

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS 2024

SOC 122(SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS)

TIME: 2HOURS

MARKS: 200

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions. Use the answer sheet that is provided and use only a pencil to mark the correct option. Write your name on your question paper and submit the question paper with your answer sheet. NB. QUESTIONS 138-200 are TRUE/FALSE type of questions. PLEASE CHOOSE (A) IF THE ANSWER IS TRUE, AND CHOOSE (B) IF THE ANSWER IS FALSE.

INTERNAL EXAMINERS: Mr. L. Wana

Dr K Mohapanele

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1. The National Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) defines four categories of abuse, which one of the following is not part of the (NSPCC) definition.
 - a) sexual abuse b) emotional abuse c) physical abuse d) neglect e) matrilineal abuse

2. refers to the formation of marriage ties on the basis of personal selection guided by sexual attraction or romantic love.
 - a) affective neutrality b) affective bonding c) affective community d) affective individualism

3. In which type of society, do women have greater authority than men ?
 - a) matriarchal b) patriarchal c) egalitarian d) authoritarian

4. A family is defined in the text as
 - a) a married couple and their unmarried children living together. b) an arrangement in which relatives such as grandparents, aunts, or uncles live in the same home as parents and their children. c) a set of people related by blood, marriage (or some other agreed – upon relationship), or adoption who share the primary responsibility for reproduction and care of members. d) a group of friends who are referred to as members of a person's family.

5. In the egalitarian authority pattern,
 - a) males are expected to dominate in all family decision making. b) women have greater authority than men. c) spouses are regarded as equals d) family mediators are generally consulted in matters of decision making.

6. When close relatives other than a married couple and children live either in the same household or in a close and continuous relationship with one another is called:
 - a) serial extended family b) extended family c) nuclear family d) affective family

7. The connections between individuals, established either through marriage or through the lines of descent that connect blood relatives is referred to as:
 - a) romantic love b) kinship ties c) affective individualism d) cultural class

8. A pattern involves a married couple moving into a dwelling away from both of their families.
 - a) matrilocal residence b) patrilocal residence c) neolocal residence d) patrilineal residence

9. When the newly-weds settle in an area close to where the bride's parents live this is called:
 - a) patrilocal b) matrilocal c) matrilineal d) patrilineal

10. The carrying out of sexual acts by adults with children below the age of **consent** is called:

a) sexual history b) sexual abuse c) sexual pleasure d) sexual orientation

11. The functionalist perspective sees society as a set of social institutions that perform specific functions to ensureand

a) stagnation and disagreement b) continuity and consensus c) modernity and change d) industrialization and conformity

12. According to the American sociologist Talcott Parsons, the family's two main social purposes are:

a) secondary socialization and personal stabilization b) primary socialization and personality stabilization c) domestic division of labour and male breadwinner d) economic meltdown and child abuse.

13.is the process by which children learn the cultural norms of the society into which they are born.

a) secondary stabilization b) personal socialization c) primary socialization d) personality stabilization

14.refers to the role that the family plays in assisting adult family members emotionally.

a) personality stabilization b) primary socialization c) social order d) economic production

15. Parsons regarded theas the unit best equipped to handle the demands of industrial society.

a) extended family b) nuclear family c) single parent family d) gay family

16. The feminists view theas the way in which tasks are allocated between members of a household:

a) domestic division of labour b) international division of labour c) household separation of functions d) divide and rule social function

17.is a church, independent of the state, that accepts religious pluralism.

a) Buddhism b) Christianity c) Hinduism d) denomination

18. "Religion serves to agglutinates people together in times of crisis and confusion." This statement is reflective of which sociological perspective?

a) interactionist b) conflict c) feminist d) functionalist

19. The term "Protestant work ethic" comes from the writings of which sociologist?

a) Karl Marx b) Max Weber c) Emile Durkheim d) Charles Horton Cooley

20. In whose view did religion impede social change by encouraging oppressed people to focus on other worldly concerns rather than on their immediate poverty or exploitation?

a) Karl Marx b) Max Weber c) Emile Durkheim d) Charles Horton Cooley

21. Sociological approaches to religion are strongly influenced by the ideas of the three 'classical' sociological theorists which one is not the classical theorist?

a) Emile Durkheim b) Max Weber c) Talcott Parsons d) Karl Marx

22. Ludwig Feuerbach uses the termto refer to the establishing of gods or divine forces distinct from human beings.

a) alienation b) apartheid c) social facts d) social dynamics

23.regarded christianity as a salvation religion, involving the belief that human beings can be 'saved' if they adopt the beliefs of the religion and follow its moral tenets.

a) Karl Marx b) Max Weber c) Emile Durkheim d) Robert Merton

24. The term.....refers to a type of religious organization that stands apart from the larger society.

a) totemism b) shaman c) sect d) monotheism

25. The following are the most influential monotheistic religions in world history which one is not the monotheistic religion in world history?

a) Christianity b) Judaism c) Hinduism d) Islam

26. Early hunters and gatherers embracedas the belief that elements of the natural world are conscious life forms that affect humanity.

a) sect b) cult c) totemism d) animism

27. The following are the pillars of Islam which one is not the pillar of the Islamic faith?

a) the reciting of the Islamic beliefs b) the saying of formal prayers five times each day c) the giving of alms set out in the Islamic law d) the eating of pork five times a week e) the observance of Ramadan

28. The following are the ethical religions of the East which one doesn't belong to the ethical religions?

a) Judaism b) Confucianism c) Buddhism d) Taoism

29. Max Weber referred toleaders as having inspirational qualities capable of capturing

the imagination and devotion of a mass of followers infusing them with an emotional experience.

a) authoritarian leaders b) charismatic leaders c) oppressive leaders d) divisive leaders

30. The new religious movements can be understood as falling into three broad categories which one doesn't fall into these categories:

a) world-affirming movements b) world-rejecting movements c) world-incorporating movements
d) world-accommodating movements.

31. The world religious movement which seeks to enhance its followers' abilities to perform and succeed in that world by unlocking human potential is called:

a) world-incorporating movement b) world-accommodating movement c) world-affirming movement
d) world-rejecting movement

32. The world religious movement which tends to emphasize the importance of inner religious life and its members seek to reclaim the purity that they believe has been lost in traditional religious settings is called:

a) world-rejecting movement b) world-incorporating movement c) world-accommodating movement
d) world-affirming movement

33. The world religious movement which is highly critical of the outside world and demands lifestyle changes from its followers is called:

a) world-accommodating movement b) world-rejecting movement c) world-incorporating movement
d) world-affirming movement

34. Religious..... believe that only one view their own view of the world is possible and that this view is the correct one.

a) fundamentalists b) Christians c) Zionists d) Jews

35.are large and established religious bodies, normally with a formal bureaucratic structure and a hierarchy of religious officials.

a) religious movements b) churches c) sects d) cults

36. Which sociological perspective argues that the educational system socializes students into values dictated by the powerful?

a) interactionist b) conflict c) functionalist d) both b and c

37. Which sociological perspective takes a generally positive view of the bureaucratization of education?

a) interactionist b) conflict c) functionalist d) feminist

38. Which sociological perspective argues that the trend toward more centralized education has harmful consequences for disadvantaged people?
- a) interactionist b) conflict c) functionalist d) feminist
39. In schools children are assessed according tostandards such as exams
- a) regional b) local c) universal d) none of these
40. According to Parsons schools, like wider society, largely operate on a(n)basis.
- a) ascribed b) meritocratic c) pass one pass all d) free for all
41. Our lives are touched by what happens in theand in the narrow sense of
- a) governmental activity; political sphere b) political sphere; governmental activity c) religious sphere; economic activity d) social sphere; traditional activity
42. The sphere ofis the sphere of political power.
- a) religion b) education c) government d) mass media
43. Theexists when there is a political apparatus of government ruling over a given territory, whose authority is backed by a legal system and by the capacity to use military force to implement its policies.
- a) traditional authority b) citizenship c) state d) charismatic authority
44. The great mass of the population which consists of citizens who regard themselves as part of a single nation is called;
- a) political elites b) national troops c) nation states d) banana republics
45. The termcan be defined as a set of symbols and beliefs providing the sense of being part of a single political community and the expression of feelings of identity.
- a) socialism b) nationalism c) communism d) capitalism
46. Many sociologists have followed Weber in making a distinction between forms of power that areand those that have
- a) corrupt; disunity b) coercive; authority c) peaceful; charisma d) disruptive; unity
47. Weber identified three sources of authority which one is not the source of authority?
- a) Traditional authority b) charismatic authority c) socialist authority d) rational-legal authority

48. Thepower is the power that is legitimated through legally enacted rules and regulations.

a) charismatic authority b) Traditional authority c) rational-legal authority d) socialist authority

49. The hereditary family rule of nobles in medieval Europe represents which 'ideal type' of authority?

a) rational-legal authority b) traditional authority c) charismatic authority d) socialist authority

50.is drawn from the devotion felt towards a leader by his or her subordinates who believe that the leader possesses exceptional qualities that inspire devotion.

a) socialist authority b) rational-legal authority c) charismatic authority d) traditional authority

51. The following sociologist has advanced an alternative and radical view of power which is three dimensional, one of his dimensions sees power in terms of the ability to make decisions to go one's own way in observable conflicts.

a) Stephen Lukes b) Michel Foucault c) Max Weber d) David Held

52. The French sociologist who developed a highly influential account of power, removed from Weber's more formal explanation and who argued that power was not concentrated in one institution, such as the state, or held by any one group of individuals is called;

a) Stephen Lukes b) David Held c) Michel Foucault d) Max Weber

53.argued that power operates at all levels of social interaction, in all social institutions, by all people and together with knowledge are closely tied and serve to reinforce one another.

a) David Held b) Max Weber c) Michel Foucault d) Stephen Lukes

54. Iraq, under the leadership ofuntil 2003, was an example of an authoritarian state where dissent was smothered and an inordinate share of national resources was diverted for the benefit of a select few.

a) Idi Amin b) Mabutu Seseko c) Saddam Hussein d) Maummar Gaddafi

55. The Asian nation ofis often cited as an example of so called 'soft authoritarianism' in that the ruling party maintains a tight grip on power but ensures a high quality of life for its citizens by intervening in almost all aspects of society.

a) India b) Singapore c) Indonesia d) Myanmar

56.has limited importance in modern societies, where the mass of the population have political rights, and it would be impossible for everyone actively to participate in the making of all the decisions that affect them.
- a) participatory democracy b) authoritarianism c) power d) representative democracy
57.is a political system in which decisions affecting a community are taken, not by its members as a whole, but by people they have elected for this purpose.
- a) participatory democracy b) representative democracy c) authoritarianism d) communism
58.was chosen as Chairman of the Afghan Interim Authority, becoming President in June 2002.
- a) Hamid Karzai b) Bin Laden c) Saddam Hussein d) Mikhail Gorbachev
59.is concerned with the framework of rules needed to tackle global problems, and the diverse set of institutions needed to guarantee this framework of rules.
- a) global governance b) globalization c) colonialism d) democracy
60. The following countries are the most powerful countries in the United Nations Security Council which one is not the powerful country in the UN Security Council,
- a) USA b) Britain c) France d) Indonesia e) China
- 61.....often arise with the aim of bringing about change on a public issue, such as expanding civil rights for a segment of the population.
- a) conflict groups b) social movements c) political authority d) traditional authority
62. According to Kenichi Ohmae, the Japanese writer as a result ofwe increasingly live in a 'borderless world' in which national identity is becoming weaker.
- a) terrorism b) globalization c) communism d) colonialism
63. The following are the targets selected by the hijackers on the 11 September 2001 in USA, which one is not the target?
- a) World Trade Center b) Pentagon c) the White House d) Chicago
64. The purpose of choosing these targets was to strike at the heart of American
- a) economic b) military c) political d) religious power,
- which one was not the target?

65. The terrorist organization that carried out the 11 September attacks in the United States of America is called;

- a) Taliban
- b) Al-Qaeda
- c) Islamic Jihad
- d) Fatah Movement

66. The carrying out of tasks requiring the use of mental and physical effort, which has as its objective the production of goods and services that cater to human needs, is known as

- a) Occupation
- b) work
- c) occupation
- d) none of the above

67. In traditional societies, work was divided on the basis of craft and usually along sexual lines. This form of division of labor is often referred to as

- a) Complex division of labor
- b) manufacturing division of labor
- c) social division of labor
- d) detailed division of labor

68. Division of labor is a significant area of discussion in sociology.....was the first Sociologist to argue that division of labor has got serious effects of the worker.

- a) Ernest Burgess
- b) Ferdinand Tonnies
- c) Karl Marx
- d) all of the above

69. A feeling of identity with a particular, unique or distinct sovereign community is whatentails

- a) Sovereignty
- b) Citizenship
- c) Nationalism
- d) None of the above

70. Max Weber identifiedandas the two main forms of power

- a) Liberal and Charismatic
- b) Coercive and Authoritative
- c) Democratic and Authoritative

71. For Karl Marx, division of labor in the society leads to feeling of hostility and indifference towards work and the entire framework of the production process. He termed these feelings as

- a) Alienation
- b) division of work
- c) Procreation
- d) All of the above

72. The separation of the individual worker from the things he is producing is what Karl Marx referred to as

- a) Alienation from human potential
- b) alienation from fellow humans
- c) alienation from the product
- d) alienation from the product activity

73. For Tayloris the organized study of work, the analysis of work into its simplest forms and the systematic improvement of the workers performance.

- a) work study
- b) scientific management
- c) time-study
- d) all of the above

74. Taylorism was concerned about wresting worker authority from the workers to the
- a) management b) owners of the firm c) controllers d) none of the above
75. is the name given to designate the system of mass production tied to the cultivation of mass markets
- a) Taylorism b) fordism c) model –t- d) just in time production
76. International Government Organizations(IGOs) were created to deal with problems or challenges Posed by.....
- a) global governance b) nation states c) globalization d) all of the above
- 77..... is concerned with the framework of rules needed to tackle or deal with global problems, and the determination of key institutions or national governments needed to support this framework of rules
- a) globalization b) global governance c) global democracy d) none of the above
78. According to Held (2004) involves making global organizations accountable, in the same way democratically elected governments are accountable to their electorate who voted them in national elections
- a) social democracy b) global governance c) global social democracy d) none of the above
79. The rise in women employment in areas previously dominated by men can be attributed to
- a) the mechanization of domestic tasks b) financial reasons and economic pressures
- c) singlehood and childlessness d) all of the above
80. refers to the fact that men and women are concentrated in different types of jobs, Based on what is appropriate 'male' and 'female' work
- a) occupational segregation b) work discrimination c) inequality at work d) none of the above
81. is an independent and permanent court that tries persons accused of committing most serious crimes of international concern namely, genocide, crime wars and crimes against humanity
- a) The International Criminal Court (ICC) b) The International Court of Justice(ICJ) c) The United Nations Security Council d) none of the above

82. The primary function of theto adjudicate and settle legal disputes submitted by member states and to give advisory opinions on legal matters submitted to it by official international organs, agencies including the United Nations General Assembly

a) The Security Council b) European Union c) International Court of Justice d) International Criminal Court

83. The most serious example of non-orthodox political action is.....which is the overthrow of an existing political order by means of a mass movement through the use of violence

a) social action b) revolution c) regime change d) all of the above

84.refers to the tendency for women to be concentrated in jobs with little authority and no room for advancement. While men occupy different and often powerful positions

a) vertical segregation b) horizontal segregation c) occupational segregation d) all of the above

85.refers to average pay of employed women in many societies is well below that of men. In some cases even it means the two doing the same job, the average pay will be not the. Men in paid employment earns relatively higher than women

a) concentration in part-time work b) the wage gap c) alienation d) gender inequality

86. The most common type non-orthodox political activity takes place through

a) political action b) social movements c) mass action d) all of the above

87.refers to collective attempts to further a common interest or secure a common goal through action outside the sphere of established institutions

a) social movements b) political movements c) mass movements d) none of the above

88.is any action (by a non-state organization that is intended to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants, when the purpose of such an act, by its nature or context is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act

a) terrorism b) war c) genocide d) all of the above

89. The idea to increase worker motivation by letting groups of workers collaborate in team rather than making an individual work the whole day doing a single repetitive task is known as

a) worker participation b) group production c) home team working d) all of the above

90. The post-Fordism system of production is known as

a) mass marketing b) mass customization c) home working d) none of the above

91. In previous centuries or early twentieth century, the labor market was dominated by.....
- a) white collar manufacturing jobs b) blue collar jobs c) both white collar and blue collar jobs
d) none of the above
92. Which country holds the chair of the African Union?
- a) South Africa b) Libya c) Tanzania d) Swaziland e) Equitorial Guinea
93.are characterized by the idea of citizenship, the recognition that people have common rights and duties and aware of their part in state
- a) Nation States b) National Governments c) Sovereign States d) all of the above
94. Who wrote the 'Metropolis and Modern Life'
- a) Robert Park b) Louis Wirth c) George Simmel d) Ferdinand Tonnies
95.argued that urbanization which occurred with the Industrial Revolution, changed social life. He lamented the gradual loss of the sense of community or what he called 'Gemeinschaft'
- a) Ferdinand Tonnies b) The Chicago School c) Simmel d) all of these
96. Who wrote the theory of concentric zones?
- a) Ernest Burgess b) Louis Wirth c) Ferdinand Tonnies d) Anthony Giddens
97. According to the concentric zone theory, an urban area is divided into
- a) several zones b) five natural zones c) Green zones d) none of these
98. Basing on Burgess arguments, a mixture of big business prosperity and decaying private houses can be found in which zone
- a) the central business district b) transitional zone c) working class zone d) commuter zone
99. In which zone can houses belonging to those people employed in stable manual occupations?
- a) the central business district zone b) transitional zone c) working class zone d) commuter zone
100. The peak of urban life today is represented by what is called a
- a) metropolitan b) megalopolis c) CBD d) none of these
101. An extensive of metropolitan area or a long chain of roughly continuous metropolitan areas is called
- a) megalopolis b) metropolis c) provincial area d) all of the above

102. The movement of the population into towns and cities, and away from the land or countryside is called

- a) migration b) urbanization c) modernization d) none of these

103. The movement of high profile people away from the city center in search for better housing, expensive schools and other amenities to further away places is called

- a) Suburbanization b) Urbanization c) Relocation d) all of the above

104. The development of suburbs has been seen as causing a lot of problems to the inner city for example, unmaintained and decaying buildings. This kind of a dilapidation often associated with all major cities is known as

- a) the collapse of the city b) inner-city decaying c) inflation d) none of the above

105. The world's first cities appeared in all the countries below except

- a) Egypt b) Iraq c) Pakistan d) Iran

106. Collective behavior occurs

- a) when informal and formal social control weakens b) only when formal social control weakens
c) only when informal social control weakens d) when neither informal nor formal control

107. Stories that involve a preoccupation with the non-essential are called

- a) rumours b) gossip c) public opinion d) propaganda

108. The calculated manipulation of ideas that appeal to emotions is called

- a) advertising b) public opinion c) public relations d) propaganda

109. Which of the following is not a type of mass behavior

- a) panic b) hysteria c) disaster behavior d) riots

110. In collective behavior a social structure

- a) never emerges b) emerges c) which is deviant emerges d) due to contagiousness emerges

111. Conditions of collective behavior include

- a) normlessness b) conflicting values c) relative deprivation d) all of the above

112. The preliminary stage of a movement is marked by

- a) the formation of an ideology
- b) conflict between groups and insufficient efforts at dealing with social problems
- c) discontented people becoming aware that others share their feelings
- d) reform and prophetic leadership

113. Social movements attempting to change people by providing a personal transformation are called

- a) reform movements
- b) revolutionary movements
- c) expressive movements
- d) resistance movements

114. Mass behavior occurs

- a) as an outgrowth of expressive crowds
- b) diffuse social gatherings
- c) among people who have had contact with one another
- d) all of the above

115. Conditions of collective behavior include

- a) environmental factors
- b) normlessness
- c) breakdown in social control mechanisms
- d) all of the above

116. Social movement ideologies are developed in the

- a) preliminary state
- b) popular stage
- c) formal organization stage
- d) institutional stage

117. Collective behavior

- a) is governed by established rules
- b) is guided by institutionalized norms
- c) lacks organizational procedures
- d) all of the above characterize collective behavior

118. When people don't have what they believe they deserve it is called

- a) normlessness
- b) alienation
- c) absolute deprivation
- d) relative deprivation

119. The social movement stage where the discontented become aware that others share their views is thestage

- a) preliminary
- b) popular
- c) formal
- d) institutional

120. Social pressure to conform to bizarre behavior is consistent with which theory

- a) contagion
- b) convergence theory
- c) value-added
- d) emergent-norm

121. According to convergence theory the people who join a crowd

- a) do so because of social pressure
- b) are drawn by a feeling of invincibility
- c) are highly suggestible
- d) already share tendencies to see things the same way

122. The difference between a mob and a riot is that

- a) the mob possesses leadership b) the riot possesses leadership c) a riot lacks goals or directions
- d) a mob lacks goals or directions

123. A scattered grouping of people who have a common interest, concern or focus is a(n)

- a) crowd b) social movement c) public d) fashion

124. Harmful impact of human beings on the natural world, such as global warming and the destruction of the world's rainforests, have come to be known as

- a) environmental ecology b) environmental policy c) environmental disease d) environmental confusion

125. refers to the use of renewable resources to promote economic growth, the protection of animal species and biodiversity, and the commitment to maintaining clean air, water and land

- a) sustainable deviation b) sustainable renewal c) sustainable development d) sustainable consumption

126. The Brundtland Commission regarded as 'meeting the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

- a) sustainable development b) sustainable deviation c) sustainable renewal d) sustainable consumption

127. refers to the goods, services, energy and resources that are used up by people, institutions and societies

- a) conservation b) consumption c) common future d) common sense

128. refers to instances of intense land degradation which result in desert-like conditions over large areas.

- a) desertification b) deforestation c) decentralization d) deportation

129. described the destruction of forested land, usually through commercial logging

- a) deforestation b) desertification c) soil degradation d) demobilization

130. is created by the impact of our own knowledge and technology on the natural world.

- a) manufacturing risk b) risk management c) calculated risk d) risk analysis

131. Many people argued that the hot weather was an example of howwas affecting the earth's climate.

- a) global warming b) global terror c) global risk d) global migration

132.refers to the gradual rise in the earth's average temperature due to changes in the chemical composition of the atmosphere.

- a) global migration b) global warming c) global terror d) none of these

133.is the build-up of heat –trapping green-house gases within the earth's atmosphere

- a) greenhouse effect b) blue house effect c) global warming d) none of these

134. The following are the potential consequences of global warming. which one is not the potential consequence of global warming?

- a) rising sea levels b) desertification c) the spread of disease d) sustainable development
e) geopolitical instability

135. Deforestation has bothandcosts

- a) human; environmental b) manufacturing ; distribution c) environmental; technological
d) manufacturing; human

136. Until quite recently, human societies were threatened bydangers such as drought, earth –quakes, famines and storms that spring from the natural world and are unrelated to the actions of humans.

- a) external risk b) suicides c) internal rifts d) all of these

137.....is the process by which the quality of the earth is worsened and its valuable natural elements are stripped away through over-use, drought or inadequate fertilization

- a) nanotechnology b) soil degradation c) manufacturing risk d) greenhouse effect

QUESTIONS 138-200 ARE TRUE/FALSE type of questions. PLEASE CHOOSE (A) IF THE ANSWER IS TRUE, AND CHOOSE (B) IF THE ANSWER IS FALSE.

138. A family is a group of persons directly linked by clan connections , the adult members assume responsibility for caring for children. TRUE/FALSE

139. Marriage can be defined as a socially acknowledgement and approved domestic union between two adult individuals. TRUE/FALSE

140. Polygyny is when a woman may be married to more than one man. TRUE/FALSE

141. A matrilineal residence is when the newly-weds settle in an area close to where the groom's parents live. TRUE/FALE

142. Patrilineal inheritance involves children taking the surname of the father and property pass down the male line. TRUE/FALSE

143. In many societies in the world are matrilineal in that surnames and property pass down the male line. TRUE/FALSE

144. One of the most important changes occurring worldwide is an acceptance of same-sex partnerships. TRUE/FALSE

145. Incest refers to sexual relations between close kin. TRUE/FALE

146. Domestic violence and the abuse of children are two of the most disturbing aspects of intimate violence. TRUE/FALSE

147. Cohabitation is where a couple live separately in a sexual relationship without being married. TRUE/FALSE

148. The connections between individuals, established either through marriage or through the lines of descent that connect blood relatives is referred to as romantic love **TRUE/FALSE**
149. The carrying out of sexual acts by adults with children below the age of **consent** is called sexual pleasure **TRUE/FALSE**
150. According to the American sociologist Talcott Parsons, the family's two main social purposes are domestic division of labour and male breadwinner **TRUE/FALSE**
151. Primary socialization is the process by which children learn the cultural norms of the society into which they are born **TRUE/FALSE**
152. Personality stabilization refers to the role that the family plays in assisting adult family members emotionally **TRUE/FALSE**
153. Parsons regarded the nuclear family as the unit best equipped to handle the demands of industrial society **TRUE/FALSE**
154. The feminists view the domestic division of labour as the way in which tasks are allocated between members of a household **TRUE/FALSE**
155. The largest single faith in the world is Hinduism **TRUE/FALSE**
156. "Religion serves to agglutinate people together in times of crisis and confusion." This statement is Reflective of the feminist sociological perspective. **TRUE/FALSE**
157. The term "protestant work ethic" comes from the writings of Charles Horton Cooley **TRUE/FALSE**
158. The Max Weber view religion as impeding social change by encouraging oppressed people to focus on other worldly concerns rather than on their immediate poverty or exploitation **TRUE/FALSE**
159. Ludwig Feuerbach uses the term alienation to refer to the establishing of gods or divine forces distinct from human beings **TRUE/FALSE**
160. Max Weber regarded Christianity as a salvation religion, involving the belief that human beings can be 'saved' if they adopt the beliefs of the religion and follow its moral tenets **TRUE/FALSE**
161. The term totemism refers to spirits that may be seen as either benign or malevolent, and may influence human behavior in numerous respects **TRUE/FALSE**
162. The second largest religion in the world is Christianity **TRUE/FALSE**
163. The giving of alms set out in the Islamic law is the pillar of the Islamic faith **TRUE/FALSE**
164. Max Weber referred to oppressive leaders as having inspirational qualities capable capturing the imagination and devotion of a mass of followers **TRUE/FALSE**

165. The world accommodating movement is the world religious which seeks to enhance its followers abilities to perform and succeed in that world by unlocking human potential **TRUE/FALSE**
166. World-affirming movement is the religious movement which is highly critical of the outside world and demands lifestyle changes from its followers **TRUE/FALSE**
167. Religious fundamentalists believe that only one view their own view of the world is possible and That this view is the correct one **TRUE/FALSE**
168. Cults are large and established religious bodies, normally with a formal bureaucratic structure and a hierarchy of religious officials **TRUE/FALSE**
169. Interactionist sociological perspective argues that the educational system socializes students into values dictated by the powerful **TRUE/FALSE**
170. The feminist sociological perspective takes a generally positive view of the bureaucratization of education **TRUE/FALSE**
171. Social movements tend to be of shorter duration than collective behavior **TRUE/FALSE**
172. Stories that involve a preoccupation with the non-essential are called a craze **TRUE/FALSE**
173. One famous example of a recognized sociological crowd is anomie **TRUE/FALSE**
174. When people don't have what they believe they deserve this is called alienation **TRUE/FALSE**
175. A key factor underlying or underpinning the 1976 Soweto student uprising was the imposition of Afrikaans-the language of the oppressor –as a medium of instruction in township **TRUE/FALSE**
176. Ferdinand Tonnies was the first sociologist to argue that division of labor has got serious effects of the worker **TRUE/FALSE**
177. A feeling of identity with a particular, unique or distinct sovereign community is what citizenship entails **TRUE/FALSE**
178. Max Weber identified coercive and authoritative as the two forms of power **TRUE/FALSE**
179. A form of authority where power is legitimized through respect for long-established cultural patterns is called charismatic authority **TRUE/FALSE**
180. For Karl Marx, division of labor in the society leads to feeling of hostility and indifference towards

work and the entire framework of the production process. He termed these feelings as alienation
TRUE/FALSE

181. The separation of the individual worker from the things he is producing is what Karl Marx referred to as alienation from human potential **TRUE/FALSE**

182. Traditional Authority is drawn from the devotion felt towards a leader by his or her subordinates who believe that their leader possesses exceptional qualities that inspire devotion and respect
TRUE/FALSE

183. The hereditary family rule of nobles in medieval Europe represents rational-legal 'ideal type' of authority **TRUE/FALSE**

184. Michel Foucault has advanced an alternative and radical view of power which is three dimensional
One of his dimensions sees power in terms of the ability to make decisions to go one's way in observable conflicts **TRUE/FALSE**

185. David Held argued that power operates at all levels of social interaction, in all social institutions by all people and together with knowledge are closely tied and serve to reinforce one another
TRUE/FALSE

186. Iraq under the leadership of Saddam Hussein until 2003, was an example of an authoritarian state where dissent was smothered and an inordinate share of national resources was diverted for the benefit of a select few. **TRUE/FALSE**

187. The Asian nation of Singapore is often cited as an example of so called 'soft authoritarianism' in That the ruling party maintains a tight grip on power but ensures a high quality of life for its citizens by Intervening in almost all aspects of society **TRUE/FALSE**

188. Bin Laden was chosen as Chairman of the Afghan Interim Authority, becoming President in June 2002 **TRUE/FALSE**

189. Authoritarian governments deny citizens their civil liberties and meaningful participation in government affairs **TRUE/FALSE**

190. For Taylor work study is the organized study of work, the analysis of work into its simplest forms and the systematic improvement of the workers' performance **TRUE/FALSE**

191. Taylorism was concerned about wresting worker authority from the workers to the management
TRUE/FALSE

192. The rise in women employment in areas previously dominated by men can be attributed to the mechanization of domestic tasks **TRUE/FALSE**

193. Occupational segregation refers to the fact that men and women are concentrated in different Types of jobs, based on what is appropriate 'male' and 'female' work **TRUE/FALSE**

194. The United Nations Security Council is an independent and permanent court that tries persons Accused of committing most serious crimes of International concern namely, genocide, crime wars and crimes against humanity **TRUE/FALSE**

195. The primary function of the International Court of Justice is to adjudicate and settle legal disputes Submitted by member states and to give advisory opinions on legal matters submitted to it by official international organs, agencies including the United Nations General Assembly **TRUE/FALSE**

196. The most serious example of non-orthodox political action is revolution. Which is the overthrow of an existing political order by means of a mass movement through the use of violence **TRUE/FALSE**

197. Vertical segregation refers to the tendency for women to be concentrated in jobs with little authority and room for advancement. While men occupy different and often powerful positions **TRUE/FALSE**

198. The most common type of non-orthodox political activity takes place through mass action **TRUE/FALE**

199. The movement of the population into towns and cities, and away from the land or countryside Is called modernization **TRUE/FALSE**

200. The movement of high profile people away from the city center in search for better housing Expensive schools and other amenities to further away places is called relocation **TRUE/FALSE**

