



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

FAITH • INTEGRITY • EXCELLENCE

END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION: 2021/22

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION & MEDIA STUDIES

COMS 206: SOCIAL STUDIES 11

TIME ALLOWED: 2 1/2 HOURS

STUDENT ID No.

INSTRUCTIONS:

**CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER IN SECTION A.
ANSWER TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN SECTION B ON THE ANSWER BOOKLET.**

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

Lecturer: Dr. R. Kimani

SECTION A: Circle the correct answer

20 marks

1. A process of interaction which enables us to develop the skills we need to participate in human society is known as
 - a. social behaviour
 - b. social interaction
 - c. socialization
 - d. culture.

2. A way of life in which all members of society participate is defined as
 - a. plurality
 - b. inequality
 - c. culture
 - d. socialization.

3. The rights and responsibilities associated with the person's social position is/are known as
 - a. social status
 - b. social roles
 - c. caste
 - d. class.

4. Society symbolizes the network of
 - a. human relationships
 - b. social relationships
 - c. orientations
 - d. inter-connections.

5. The importance of the social division of labour as a criterion of social development was propagated by
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. F. Engels
 - d. Herbert Hyman.

6. It was as the founder of "Positive" movement that he achieved recognition as a philosopher, and although modern sociologists do not consider his theories as anything other than a series of interesting speculations, they recognize that he was responsible for demonstrating the need for an objective systematic study of society.
 - a. Auguste Comte
 - b. Saint Simon
 - c. Herbert Spencer
 - d. Emile Durkheim

7. Which would a quantitative sociologists use to gather data?
- A large survey
 - A literature search
 - ~~An in-depth interview~~
 - A review of television programs
8. Weber believed humans could not be studied purely objectively because they were influenced by
- drugs
 - their culture
 - their genetic makeup
 - the researcher.
9. A social movement depends on
- a goal
 - organisation
 - a programme
 - a set of values
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - ~~1 and 4~~
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 3.
10. Demographers do not take into account
- age, sex and racial composition of the population
 - height and weight of the population
 - birth and death rate
 - density of population.
11. Social structure is a/an
- structural coherence
 - integration of ultimate values
 - ritualistic expression
 - functional arrangement.
12. Which among the following is the indicator of open stratification system?
- Ethnicity
 - Caste
 - Class
 - Religion

13. A sociologist defines society as a group of people who reside in a defined area, share a culture, and who
- interact
 - work in the same industry
 - speak different languages
 - practice a recognized religion.
14. Underlying seemingly unconnected, contradictory, and chaotic happenings, there are patterns and regularities. It is the focus of a sociologist to
- find and study them
 - try and change them
 - make them perfectly regular and patterned
 - study the best patterns.
15. These days in Ghana the institution of marriage is weakening because
- our religious leaders are becoming rigid
 - women are becoming economically self-sufficient
 - less number of people are liking to marry
 - people prefer small size family.
16. In Ghana today, the institution of family has a trend towards
- joint family
 - single family
 - patriarchal family
 - matriarchal family.
17. Which of the following is not the characteristic of an institution?
- It must follow some well-established rules.
 - Its strength is based on obedience to rules.
 - It grows with the society.
 - It has no definite objectives.
18. A group organized to achieve a certain purpose is known as which among the following?
- Institution
 - Community
 - Association
 - State
19. Which among the following constitutes a group?
- Vegetable sellers following one another into a lane.
 - Members of a circus company engaged in performance.
 - Children running out of the school after it is closed for the day.
 - Partnership that has failed.

20. Members of a small trade union are
- a social group
 - ~~an associational group~~
 - a statistical group
 - a primary group.
21. Which among the following do not constitute a reference group?
- Cambridge scholars
 - University Teachers Association of Ghana (UTAG)
 - Urchins on the road side
 - Members of the United Nations
22. Striving for admission is a _____ behaviour.
- reference group
 - primary group
 - in-group
 - none of the above
23. According to Weber the groups which are specifically concerned with influencing policies and making decisions in the interests of their membership are called
- parties
 - ~~communities~~
 - political parties
 - relative classes.
24. In religious belief systems, which one of the following is not true about Christianity?
- It believes in one supreme God.
 - It believes in the theory of hell and heaven.
 - It believes in absolute truth.
 - It believes in transmigration of soul.
25. Which of the following statements is correct?
- Deviance is in contradiction to social norms.
 - Deviance is the negation of the social behavior and decency.
 - Deviance means the performance of activities which are not approved by the society.
 - All of the above.
26. Deviant behavior
- brings the disintegrating forces in equilibrium
 - ~~disturbs the equilibrium in the social life of the people~~
 - acts in contradiction to deviance
 - means the behavior which is shown by diligent individuals.

27. In large cities, the neighborhood is largely a group of _____ characterized chiefly by the fact that the members reside within a geographical area.
- loose families
 - neigh-dwellers
 - close relatives
 - slum dwellers
28. Which of the following statements gives correct explanation of norms?
- Norms are those standards of group behaviour which the members must follow.
 - Norms are those standards which are obeyed to bring diffusion among the individuals.
 - Norms are certain rules which are adopted to keep the individuals away from any kind of interaction.
 - Norms act against the modes of behaviour of the individuals.
29. The essential characteristic of the rural society is
- individualism
 - parochialism
 - heterogeneity
 - face-to-face relation.
30. Natural increase of population means
- the net difference between births and deaths
 - population explosion
 - the difference between migration and immigration
 - the difference between birth rate and mortality rate.
31. Population explosion means
- increased rate of births
 - high birth rates and high death rates
 - drastic shift in the balance between birth and death
 - none of the above.
32. Changes in social positions with regard to variations in occupations, prestige, income, wealth, power and social class are referred to as
- social change
 - international mobility
 - social mobility
 - migration.

33. Rights which are given to the citizens by the constitution but which cannot be touched by the state are known as
- ~~legal rights~~
 - ~~moral rights~~
 - political rights
 - fundamental rights.
34. The first stage of human society was that of
- agriculture
 - pastoralist
 - hunting and food gathering
 - cottage industries.
35. An individual defies society because society frustrates individual's attempt for the sake of
- promoting group interests
 - collective interests
 - elite interests
 - interests of weaker sections of society.
36. Which founder of sociology believed societies changed due to class struggle?
- Auguste Comte
 - ~~Karl Marx~~
 - Plato
 - Herbert Spencer
37. The social action in which individuals strive against each other for the possession of some limited material or non-material good is called
- struggle
 - accommodation
 - conflict
 - competition.
38. Select the correct statement out of the following:
- Deviant behavior helps in creating new norms.
 - All forms of deviations are socially useful.
 - Deviation from norms makes the society up to date.
 - Deviance should be encouraged to the maximum.
39. Immigrants in all societies are at first
- ~~avoided~~
 - accommodated
 - accepted
 - assimilated.

40. _____ in a political system is based on the expectations that those who make the decisions will meet certain obligations.
- Legitimacy
 - Prestige
 - Power
 - Mobility

SECTION B: Answer any Two (2) of the Following Questions

- Capitalism and socialism are the two main economic systems in the world today.
 - Compare and contrast the two systems. **10 marks**
 - Which one of the two would you say is best suited for the contemporary global economy and why? **10 marks**
- Suicide is on the rise in both the developed and developing societies.
 - What was Emile Durkheim's sociological explanation to suicide? **6 marks**
 - Identify and briefly explain, with examples, the four types of suicide he identified. **14 marks**
- Karl Marx is famed to have said that "religion is the opium of the masses." With reference to religious expressions and practices in Ghana, critically discuss this view. **20 marks**
- One of the ways of leading people in society is through exercise of charismatic authority.
 - Explain why this authority is considered unstable. **15 marks**
 - How can charismatic authority be made stable? **5 marks**