



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

FAITH • INTEGRITY • EXCELLENCE

JANUARY RESIT EXAMINATION: 2019/20

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES

COMM 206: SOCIAL STUDIES II

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hours

LEVEL 200

STUDENT ID No.....

INSTRUCTIONS:

**CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWERS IN SECTION A ON THE QUESTION PAPER
ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B ON THE SHEET OF PAPER
PROVIDED**

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THE INVIGILATOR.**

Lecturer: Ms. R. Kimani

SECTION A: Circle the correct answer

(Total Marks: 50)

1. _____ is the study of how patterns in human behavior are established and change over time.
 - a. sociology
 - b. anthropology
 - c. psychology
 - d. history

2. Sociology emerged as a distinct discipline in the nineteenth century in response to which of the following major social changes?
 - a. population growth
 - b. women's suffrage
 - c. industrialization
 - d. the civil rights movement

3. Positivism was first proposed by
 - a. Augustus Comte
 - b. Emily Durkheim
 - c. Herbert Spencer
 - d. none of these.

4. Positivism is applying which method in the social world?
 - a. Natural method
 - b. Non-scientific method
 - c. Scientific method
 - d. None of these

5. Emile Durkheim's major concern as a social theorist was _____.
 - a. social solidarity
 - b. social action
 - c. social change
 - d. socialism

6. The term that focuses our attention on how events in one country can affect people in many other countries and the ways that economics and politics transcend national borders is _____.
 - a. multiculturalism
 - b. globalization
 - c. imperialism
 - d. industrialization

7. Karl Marx emphasized _____ as a major factor in shaping social life.
 - a. economics
 - b. psychology
 - c. social-psychology
 - d. communism

8. A close connection between religion and economic forces was presented by
 - a. Max Weber
 - b. Karl Max
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. C. Wright Mill

9. _____ is known as the father of sociology.
 - a. Comte
 - b. Durkheim
 - c. Spencer
 - d. Cooley

10. What sociologist was responsible for developing the concept of anomie?
 - a. Rousseau
 - b. Durkheim
 - c. Comte
 - d. Locke

11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of primary groups?
 - a. Intimacy
 - b. Closeness
 - c. Familiarity
 - d. Impersonality

12. Which one of the following will you categorize as achieved status?
 - a. Sex
 - b. Age
 - c. Marital
 - d. Caste

13. Conflict and feminist theories both focus on _____.
 - a. structured social inequality
 - b. negotiated social orders
 - c. consensus
 - d. subjective meanings

14. Which among the following is an informal method of social control?
 - a. Customs
 - b. Coercion
 - c. Law
 - d. Education

15. _____ describes contradictory demands of the same role.
 - a. Role strain
 - b. Role playing
 - c. Role conflict
 - d. None of the above

16. _____ help meet the basic needs of society.
- Associations
 - Social groups
 - Social institutions
 - Interactions
17. _____ is a socially defined position in a group or society.
- Role
 - Interaction
 - Status
 - Deviance
18. A social position inherited by an individual is a status called
- achieved status
 - ascribed status
 - both 'a & b'
 - none of these.
19. _____ is the smallest group possible.
- Peer group
 - Family
 - Dyad
 - Primary group
20. Who pioneered the idea of scientific study of society?
- Plato
 - Adam Smith
 - Auguste Comte
 - John Graunt
21. From the standpoint of its role in society, one of the great potential capability of religion is
- lessening confusion by providing a system of beliefs
 - taking over the socialization process of children
 - strengthening the other institutions in society
 - the promotion of group cohesion.
22. The core of a culture is formed by _____.
- Art
 - Values
 - Technology
 - Traditions

23. Social mobility means
- traveling of groups from one place to another
 - participation in the cultural activities of modern age
 - migration from rural to urban areas
 - movement of people between positions on different levels.
24. A country experiences _____ phenomena when its educated and highly skilled people emigrate to a new country.
- chain migration
 - life-time migration
 - brain drain
 - mover
25. _____ is the basic ingredient of social relationships.
- Group
 - Awareness
 - Bonding
 - Interaction
26. A _____ may be defined as a plurality of individuals who are in contact with one another.
- Group
 - Institution
 - Social structure
 - Society
27. A social group is _____ in nature.
- static
 - dynamic
 - spontaneous
 - co-operative
28. The group which is more influential than family among the adolescents is _____.
- occupational group
 - peer group
 - out-group
 - religion
29. Social status based on an individual's effort is _____.
- achieved
 - ascribed
 - merit
 - none of the above

30. Taking one's own culture as standard of judging others' cultures is
- ethnocentrism
 - xenocentrism
 - cultural shock
 - none of these.
31. _____ is any act that contravenes the laws established by a political authority.
- Rejection
 - Innovation
 - Crime
 - Ritualism
32. _____ are criminal activities by means of electronic networks.
- Corporate crimes
 - White collar crimes
 - Deviance
 - Cyber crimes
33. Questions posed by sociologists when looking at the origins and development of social institutions from the past to present are _____ questions.
- sociological
 - comparative
 - developmental
 - analytical
34. Modes of action which do not conform to the norms of a society are known as _____.
- violence
 - deviance
 - rejection
 - crime
35. A mode of reward or punishment that reinforces socially expected forms of behavior is known as _____.
- law
 - culture
 - education
 - sanction
36. Social integration is the level to which members of a society feel
- united
 - alienated
 - separated
 - none of these.

37. Social structure is a/an-
- structural coherence
 - integration of ultimate values
 - ritualistic expression
 - functional arrangement.
38. A _____ is an artificial and highly commercialized culture popularized through mass media.
- Universal culture
 - Urban culture
 - Mass culture
 - None of the above
39. Language is an example of
- material culture
 - symbolic culture
 - both 'a & b'
 - none of these.
40. A group to which individuals refer when making judgments is known as _____.
- voluntary group
 - membership group
 - in-group
 - reference group
41. The transference of cultural elements from one sphere to another is called _____.
- acculturation
 - evolution
 - diffusion
 - domination
42. Sociology has been said to be the product of _____ revolution.
- Chinese
 - Russian
 - French
 - American
43. Status and role are two building blocks of social _____.
- structure
 - action
 - interaction
 - control

44. In which of the following groups do individuals interact over a long period of time on a direct and personal basis?
- Formal group
 - Large group
 - Reference group
 - Primary group
45. Pick up the one which is NOT true of an institution.
- It is least concerned with customs and mores.
 - Customs and mores are its distinguishing feature.
 - It meets primary needs of the people.
 - It is very stable.
46. Industry is institutional structure of an institution which by nature is
- political
 - cultural
 - economic
 - social
47. _____ tell individuals how to behave in given situations.
- Values
 - Laws
 - Norms
 - Rituals
48. _____ interaction consists of vocal or other gestures and language, spoken or written.
- Direct
 - Symbolic
 - Social
 - Personal
49. _____ reinforces the norms and guarantees the regularity of conformity.
- Utility
 - Social control
 - Habituation
 - Group identification
50. Millions of immigrant children who entered the United States learned English and the duties of citizenship while attending public schools in the communities in which they settled. This is an example of which of the following sociological concepts?
- Acculturation
 - Collective behavior
 - Social stratification
 - Social mobility

SECTION B: Answer any two (2) of the following questions (Total marks: 40)

1. Using examples, distinguish between the five types of social interaction. (25 marks)
2. Explain in detail how the **Industrial Revolution** led to the development of social thought. (25 marks)
3. According to Emile Durkheim "the degree of cohesion present in a society will generate a tendency to certain forms of suicide". Discuss this statement using contemporary examples. (25 marks)
4. The economy is one the social institutions necessary for the maintenance and survival of society.
 - a. What is the basic role of this institution in society? (2 marks)
 - b. Name three (3) conditions that are necessary for capitalism to thrive in society. (3 marks)
 - c. Using contemporary examples, explain in details what these three conditions represent. (20 marks)

END OF PAPER