

3. Human culture is -----

- A. Limited to relatively rich societies
- B. Entirely learned
- C. Partly inherited genetically
- D. All of the above

4. Palesa is having a Sociology online test, close to the ISAS building, on a Sunday morning. Thabiso comes up and peeps at Palesa's work. She frowns and shakes her head. Thabiso gets up and moves to another table. Thabiso concludes that Palesa has a negative attitude towards male classmates. Which theoretical perspective would you use to analyse this situation?

- A. Functionalist perspective
- B. Interactionist perspective
- C. Conflict perspective
- D. None of these options

5. The Cultural element of language is one of the most diverse when looking at different societies around the world. Which of the following is not an example of language?

- A. Reading
- B. Gestures and body language
- C. Writing
- D. Speaking

6. Which sociological perspective argues that socialisation is a process that is meant to maintain the status quo in society?

- A. Functionalist
- B. Symbolic interactionist
- C. Conflict
- D. Postmodernism

7. Structural functionalist theorists emphasise that social structure is _____

- A. Main component of social disorder
- B. Essential because it creates order and predictability
- C. How society is preserved and created through repeated interactions between individuals
- D. Maintained by domination and power

8. A carefully ordered artificial situation that allows the researcher to manipulate variables and measures the effect is referred to as the:

- A. Experimental group
- B. Control group
- C. Experiment
- D. None of the above

9. Which sociological perspective argues that socialisation is a process whereby the social structure is reinforced through shared values.

- A. Functionalist
- B. Symbolic interactionist
- C. Conflict
- D. Postmodernism

10. One of the following sampling strategies is a non-probability technique. Which one is it?

- A. Sequential sampling
- B. Snowball sampling
- C. Multistage sampling
- D. Simple random sampling

11. Culture includes -----

- A. The land we share
- B. Only material things such as cars or jewellery
- C. Our thoughts, our beliefs, and our possessions
- D. Only nonmaterial things such as values or beliefs

12. Which sociological term is used to refer to the tendency to evaluate one's own culture as superior to others?

- A. Ethnocentrism
- B. Enculturation
- C. Cultural lag
- D. Cultural retention

13. According to Cooley, which concept refers to an individual perception of self as determined by the way one imagines one appears to others or as others perceive?

- A. Socialisation
- B. Generalised others
- C. Looking-glass self
- D. Significant others

14. The Liphoto family constitutes of Mr Liphoto, Mrs Liphoto and their children, Thato and Puleng. This is a perfect example of a:

- A. Primary group
- B. Family group
- C. Functional group
- D. Secondary group

15. Which of the following is every society's most important primary group?.

- A. The primary school
- B. The peer group
- C. The pre-school
- D. The family

16. norms are rules which state what behaviour is appropriate or acceptable.

- A. Proscriptive
- B. Formal
- C. Prescriptive

D. Informal

17. Why did urbanisation occur in the nineteenth century?

- A. Transport systems were not provided so it was easier to live in the city
- B. Industrial capitalism led to a shift of population from rural to urban areas
- C. Commuters started moving out of villages and into cities
- D. Towns and cities were becoming increasingly planned and managed

18. Which role is exhibited by the following people in society? Divorcees, retirees, ex-perpetrators, graduates.

- A. Role strain
- B. Role conflict
- C. Role performance
- D. Role exit

19. What did Wright Mills say sociologists need to develop in order to study how society affects individuals? A. Imagination

- B. Scientific Methods
- C. Perspective
- D. Culture

20. A study established that females perform better than males in the faculty of Social Science. In this study, school performance is a/an:

- A. Hypothesis
- B. Independent variable
- C. Index
- D. Dependent variable

21. Which of the following is a quantitative method of social research?

- A. Lineage
- B. Life History
- C. Survey

D. Oral History

22. Which sociological perspective highlights that in capitalism, the social structure reflects a system of relationships of domination among categories of people or classes.

- A. Structural functionalist perspective
- B. Conflict perspective
- C. Interactionist perspective
- D. Postmodern perspective

23. Which sociological concept is used to describe what is appropriate or inappropriate in a given society or what ought to be?

- A. Languages
- B. Values
- C. Norms
- D. Beliefs

24. Which of the following is not a component of social structure?

- A. Social groups
- B. Roles
- C. Crime
- D. Social institutions

25. According to cultural relativism:

- A. There is no independent standard against which to judge the moral code of a society
- B. Some moral codes are better than others
- C. It is objectively morally right to be tolerant of the moral views of other societies
- D. We have moral obligations only to members of our own culture

SECTION B (Answer ALL questions)

Write short notes on the following:

- a. Sociology
- b. Cultural diversity
- c. Looking glass self
- d. Functionalism
- e. Enlightenment

[25]

Section C (Answer only one question in this question)

1. Discuss principles of the functionalist perspective, citing examples and the theorists.

[25]

2. Deliberate on the **five** elements of culture

[25]