dyads:
- are the most intense of intimate human groups.
 - require continuing active participation and commitment of both members.
 - are the most unstable of social groups.
 - all of the above.
12. All of the following are styles of leadership except:
- authoritarian.
 - democratic.
 - laissez-faire.
 - bureaucratic.
13. Social class is based on all the following except:
- income.
 - age.
 - occupational prestige.
 - education.
14. Social control refers to:
- the formal means of enforcing norms.
 - informal means of enforcing norms.
 - the visibility of offenders.
 - both "a" and "b" are correct.
15. A system in which groups of people are divided into layers according to their relative power, property, and prestige is:
- a social stratification structure.
 - neocolonialism.
 - industrialization.
 - globalization.

16. You are a student, a friend, a son or a daughter, a sister or a brother. These characteristics are known as your:
- social structure.
 - social class.
 - social status.
 - prestige.
17. All of the following are achieved status, except:
- sex.
 - friend.
 - student.
 - married.
18. Class systems are characterized by:
- social mobility.
 - geographic mobility.
 - distribution of social standings belonging to an extended network of relatives.
 - all of the above.
19. Marx concluded that social class depends on:
- wealth, power, and prestige.
 - the means of production.
 - where one is born in the social stratification system.
 - what a person achieves during his or her lifetime.
20. Those who work for the owners, according to Karl Marx, are:
- the proletariat.
 - the bourgeoisie.
 - the socially mobile.
 - slaves.
21. Karl Marx said that farmers, beggars, and vagrants **lacked**:
- false consciousness.
 - ascribed statuses.
 - class consciousness.
 - money consciousness.
22. According to Max Weber, social class is determined by:
- one's property, prestige, and power.
 - one's relationship to the means of production.
 - one's tasks and how important they are to society.
 - one's political power.
23. One area of life that is affected by social class is:
- choice of a mate.
 - politics.
 - sickness and health.

- d. actually any/all the above.
24. The ability to control others, even over their objection, is:
- a. social stratification.
 - b. power.
 - c. socialism.
 - d. slavery.
25. A generalization about all members of a group that does not recognize individual differences within the group is:
- a. a prejudice.
 - b. ethnocentrism.
 - c. a stereotype.
 - d. a scapegoat.
26. Patriarchy means that:
- a. women dominate society.
 - b. men dominate society.
 - c. children dominate society.
 - d. none of the above.
27. What kind of government tolerates no opposing opinions?
- a. representative democracy.
 - b. oligarchy.
 - c. totalitarian.
 - d. charismatic.
28. Traditional authority is based on:
- a. written rules.
 - b. personality.
 - c. custom.
 - d. none of the above.
29. The industrial revolution began in:
- a. The United States.
 - b. Great Britain.
 - c. France.
 - d. The Middle East.
30. All of the following characteristics of bureaucracy, **except**:
- a. a division of labor.
 - b. a hierarchy with assignments flowing upward and accountability flowing downward.
 - c. written rules, communications, and records.
 - d. impersonality.
31. Gender stratification is a:
- a. cultural and social universal.
 - b. system characteristic of no contemporary societies.

- c. form of post-modern industrialism.
 - d. none of the above.
32. Beliefs that justify social arrangements constitute:
- a. a theory.
 - b. an ideology.
 - c. power.
 - d. prestige.
33. Believing that all Ghanaians are lazy is an example of:
- a. discrimination.
 - b. segregation.
 - c. status inconsistency.
 - d. prejudice.
34. A generalization about all members of a group that does not recognize individual differences within the group is:
- a. a prejudice.
 - b. ethnocentrism.
 - c. a stereotype.
 - d. a scapegoat.
35. The mostly invisible barrier that keeps women from reaching the executive suites is:
- a. the glass escalator.
 - b. the glass ceiling.
 - c. higher grades and fewer internships.
 - d. lower grades and more internships.
36. All except one of the following are variables are used to **project population trends**. Which one should **not** be included?
- a. age
 - b. migration
 - c. mortality
 - d. fertility
37. A key factor in the origin of cities was the:
- a. industrial revolution.
 - b. invention of writing.
 - c. development of more efficient agriculture.
 - d. invention of the wheel.
38. Kofi lives in a central city that is surrounded by smaller suburbs. The city Kofi lives in is referred to as a(n):
- a. metropolis.
 - b. megalopolis.
 - c. urban village.
 - d. suburbia.

39. The fourth revolution is:

- a. the invention of the microchip.
- b. the industrial revolution.
- c. the emergence of agricultural.
- d. none of the above.

40. Technology refers to:

- a. artificial means of extending human abilities.
- b. tools as simple as a comb as well as those as complicated as a computer.
- c. the skills or procedures to make and use tools.
- d. all of the above.

SECTION B: Indicate T (true) or F (false) against the following statements as appropriate (10 marks)

1. The postindustrial society's main component is information.
2. People who are less socially integrated have high rates of suicide.
3. Socialization is the process by which we learn the ways of society, or all particular groups.
4. Social status refers to the position that someone occupies in society.
5. Marriage is an example of an ascribed status.
6. Belonging to a group means that we yield to others to make certain decisions about our behavior.
7. Universities are examples of bureaucracies.
8. For Durkheim, deviance is inevitable, even among a group of saints.
9. Industrial economies are based on information processing and providing services.
10. The more education women have, the fewer children they bear.

SECTION C: Answer any two (2) of the following questions (50 marks)

1. Social interaction is considered as the foundation of societies.
 - a. Name five different types of social interaction. (5 marks)
 - b. Using examples, describe each of the types of interaction named. (20 marks)
2. Today, women of all social classes participate in the labor force.
 - a. Define the term "gender stratification". (5 marks)
 - b. Discuss with examples, four causes of gender inequalities in the work place. (20 marks)
3. Discuss, using examples, five negative consequences of bureaucracy. (25 marks)
4. The emergence of new scientific ideas led to the creation of new technology and consequently the industrialization of societies.

- a. Define the term "social thought".
- b. Discuss how the industrial revolution led to the development of social thought.