

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK**

**BA SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**

**SOC 3302-11A: THE ORIGINS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT**

**AUGUST, 2023**

**MARKS: 100**

**Time: 3 HRS**

**Instructions:**

This question paper has two sections; Section A and Section B. Answer **all** questions in Section A, and any **two** questions in Section B. Section A carries **50** marks, and questions in Section B carry **25** marks each.

**SECTION A (Compulsory)**

**Question 1**

1. John Stuart Mill sought to: [2]
  - a. Have society restructured
  - b. Pave the way for democracy in Britain
  - c. Advocated for women's rights
  - d. All of the above
  
2. Abdel Rahman Ibn-Khaldun talked about human needs and recognised that they derived from the nature of man. [2]
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. Which writer said the following? "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle." [2]
  - a. Durkheim
  - b. Parsons
  - c. Weber
  - d. Marx
  
4. Micro-sociological perspectives focus on individuals, while macro-sociological perspectives focus on society. [2]
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Functionalism and Marxism are both structural theories since: [2]

- a. They believe that social structures are irrelevant in society.
  - b. They believe that society is made up of interrelated parts.
  - c. They believe that social institutions have power over people.
  - d. None of the above
6. Claude Henri de Saint-Simon did not desire an industrialised state directed by modern science. [2]
- a. True
  - b. False
7. The following sociologists are structural functionalists except: [2]
- a. Emile Durkheim
  - b. Robert Merton
  - c. Auguste Comte
  - d. George Herbert Mead
8. Saint-Simon developed ideas that Auguste Comte later called 'positivism'. [2]
- a. True
  - b. False
9. The micro-approach is significant because it allows sociologists to [2]
- a. Focus on the flaws of human beings
  - b. Identify the meaning behind certain actions
  - c. Consider the effects individuals have on society.
10. Abdel Rahman Ibn-Khaldun stressed the importance of linking social processes with historical observations. [2]
- a. True
  - b. False
11. \_\_\_\_\_ argued that the social order was made by human beings and, therefore, could be changed by human beings. [2]
- a. John Locke
  - b. Thomas Hobbes
  - c. Jean Jacques Rousseau
  - d. Auguste Comte
12. Material social facts are directly observable, while non-material social facts are not because they are found in people's minds. [2]
- a. True
  - b. False
13. Which theorist conceived social facts as forces and structures that are external to and coercive of the individual? [2]
- a. Karl Marx
  - b. Max Weber

- c. Auguste Comte
- d. Emile Durkheim

14. Social dynamics answers the central question concerning how societies evolve and change. [2]
- a. True
  - b. False
15. Marx calls the perverted relation between labour and human nature caused by capitalism \_\_\_\_\_. [2]
- a. Alienation
  - b. Fragmentation of work.
  - c. Dialectics.
  - d. All of the above.
16. Overall, \_\_\_\_\_ was characterised by the belief that people could comprehend and control the universe through reason and empirical research. [2]
- a. The conservative reaction to the Enlightenment.
  - b. The Enlightenment
  - c. Positivism
  - d. All of the above
17. Marx envisioned \_\_\_\_\_ as a change aimed at coping with the excesses of the industrial system and capitalism. [2]
18. Comte developed social physics, or what in 1839, he called sociology. [2]
- a. True
  - b. False
19. The thesis of The Division of Labour is that modern society is held together by the similarities between people who do similar things. [2]
- a. True
  - b. False
20. In alienation from \_\_\_\_\_, workers do not produce objects according to their own ideas or to directly satisfy their own needs. [2]
- a. Product
  - b. Human potential
  - c. Productive activity
  - d. Fellow workers
21. Although Weber was almost as critical of modern capitalism as Marx was, he did not advocate revolution. [2]
- a. True
  - b. False

22. As sociological theory was being developed, there was an increasing emphasis on science in colleges and universities and in society as a whole. [2]  
a. True  
b. False
23. Before the French Revolution, the people of France were divided into three social groups called \_\_\_\_\_. [2]
24. The thinkers associated with the Enlightenment were influenced, above all, by two intellectual currents. [2]  
a. Social dynamics and social statics  
b. Seventeenth-century philosophy and science.  
c. Growth of science and religious change  
d. All of the above
25. Comte became interested in studying society because of the changes that took place during the French and Industrial revolutions. [2]  
a. True  
b. False

## SECTION B

**Answer any two questions. All questions carry 25 marks each.**

2. Discuss Durkheim's concept of division of labour.
3. Discuss Weber's concept of bureaucracy.
4. Discuss any **five** social forces that led to the development of sociological theory.
5. Examine Karl Marx's concept of Dialectic.
6. Discuss Auguste Comte's Law of Three Stages.