

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

DEGREE: MAY /JUNE 2017

SOC111

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY

TIME: 2 HOURS

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 126 -200 are TRUE/FALSE type of questions. PLEASE CHOOSE (A) IF THE ANSWER IS TRUE, AND CHOOSE (B) IF THE ANSWER IS FALSE.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 19 PAGES

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1. The method used in sociological research that generates richer and more in-depth information than other methods is called

a) Sociology of information b) Social work c) Sociology of work d) fieldwork

2) makes possible the efficient collection of data on large numbers of individuals.

a) experiments b) documentary research c) surveys
d) fieldwork

3) is credited for having invented the word "Vestehen"

a) Karl Marx b) Max Weber. c) Nelson Mandela. d) Auguste Comte. e) None of these.

4) is often essential when a study is either wholly historical or has a defined historical dimension.

a) Surveys b) documentary research c) fieldwork d) experiments e) None of these.

5) A feeling of despair or aimlessness provoked by modern social life is called:

a) Communism b) Rationalization c) Anomie d) Bureaucratization

6) A system of production that involves the production of goods and services that are sold to a wide range of consumers is called :

a) consumer production b) communism c) capitalism d) democracy

7) Most surveys are preceded by in order to pick up problems not anticipated by the investigator

a) social studies b) pilot studies c) pollution studies d) None of these.

8) The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism was advanced by

a) Karl Marx b) George Herbert Mead c) Max Weber d) None of these.

9) One of the most influential philosophers whose ideas contributed a great deal to the development of the dramaturgical Perspective in Sociology was:

- a) Robert Merton b) Karl Marx c) Erving Goffman d) Emile Durkheim

10) The study of social everyday behavior in situations of face-to-face interaction is referred to as

- a) Sociologism b) Democratic Sociology c) Macrosociology d) Microsociology

11) A useful concept which helps analyse the interrelations of conflict and consensus is that of

- a) Comparative study b) Developmental idea c) empirical ideology
d) ideology

12) The existence of a regular relationship between two sets of occurrences or variables is called:

- a) Hypothesis b) Correlation c) Causation d) Ethnography

13) Available medical research evidence suggests that lung cancer is the result of cigarette-smoking. In that latter statement, tell me which one is the dependent variable ?

- a) cigarette-smoking is the dependent variable
b) Lung cancer is the dependent variable

14) A research method in which the researcher studies a group of people by hanging out with them, or by working and living with them, and by also taking a direct part in their activities is called:

- a) Survey b) Population c) Popular method d) Participant-Observation

15) The process of combining research methods in a single investigation so that each method could supplement and check on the others is called:

- a) Interviewing b) Triangulation c) Reflexivity d) Revolution

16) The use of systematic methods of empirical investigation, the analyses of data, theoretical thinking and the logical assessment of arguments about a particular subject matter is called:

- a) Control b) Hypothesis c) Triangulation d) Science

17) Any process of a research investigation should begin or start with a

- a) research data b) research report c) problem statement d) research bias

18) Any dimension or property along which individuals vary is called a

- a) constant b) variable c) correlation d) mechanism

19) A variable that causes or produces a change or effect in the other variable is called:

- a) Independent variable b) Dependent variable c) Beautiful variable d) research variable

20) An attempt to test a hypothesis under highly controlled conditions established by a researcher is called :

- a) Comparative research b) Oral history c) life history d) An experiment

21) According to Emile Durkheim, there exist social forces that shape and influence our actions as individuals. These social forces are external to the individual, and they exercise coercive power over the individuals. These social forces are called:

- a) Life histories b) Positive forces c) Division of labor d) Social facts

22) Emile Durkheim talked about two types of solidarity : organic solidarity and mechanical solidarity. He also believed that traditional societies were characterized by solidarity.

- a) organic b) mechanical c) democratic d) liberal

23) A type of a suicide in which an individual would kill himself/herself because he values and loves society (his/her country) more than him/herself is called :

- a) Anomic b) Fatalistic c) Egoistic d) Altruistic

24) Karl Marx argued that just as the capitalist had united to overthrow the feudal order (feudalism), so too the capitalists will be overthrown and a new order called will be established:

- a) Proletariat b) Capitalism c) Communism d) Materialism

25) Max Weber refers to the way in which scientific thinking in the world has swept away or replaced the forces of sentimentality from the past as

- a) Anomie b) Alienation c) Correlation d) Disenchantment

26) “Three dead white men” have often been regarded as the foundational figures or the “founding fathers” of the discipline of Sociology. Amongst the names indicated below, who is NOT a member of the so-called “founding fathers”?

- a) Marx b) Martineau c) Durkheim d) Weber

27) The following are the stages of a research process or investigation. Which one is NOT a stage of the research process?

- a) Defining the problem b) Working out a research design c) collecting data d) taking a short research course e) analyzing data e) interpreting the results

28) Karl Marx refers to those who own companies, land, stocks and shares, and who use these to create more wealth for themselves as the

- a) Proletariat b) Peasants c) Communists d) Capitalists

29) In the United States of America, the leading and prominent scholar within the Functionalist School of sociology was :

- a) C.W. Mills b) Talcott Parsons c) Emile Durkheim d) None of these

30) Interviewing people about events they witnessed at some point earlier in their lives is called

- a) Oral history b) Comparative research c) Experiment d) Sampling

31. The development of science, modern technology and bureaucracy was described by Weber collectively as

- a) Democracy b) Rationalization c) Politics d) Capitalism
32. The intangible world of ideas created by members of a society is called
- a) Human intelligence b) material culture c) culture d) Non material culture
33. The tangible things created by members of a society are referred to as
... ..
- a) Symbols b) Society c) Material culture d) Cultural tradition
34. is the key to the world of culture, is a system of symbols that allows people to
communicate with one another.
- a) Cultural transmission b) Language c) Racial oppression d) Instincts
- 35 is the process by which one generation passes culture to the next .
- a) Symbolic meaning b) language c) cultural transmission d) cultural conflict
36. Are culturally defined standards by which people assess desirability, goodness, and beauty, and which serve as broad guidelines for social living.
- a) cultural dynamics b) values c) material objects d) written words
37. are rules and expectations by which a society guides the behaviour of its members.
- a) social change b) innovations c) norms d) values
38. refer to norms that are widely observed and have great moral significance.
- a) forklways b) belief systems c) mores d) sanctions
39. refers to cultural patterns that set apart some segment of a society's population
- a) status b) social unity c) education d) subculture
40. refers to cultural patterns that strongly oppose those widely accepted within a society.
- a) cultural segregation b) counterculture c) cultural apartheid d) cultural symbols
41. refers to various means by which members of a society encourage conformity to norms.
- a) profession b) cultural trait c) social control d) cultural integration
42. When passers – by quickly glance at one another and then look away again, they demonstrate what Erving Goffman calls... ..
- a) civil inattention b) physical space c) social life d) public engagement

43.takes place whenever individuals exhibit mutual awareness of another's presence
- a) unfocused interaction b) civil inattention c) face to face contact d) micro – interaction
44. compel others to react to them in the ways they wish
- a) encounter b) impression management c) social position d) body language
45. A(n)status is one that you are 'assigned' based on biological factors such as race, sex or age.
- a) Master status b) achieved status c) status set d) ascribed status
46.are social occasions or encounters in which individuals act out formal roles.
- a) behavioural cues b) institutional patterns c) front regions d) back regions
47. are where people assemble the props and prepare themselves for interaction.
- a) front regions b) face – to – face contacts c) back regions d) public participation
48. The need of individuals to meet with one another in situations of co-presence , or face- to-face Interaction is called
- a) potential damage b) indirect communication c) compulsion of proximity d) none of these
49. The prominent American philosopher and sociologist who focused mainly on how children learn
- To use the concepts of 'I' and 'me' was
- a) Jean Piaget b) Sir Isaac Newton c) Erving Goffman d) George H. Mead
50. According to George H. Mead, the "I" is the
- a)the development of children as social beings b) the behavioural patterns to the environment
- c) the unsocialized infant, a bundle of spontaneous wants and desires d) the overall values and morality according to which social life is conducted
51. The exchange of information and meaning through facial expressions, gestures and movements of the body is called
- a) construction of reality b) social interaction c) civil inattention d) non-verbal communication
52. stresses that interaction between human beings takes place through symbols and the interpretation of meanings.
- a) Socialization b) Self consciousness c)symbolic interactionism d) cognition

53. refers to the ways in which children learn to think about themselves and their environment.
- a) Social self b) cognition c) egocentric d) generalized other
54. Jean Piaget called the first stage, which lasts from birth up to about the age of two, the
- a) sensorimotor stage b) generalized other c) organized games d) pre-operational stage
55. is the stage in which children acquire a mastery of language and become able to use words to represent objects and images in a symbolic fashion.
- a) formal operational stage b) pre-operational stage c) concrete operational stage
d) sensorimotor stage.
56. coined the stage 'pre-operational' because children are not yet able to use their developing mental capabilities systematically.
- a) George H. Mead b) Sigmund Freud c) Jean Piaget d) Harry Potter
57. refers to the tendency of the child to interpret the world exclusively in terms of his own position.
- a) out of sight b) egocentric c) self awareness d) cognition
58. According to Jean Piaget children at are not able to hold connected conversations with others.
- a) concrete operational stage b) pre-operational stage c) formal operational stage d) informal operational stage
59. During the phase of children master abstract, logical notions
- a) formal operational stage b) concrete operational stage c) pre-operational d) sensorimotor stage
60. A child at this stage of development becomes capable of carrying out the mathematical operations of multiplying, dividing and subtracting.
- a) Preoperational stage b) formal operational stage c) sensorimotor stage d) concrete operational stage
61. During the adolescence stage, the developing child becomes able to grasp highly and ideas.
- a) hypothetical, abstract b) abstract, hypothetical c) destructive, constructive d) constructive, destructive
62. The years from eleven to fifteen cover what Piaget called the

- a) concrete operational stage b) preoperational stage c) formal operational stage d) sensorimotor stage
63.are groups or social contacts in which significant processes of socialization occur.
- a) secondary groups b) primary groups c) agencies of socialization d) none of these
- 64occurs in infancy and childhood and is the most intense period of cultural learning.
- a) secondary socialization b) primary socialization c) social inequality d) destructive learning
65. The family is considered to be the main agent of socialization during which phase?
- a) play stage b) primary socialization c) imitative stage d) secondary socialization
66. The following are the agents of socialization, which ONE is NOT the agent of socialization?
- a) peer groups b) the mass media c) politics d) schools e) family
67. Which of the following agents of socialization is considered to be the formal process?
- a) family b) the mass media c) schooling d) peer groups e) workplace
68. A group with an identifiable membership that engages in concerted collective actions to achieve a common purpose is called
- a) organization b) workplace c) politics d) schooling
69. Aorganization is one that is rationally designed to achieve its objectives, often by means of explicit rules, regulations and procedures.
- a) formal b) informal c) legitimate d) illegitimate
70. Anis an abstract description constructed by accentuating certain features of real cases so as to pinpoint their most essential characteristics.
- a) ideology b) ideal type c) anomie d) anarchy
71. Weber's analysis of bureaucracy gave prime place towithin organizations, the relations between people as stated in the rules of the organization.
- a) formal relations b) rationality c) informal relations d) irresponsible officials
72. Weber's major analysis of studying bureaucracy involves a(n)
- a) culture conflict b) functional c) anomie d) ideal type
73. According to Max Weber bureaucracy is characterized by
- a) each employee having a clear –cut line of responsibility b) each job having specific qualifications

c) coordination of activities into one broad policy d) all of these

74. Burns and Stalker distinguished between two types of organization.

a) mechanistic and organic b) dysfunctional and functional c) rational and irrational d) none of these

75.organizations are bureaucratic systems in which there is a hierarchical chain of command, with communication flowing vertically through clear channels.

a) organic b) mechanistic c) political d)religious

76.organizations are characterized by a looser structure in which the overall goals of the organization take precedence over narrowly defined responsibilities.

a) political b) organic c) religious d) mechanistic

77. According to Burns and Stalker , organic organizations are much better equipped to handle the changing demands of an innovative market, such as

a) telecommunication, biotechnology b) consumer behavior c) private ownership d) biodiversity

78.organizations are better suited to more traditional, stable forms of production that are less susceptible to swings in the market.

a) organic b) mechanistic c) modern d) political

79.invented a phrase referring to the loss of power (**iron law of oligarchy**) in large-scale organizations.

a) Robert Merton b) Robert Michels c) Paul Du Gay d) Michel Foucault

80. Lyon argues that we live in what some have called the a society in which information about our lives is gathered by all types of organizations.

a) surveillance society b) civil society c) abnormal society d) just society

81. The following are the International governmental organizations which one is NOT an international

Governmental organization.

a) League of Nations b) World Trade Organization c) Convention for a democratic South Africa
d) European Union

82. When one firm occupies a commanding position in a given industry, it is said to be in aposition.

a) monopoly b) oligopoly c) corporate d) managerial

83.refers to a practice that sought to make the corporation –rather than the state or trade unions, the primary shelter from the uncertainties of the market in modern industrial life.

a) welfare capitalism b) managerial capitalism c) family capitalism d) institutional capitalism

84.refers to the emergence of a consolidated network of business leadership, concerned not only with decision –making within single firms, but with the development of corporate power beyond them.

a) institutional capitalism b) welfare capitalism c) managerial capitalism d) family capitalism

85refers to the specialization in producing goods for the world market that divides regions into zones of industrial or agricultural production .

a) division of labour b) ethnocentric transnationals c) polycentric transnationals d) geocentric transnationals

86. All the direct and indirect connections that link a person or a group with other people or groups refer to

a) social networks b) corporate culture c) traditional networks d) none of these

87. The social knowledge and connections that enable people to accomplish their goals and extend their influence is called... ..

a) social capital b) social expression c) social inequalities d) social cohesion

88.refers to non-conformity to a given set of norms that are accepted by a significant number of people in a community or society.

a) deviance b) social exclusion c) social networks d) social conflict

89.see crime and deviance resulting from structural tensions and a lack of moral regulation within society.

a) conflict theory b) functionalist theory c) developmental theory d) interactionist theory

90.interpret deviance not as a set of characteristics of individuals or groups, but as a process of interaction between deviants and non-deviants.

a) control theory b) conflict theory c) labelling theory d) positive theory

91. Which theory postulates that crime occurs as a result of an imbalance between impulses towards criminal activity and the social or physical controls that deter it?

a) associational theory b) anomic theory c) control theory d) labeling theory

92. In causes of delinquency Hirschi claimed that there are four types of bond which link people to society and law-abiding behavior, which one is not Hirschi's types of bond.

a) commitment b) involvement c) belief d) sacrifice e) attachment

93. One of the prominent American sociologist who developed a highly influential theory of deviance that located the source of crime within the very structure of American society was:

a) Robert Merton b) Howard Becker c) Edward Lemert d) Stanley Cohen

94. Edward Lemert called the initial act of transgression as... ..
- a) primary deviance b) stigmatized deviant c) secondary deviance d) aggressive deviant
95. A renowned American sociologist who developed a subcultural explanation to locate deviance in terms of subcultural groups that adopt norms that encourage or reward criminal behavior was:
- a) Robert Merton b) Richard A. Cloward c) Albert Cohen d) Lloyd E. Ohlin
96. Lemert used the termto describe cases where individuals come to accept the label and see themselves as deviant.
- a) relative deprivation b) middle class values c) secondary deviant d) primary deviant
97.a term used by sociologists to describe a media –inspired over-reaction towards a certain group or type of behaviour, which often emerge around public issues that are taken as symptomatic of general social disorder.
- a) moral decay b) moral panic c) moral thinking d) moral regeneration
98.accept both generally held values and the conventional means of realizing them, whether or not they meet with success.
- a) innovators b) conformists c) ritualists d) rebels e) retreatists
99.conform to socially accepted standards, although they have lost sight of the values behind these standards.
- a) retreatists b) rebels c) ritualists d) innovators e) conformists
100.continue to accept socially approved values but use illegitimate or illegal means to follow them.
- a) ritualists b) conformists c) retreatists d) rebels e) innovators
101.have abandoned the competitive outlook altogether, thus rejecting both the dominant values and the approved means of achieving them.
- a) rebels b) retreatists c) ritualists d) innovators e) conformists
102.argued that criminology needed to engage more with the actual issues of crime control and social policy, rather than debate them abstractly.
- a) left realists b) right realists c) dynamic realists d) dismissive realists
103. The idea ofrefers in making it more difficult for crimes to take place by intervening directly into potential ‘crime situations’.
- a) zero tolerance policing b) situational crime c) social disorder d) target hardening
104.targets petty crime and forms of disruptive conduct, such as vandalism, loitering, accosting people for money and public drunkenness.

a) target hardening b) situational policing c) zero tolerance policing d) minimal policing

105. The following are the risk management practices aimed at protecting the public against potential risks, which one of these is NOT the risk management practice

a) police monitoring b) private security teams c) political detainee d) surveillance systems

106. The term refers to crime that is carried out by those in the more affluent sectors of

Society.

a) Blue-collar crime b) black-collar crime c) white-collar crime d) none of these

107. Which one of the following terms was developed by Edwin Sutherland?

a) black-collar crime b) white-collar crime c) blue-collar crime d) crime free zone

108. seeks to raise awareness among offenders of the effects of their crimes through 'sentences' served within the community.

a) punitive justice b) restorative justice c) observational justice d) sacred justice

109. The system of stratification which is an extreme form of inequality, in which certain people are owned as property by others is called:

a) estate b) wealth c) slavery d) caste

110. The social system in which one's social status is given for life is called:

a) social stratification b) estate c) caste d) slavery

111. The Indian system which reflects Hindu religious beliefs and is more than two thousand years old is called:

a) caste b) estate c) slavery d) prestige

112. The South African caste system, termed rigidly segregated black Africans, Indians, 'coloureds' and Asians from whites is called:

a) power b) social stratification c) apartheid d) colonialism of a special type

113. The most powerful black organization, the mobilized an economically devastating global boycott of South African businesses, forcing South Africa's white leaders to dismantle racial segregation.

a) New Unity Movement b) Azanian People's Organization c) African National Congress d) Inkatha Freedom Party

114. The consisted of strata with differing obligations and rights towards each other, some of these differences being established in law.

- a) feudal estates b) caste systems c) families d) Hindu beliefs

115. The system of social stratification which refers to a large –scale grouping of people who share common economic resources, which strongly influence the type of life style they are able to lead is called:

- a) prestige b) class c) power d) estate

116. For Marx a class is defined by

- a) political power b) access to the means of production c) the distribution of scarce resources d) the conspicuous consumption of goods

117. Karl Marx identified the “owners and controllers of the means of production” as :

- a) working class b) bourgeoisie c) peasants d) proletariat

118. Marx employed the termto describe the process by which the working class grows increasingly impoverished in relation to the capitalist class.

- a) pauperization b) comfort c) peasantry d) wealth

119. According to Weber social stratification is not a matter of class but is shaped by two aspects:

- a) objective and reputational b) subjective and scientific c) status and party d) peasants and proletariats

120. The American sociologist Erik Olin Wright who developed an influential theory of class which suggests that there are three dimensions of control over economic resources in modern capitalist production which one is not in his three dimensions

- a) control over investments or money capital b) control over the physical means of production
c) control over labour power d) control over a living wage

121. The consists of a small minority of individuals who have both wealth and power, and are able to transmit their privileges to their children.

- a) service class b) middle class c) upper class d) working class

122. According to Goldthorpe the class that is made up of professionals, managers and top administrators is called:

- a) upper class b) middle class c) service class d) working class

123. The termis often used to describe the segment of a population located at the very bottom of the class structure

- a) working class b) underclass c) service class d) upper class

124. The movement of individuals and groups between different socio-economic positions is called:

a) vertical mobility b) lateral mobility c) intragenerational mobility d) social mobility

125. The social mobility that is a consequence of changes in the social or economic system is

a) intergenerational mobility b) demand mobility c) structural mobility d) intragenerational mobility

QUESTIONS 126-200 are TRUE/FALSE type of questions. PLEASE CHOOSE (A) IF THE ANSWER IS TRUE, AND CHOOSE (B) IF THE ANSWER IS FALSE.

126) Usually, a researcher cannot study everyone in the population of interest. He or she has to choose a small sample or a small proportion of the total population. The sample **does NOT** have to be representative. **TRUE / FALSE**

127) If there is a strong correlation between two variable, then the other variable is the cause of the other. **TRUE / FALSE**

128) Max Weber argued that just as the capitalist had united to overthrow the feudal order (feudalism), so too the capitalists will be overthrown and a new order called feudalism will be established. **TRUE / FALSE**

129. The study of social everyday behavior in situations of face-to-face interaction is referred to as Microcosm. **TRUE / FALSE**

130. A research method in which the researcher studies a group of people by hanging out with them, or by working and living with them, and by also taking a direct part in their activities is called a survey. **TRUE / FALSE**

131. A variable that causes or produces a change or effect in the other variable is called a dependent variable. **TRUE / FALSE**

132. According to Emile Durkheim, there exist social forces that shape and influence our actions as individuals. These social forces are external to the individual, and they exercise coercive power over the individuals. These social forces are called positive forces. **TRUE / FALSE**

133. A theoretical approach or perspective that says or argues that society (i.e. the world we live in) is like a “living organism” is called ‘symbolic interactionism’. **TRUE / FALSE**

134. . The scientific study of human social life, groups and societies is called ‘socio-biology’. **TRUE / FALSE**

135. Any process of a research investigation should begin or start with a research report **TRUE / FALSE**

136. An idea, or an ‘intellectual guess, about a given state of affairs, put forward as a basis for empirical testing or investigation is called a “hypo-active’. **TRUE / FALSE**

137. ‘Correlation’ means the existence of a regular relationship between two sets variables. **TRUE / FALSE**

138. The study of people at first hand using participant observation or interviewing is called 'ethnography'. **TRUE / FALSE**
139. It is important for a sample to be representative of the population from which it was chosen. **TRUE / FALSE**
- 140 A 'stratified sample' is a sample chosen so that every member of the population has the same chance of being included in it. **TRUE / FALSE**
141. Harriet Martineau is credited for being the "first woman sociologist". **TRUE / FALSE**
142. Emile Durkheim believed that traditional or primitive societies are characterized by a 'mechanical solidarity'. **TRUE / FALSE**
143. Auguste Comte's "Law of the Three Stages" states that the attempts by human beings to understand their social world have passed through the theological, metanarrative, and scientific stages. **TRUE / FALSE**
144. Positivism holds that science should be concerned only with things we can observe using our two human senses, and observable things that are known directly to human experience. **TRUE / FALSE**
145. Auguste Comte is credited for being the philosopher or scholar who actually invented the "value free sociology" **TRUE / FALSE**
146. An ideology is an abstract description constructed by accentuating certain features of real cases so as to pinpoint their most essential characteristics **TRUE/FALSE**
147. Weber's analysis of bureaucracy gave prime place to formal relations within organizations, the relations between people as stated in the rules of the organization. **TRUE/FALSE**
148. Weber's major analysis of studying bureaucracy involves cultural conflict. **TRUE/FALSE**
149. According to Max Weber bureaucracy is characterized by coordination of activities into many broad policies. **TRUE/FALSE**
150. Burns and Stalker distinguished between two types of organizations mechanistic and organic. **TRUE/FALSE**
151. Organic organizations are bureaucratic systems in which there is a hierarchical chain of command, with communication flowing vertically through clear channels. **TRUE/FALSE**
152. Mechanistic organizations are characterized by a looser structure in which the overall goals of the organization take precedence over narrowly defined responsibilities. **TRUE/FALSE**
153. According to Burns and Stalker, organic organizations are much better equipped to handle the changing demands of an innovative market, such as telecommunication, computer software or biotechnology. **TRUE/FALSE**
154. Modern organizations are better suited to more traditional, stable forms of production that are less susceptible to swings in the market. **TRUE/FALSE**
155. Michel Foucault invented a phrase referring to the loss of power (**iron law of oligarchy**) in large-scale organizations. **TRUE/FALSE**

156. Lyon argues that we live in what some have called the surveillance society a society in which information about our lives is gathered by all types of organizations. **TRUE/FALSE**
157. The International governmental organizations emerged for reasons of national security, the regulation of trade, social welfare or human rights and environmental protection. **TRUE/FALSE**
158. When one firm occupies a commanding position in a given industry, it is said to be in a corporate position. **TRUE/FALSE**
159. Welfare capitalism refers to a practice that sought to make the corporation –rather than the state or trade unions, the primary shelter from the uncertainties of the market in modern industrial life. **TRUE/FALSE**
160. Institutional capitalism refers to the emergence of a consolidated network of business leadership, concerned not only with decision –making within single firms, but with the development of corporate power beyond them. **TRUE/FALSE**
161. Poliocentric transnationals refers to the specialization in producing goods for the world market that divides regions into zones of industrial or agricultural production. **TRUE/FALSE**
162. All the direct and indirect connections that link a person or a group with other people or groups refer to traditional networks. **TRUE/FALSE**
163. The social knowledge and connections that enable people to accomplish their goals and extend their influence is called social expression. **TRUE/FALSE**
164. Social closure refers to non-conformity to a given set of norms that are accepted by a significant number of people in a community or society. **TRUE/FALSE**
165. The functionalist theory see crime and deviance resulting from structural tensions and a lack of moral regulation within society.
166. Conflict theory interprets deviance not as a set of characteristics of individuals or groups, but as a process of interaction between deviants and non-deviants. **TRUE/FALSE**
167. Associational theory postulates that crime occurs as a result of an imbalance between impulses towards criminal activity and the social or physical controls that deter it. **TRUE/FALSE**
168. The development of science, modern technology and bureaucracy was described by Weber collectively as rationalization. **TRUE/FALSE**
169. One of the prominent American sociologist who developed a highly influential theory of deviance that located the source of crime within the very structure of American society was Howard Becker. **TRUE/FALSE**
170. Edward Lemert called the initial act of transgression as secondary deviance. **TRUE/FALSE**
171. A renowned American sociologist who developed a subcultural explanation to locate deviance in terms of subcultural groups that adopt norms that encourage or reward criminal behavior was Robert Merton. **TRUE/FALSE**

172. Lemert used the term **relative deprivation** to describe cases where individuals come to accept the label and see themselves as deviant. **TRUE/FALSE**
173. Moral decay is a term used by sociologists to describe a media –inspired over-reaction towards a certain group or type of behaviour, which often emerge around public issues that are taken as symptomatic of general social disorder. **TRUE/FALSE**
174. Innovators accept both generally held values and the conventional means of realizing them, whether or not they meet with success. **TRUE/FALSE**
175. Rebels conform to socially accepted standards, although they have lost sight of the values behind these standards. **TRUE/FALSE**
176. Conformists continue to accept socially approved values but use illegitimate or illegal means to follow them. **TRUE/FALSE**
177. Ritualists have abandoned the competitive outlook altogether, thus rejecting both the dominant values and the approved means of achieving them. **TRUE/FALSE**
178. Dynamic realists argued that criminology needed to engage more with the actual issues of crime control and social policy, rather than debate them abstractly. **TRUE/FALSE**
179. The idea of **social order** refers in making it more difficult for crimes to take place by intervening directly into potential ‘crime situations’. **TRUE/FALSE**
180. Minimal policing targets petty crime and forms of disruptive conduct, such as vandalism, loitering, accosting people for money and public drunkenness. **TRUE/FALSE**
181. A criminal event can provoke a collective response that heightens group solidarity and clarifies social norms. **TRUE/FALSE**
182. The term **white-collar crime** refers to crime that is carried out by those in the more affluent sectors of Society. **TRUE/FALSE**
183. Deviance is a by-product of economic inequalities and the lack of unequal opportunities. **TRUE/FALSE**
184. Punitive justice seeks to raise awareness among offenders of the effects of their crimes through ‘sentences’ served within the community. **TRUE/FALSE**
185. The system of stratification which is an extreme form of inequality, in which certain people are owned as property by others is called estate. **TRUE/FALSE**
186. The social system in which one’s social status is given for life is called slavery. **TRUE/FALSE**
187. The Indian system which reflects Hindu religious beliefs and is more than two thousand years old is called caste system. **TRUE/FALSE**
188. The South African caste system, termed **colonialism of a special type** rigidly segregated black Africans, Indians, ‘coloureds’ and Asians from whites is called. **TRUE/FALSE**

189. The most powerful black organization, the Treatment Action Campaign mobilized an economically devastating global boycott of South African businesses, forcing South Africa's white leaders to dismantle racial segregation. **TRUE/FALSE**
190. The feudal estates consisted of strata with differing obligations and rights towards each other, some of these differences being established in law. **TRUE/FALSE**
191. The system of social stratification which refers to a large –scale grouping of people who share common economic resources, which strongly influence the type of life style they are able to lead is called power. **TRUE/FALSE**
192. For Marx a class is defined by the distribution of scarce resources. **TRUE/FALSE**
193. Karl Marx identified the “owners and controllers of the means of production” as peasants. **TRUE/FALSE**
194. Marx employed the term **comfort** to describe the process by which the working class grows increasingly impoverished in relation to the capitalist class. **TRUE/FALSE**
195. According to Weber social stratification is not a matter of class but is shaped by two aspects objective and subjective. **TRUE/FALSE**
196. The American sociologist Erik Olin Wright who developed an influential theory of class which suggests that there are three dimensions of control over economic resources in modern capitalist production namely; control over investments or money capital, control over the physical means of production and control over a living wage. **TRUE/FALSE**
197. The middle class consists of a small minority of individuals who have both wealth and power, and are able to transmit their privileges to their children. **TRUE/FALSE**
198. According to Goldthorpe the service class is the class that made up of professionals, managers and top administrators. **TRUE/FALSE**
199. The term working class is often used to describe the segment of a population located at the very bottom of the class structure. **TRUE/FALSE**
200. Vertical mobility is the movement of individuals and groups between different socio-economic positions. **TRUE/FALSE**