

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORK**  
**BSW SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SW1303-11: SOCIOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORKERS**

**AUGUST, 2023                      MARKS: 75                      Time: 2 HRS: 30 Minutes**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**Answer ALL questions in Section A on the question paper.**  
Circle the correct option. Each Question carries **2** marks.

Answer any **FOUR** questions in **Section B**. Each Question carries **5** marks.

Answer any **TWO** questions in **Section C**. Each Question carries **20** marks.

Use answering folders to write your answers for **Sections B and C**.

**SECTION A**

1. Sociology has different perspectives because:
  - a) There are many sociologists
  - b) Society is impossible to understand and explain using one perspective
  - c) Sociology is still developing
  - d) All of the above
  
2. Sociological imagination refers to:
  - a) Government intervention to address high unemployment rates in my village.
  - b) The ability to see the relationship between individual experiences and the larger society.
  - c) Understanding that other people are interested to know about my personal/romantic relationships.
  - d) All of the above.
  
3. Who introduced the concept 'sociological imagination?'
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) Emile Durkheim
  - c) Charles Horton Coolly
  - d) C. Wright Mills

4. The act of writing another author's work as though it is your own is called:
  - a) Professional ethics
  - b) Acknowledgement
  - c) Referencing
  - d) Plagiarism
  
5. Older adults suffer acute illnesses at rates similar to younger adults.
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
6. Which is the single greatest contributor to the individual's health and life expectancy?
  - a) Income
  - b) Occupational prestige
  - c) Educational level
  - d) Wealth
  - e) All the above
  
7. The risk factors for contracting Covid-19 can be understood and predicted by examining an individual's health beliefs. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor for Covid-19?
  - a) Wearing a facemask around your neck
  - b) Attending a crowded church service for about 3 hours
  - c) Avoid taking Covid-19 vaccination because it has other dangerous drugs
  - d) Washing your hands frequently or sanitizing
  - e) Hugging and kissing your grandmother on the lips when you meet
  
8. What are cultural behavioural expectations for males or females?
  - a) Gender
  - b) Gender roles
  - c) Gender identity
  - d) Gender types
  
9. What is sexual orientation?
  - a) Refers to one's attraction to other
  - b) Refers to one's sense of self
  - c) Refers to how you see others
  - d) Refers to what thinks about intercourse
  
10. When Karl Marx said workers experience alienation, he meant that workers:
  - a) must labour alone, without companionship
  - b) move from one geographical location to another
  - c) do not feel connected to their work
  - d) have to put forth self-effort to get ahead
  
11. How did Emile Durkheim define anomie?
  - a) An evil spell that can lead people to commit suicide.
  - b) A state of normlessness

- c) Lack of Ubuntu (Botho or Semoshoeshe)
- d) Economic hardship and loneliness
- e) All the above

12. The essential difference between capitalism and socialism is that:

- a) Capitalism relies on the market to make economic decisions and socialism uses central planning
- b) Capitalism exploits the worker and socialism exploits the property owner.
- c) Capitalism relies on consumer satisfaction to dictate choices and socialism relies on
- d) Producer satisfaction
- e) All of the above

13. Feminist perspectives are distinctive in sociology because:

- a) Only women can write from a feminist perspective
- b) Other theoretical perspectives have not researched women
- c) They emphasize the centrality of gender in social analysis
- d) Men and women view the world in different ways

14. The major elements or components of culture are symbols, language, norms, values, and artefacts?

- a) True
- b) False

15. Culture relativism can best be described as:

- a) The process where individuals or groups come to accept other cultural practices.
- b) The belief that people should not judge other cultures as superior or inferior to another culture.
- c) The tendency to judge another culture by the standards of our own and to the belief that our own culture is superior to another culture.
- d) Cultural practices and perspectives spread from one culture to other areas.

16. Primary socialisers include:

- a) Parents
- b) Peers
- c) Media
- d) All the above

17. Groups characterized by impersonal relationships and self-interests.

- a) In-group
- b) Secondary group
- c) Informal group
- d) Bureaucracy

18. Which one of the following is not a concern of functionalists?

- a) Society as a system
- b) Social order
- c) Exploitation
- d) All of the above

19. Why are important issues in sociology reflected in rates or percentages?

- a) It is a conventional way of reporting
- b) It gives a relative perspective of social issues
- c) None of the above
- d) Both A and B

20. Which of the following is not a referencing style?

- a) Harvard Referencing Style
- b) London Referencing Style
- c) APA Referencing Style
- d) Chicago Referencing Style

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## **SECTION B**

**Answer any FOUR questions in this section.**

1. Using relevant examples, define the following concepts:

- a) Ascribed status and achieved status [5]
- b) Ethnocentrism and cultural relativism [5]
- c) Mores and taboos [5]
- d) Material culture and non-material culture [5]
- e) Norms and values [5]

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## **SECTION C**

**Answer any TWO questions in Section C.**

**All questions carry 20 marks each.**

2. Using relevant examples, discuss **four** basic assumptions about sex and sexuality.

3. Discuss how the conflict perspective assists one to understand the operation of a society.

4. Describe any **two** manifest and **two** latent functions of education