Please remember to write your:
Surname and Name
Question Number
on each foolscap.

Answer one question from the following

1. Any way of studying the social world must focus on history, structure and agency. Discuss

2. Weber's sociology is directed to Marx's economic determinism. Discuss.

3. Compare and contrast the schools of functionalism and symbolic interactionism.
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Answer any TWO questions. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY, identifying their various components. Take some time (not longer than 5 minutes each question) to PLAN and STRUCTURE your essays, and remember that legible handwriting is essential. Originality, examples, and evidence of private reading will be highly rewarded.

1. Discuss the meaning, significance, and implications of the following notions within the framework of research ethics: confidentiality; informed consent; data protection; covert research.

2. Discuss, with reference to the main random and non-random techniques used in sociology, the ways in which sampling invariably introduces a margin of error into the research process.

3. Increasingly, social scientists tend to think of themselves as working with people, and of their research as a mode of representation. Discuss.

4. Sociologists almost invariably have limited access to resources. How does sampling ‘solve’ this limitation? What are the strengths and limitations of at least three of the various types of sampling at our disposal?

5. With respect to sampling, it is essential to pay attention to the difference between theoretical and achieved samples, the operationalization of populations, and the accuracy of sampling frames. Discuss.

6. The interface between sociological research and the Internet is complex and multifaceted. Identify and discuss three of its main aspects.

7. Why do we say that qualitative research is ‘in-depth’ while quantitative is about the spread of variables? Illustrate using a research question of your choice.
1. Sociology as a science emerged in the Western world in the nineteenth century, to study the effect of the ____________ revolution.

2. The first person to coin the term sociology was Durkheim/Comte (underline the correct answer).

3. Classical sociology studies three aspects of society. These are (underline the correct answers)
   a. social structure
   b. collective representations
   c. postmodernism
   d. the study of meaningful actions
   e. all of the above

4. These approaches demonstrate that sociology is an internally cohesive/divisive (choose the correct answer) discipline which detracts from its claim to be scientific.

5. The objective of a science is to come up with ________________ to explain human behaviour.

6. A social structure consists of any recurring patterns of social ________________ that have an independent existence from individuals/groups that occupy positions in these structures.

7. Give an example of a perspective that studies structures ____________________

8. There are three types of perspectives that study meaningful social action. These include
   a. Giddens’ structuration theory
   b. Weber’s study of rational action
   c. Ethnomethodology
   d. All of the above.

9. Durkheim uses another term for social structure, namely ___________________

10. In structural functionalism, ________________ and meanings within institutions define people’s expectations regarding each other’s behaviour.

11. Social structures consist of institutional and ________________ structures.

12. Social structures are evident through the ________________ of individuals.

13. Social structures have a determining effect on behaviour according to which theory ________________.

14. ________________ on the other hand, studies the inherent contradictions within social structures.

15. These contradictions derive from the fact that different ________________ have different interests.
16. These contradictions between social structures are resolved through human agency. Give an example ______________________________________________________

17. Which theory is linked with the study of systems, Marxist or structural functionalist? (Underline the correct answer).

18. The objective of systems tends to be _________________________

19. ________________ theories see human action as important.

20. Give an example of an action theory ________________________________

21. Conflict theory argues that conflict results in __________________________

22. Conflict theorists maintain that it is _____________________ rather than consensus that creates social order.

23. Mention 1 sociological exponent who can be linked with conflict theory. _________

24. ____________________ is also referred to as social psychology.

25. It is concerned with the analysis of meaning in everyday life arguing that meaning is

a. created through symbols
b. meaning is never fixed, but fluid
c. created through interaction
d. all of the above.

26. _________________ was the founder of ethnomethodology.

27. Ethnomethodology is the study of the methods people use to create ______________

28. Two concepts linked with ethnomethodology are

a. ________________ : where the meaning of a symbol derives from its relationship to other words and the context in which the words are spoken
b. ________________ : our sense of order derives from our own reflection of a situation.

29. Phenomenology maintains that our experience of the world is constituted in and by ________________________

30. Two sociologists who focused on the division of labour were Marx and ________________.

31. Two sociologists who studied the effect of alienation, namely the separation of human beings from their own essence include Marx and ________________.

32. The dialectical structures refer to which structures within Marxist theory?

a. mode of production
b. means of production
c. social relation of production

33. Marx maintains that when things are produced to satisfy needs, they have use value, but when products are produced to be sold, they have ____________________ value.

34. ________________ within phenomenology involves lifting an item under investigation from its meaning context to study it.
35. Berger and _______________ were concerned with how common-sense knowledge is produced, disseminated, and internalized.


37. Which other researcher makes use of ideal type, and for which purposes? (2 marks) ________________________________

38. Durkheim maintains that religion helps unite people into a moral community within mechanical type societies. In modern societies, mention one factor Durkheim believed would help unite a society ________________________________

39. Marx saw social stratification as a uni-dimensional phenomenon, ranking people according to economics. Weber regarded social stratification and therefore added status and _________________.

40. Weber believed that there were three types of authority. Which type of authority would come to mind when this authority rests on the devotion of the followers to an exemplary leader? ____________________________

41. Weber also spoke about different types of rationalization, differentiating between means-end and value rationality. Mention
   
   a. 1 type of rationality which is based on values: ________________

   b. 1 type of rationality based on means-end ____________________

42. Simmel’s microsociology focuses on the forms that interaction takes, and the types of people engaged in it. Give an example of each.
   
   a. form of interaction ____________________

   b. type of interaction ____________________

43. What is the difference between subjective and objective culture with regards to Simmel? (2 marks)

   ________________________________________________________________________________________________

44. Which is the purest form of exchange according to Simmel? ____________________________________________

45. Mention a sociologist who incorporates both structure and action in his theory? __________________________

46. ________________ experiments are used in ethnomethodology to reveal taken-for-granted routines and means by which threats to these routines are handled.
Answer any TWO questions. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY, identifying their various components. Take some time (not longer than 5 minutes each question) to PLAN and STRUCTURE your essays, and remember that legible handwriting is essential. You may use an English dictionary.

1. “Over 50 years, questionnaire design has matured into a durable practice mostly guided by informal theorizing and in response to concrete research questions ... The best contemporary research is done by people who know a lot more about survey design than their predecessors, but this knowledge must still be combined with the craft skills to create survey questions that people understand and can use to describe themselves” (Ornstein 1998). Discuss.

2. In what way/s, if at all, is the ‘enumerative modality’ a corollary of the modern state?

3. What are the common sources of non-sampling error with respect to survey-questionnaire research, and what measures might we devise to address them?

4. Statistics can tell us much about society, as long as we can distinguish between useful and less useful ones. Discuss, using examples to illustrate your arguments.

5. Define and discuss three of the following concepts used in experimental research: random assignment; control/experimental groups; independent/dependent variable; internal validity; external validity; treatment; pre-test/post-test measurements.

6. Notwithstanding its ‘objective’ aura, survey-questionnaire research invariably involves a number of subjective sociological decisions. Discuss, using examples to illustrate your argument.
Answer one question from the following:

1. Can conservative values be reconciled with liberal economics? Discuss with reference to social policy.

2. The development of Green social policy cannot be seen in isolation from the development of new social movements. Discuss.

3. What type of pension scheme gives priority to equality? Highlight arguments for and against such a pension scheme.

4. Esping Andersen refers to three types of welfare models. Critically discuss his analysis.
Answer one question from the following.

1. While there have always been interaction between people of different cultures and nations, globalisation has changed both the nature and frequency of these interactions. Discuss.

2. What is meant by 'discourse' when carrying out sociological analysis?

3. What sort of subjectivities and contexts should a good methods chapter address, and how would you link them to theoretical concerns with 'writing culture'?

4. To do sociology one has to be able to sit back and observe social reality without feeling too much part of it. But this is disenchanting. Discuss.

5. How can media texts be used within sociological research?
Answer one question from the following

1. Compare and contrast primary and secondary groups.

2. Bureaucracy did not emerge solely as an outcome of the broader process of rationalization but also from a new form of domination.

3. To what extent do groups create a degree of pressure for conformity for the individual member?
Answer one question from the following

1. According to Lawrence Mead, Government's essential, if not only, purpose is to maintain public order. Discuss social welfare as paternalism.

2. Are the concepts of equality and liberty necessarily antagonistic in the sociology of social welfare? Discuss.

3. Compare and contrast any radical environmentalist perspective with any moderate environmentalist perspective.

4. 'The contradiction is that while capitalism cannot coexist with the welfare state, neither can it exist without the welfare state' (Offe). Discuss Marxism and the State in relation to social welfare.
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Answer any **TWO** questions. **READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY**, identifying their various components. Take some time (not longer than 5 minutes each question) to PLAN and STRUCTURE your essays, and remember that legible handwriting is essential. Originality, examples, and evidence of private reading will be highly rewarded.

1. Qualitative research is often said to be relatively eclectic. In what ways, if at all, is this so, and what are the sort of techniques do qualitative researchers combine?

2. Why are qualitative researchers so concerned about developing relations of trust during fieldwork? And how do these relations ultimately translate into ‘fine grain’/‘in depth’ knowledge?

3. List and develop a set of what you think are crucial aspects of a good qualitative interview.

4. The production of ethnographic knowledge is only possible if the researcher simultaneously engages with and maintains a methodological distance from her informants. Discuss.

5. Discuss the ways in which your experience of research on space and society (as part of this course) fits in, methodologically as well as in terms of technique, with aspects of qualitative research discussed during our lectures.

6. What does John Urry mean when he writes of ‘sociology beyond societies’, and why do you think such viewpoints are particularly salient in the contemporary world?
Answer one question from the following

1. Highlight the major differences and similarities between Liberal Feminism and Radical Feminism in relation to family life.

2. Family Priorities can be subject to situational factors and/or cultural factors. Discuss.

3. In the recent years there has been a growing recognition of violence and abuse within the family as problems for social research. Discuss.

4. Social capital is an important factor in the well-being of many families. Discuss.
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA
FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

ASSESSMENT TEST: Semester 2, 2007-2008
STUDY UNIT: SOC 2006 Social Inequality
DATE: Monday 16th June
TIME: 11.45 – 13.45

Please remember to write your name and surname: _____________________________

Answer all questions. Each answer is valid 1 mark unless otherwise indicated.

1. Mention 1 form of ascriptive social inequality ___________________________

2. Mention 1 form of achieved social inequality ___________________________

3. Which factors are taken into consideration when one is studying social class: occupation, income, education, or lifestyles? (Underline the correct answers).

4. The Marxist or Weberian (underline the correct answer) definition of social class take into consideration ownership, occupational location, status and power.

5. Which sociological perspective is linked with the theory of meritocracy?
____________________________

6. Mention 2 factors linked with the creation of the underclass?
   a. ____________________    b. ____________________

7. Harry Braverman maintains in the Labour Process theory that the promotion of technology of management has led to proletarianisation/embourgeoisement (Underline the correct answer).

8. What is the main difference between the working class and the new middle class according to Carchedi?
   a. they are wage earners
   b. non-owners of the means of production
   c. live off the surplus value produced by proletariat.

9. The regulation school on class argues that the _____________ control societal forces by finding a balance between capital and labour.

10. Flexploitation/Lumpenproletariat is the irrational nature of the labour market which responds to consumer demands according to Zygmunt Bauman. (Underline the correct answer).

11. Zygmunt Bauman believes that the post-modern consumer society is divided the globals and the locals. Which phrase describes which class?
   a. _________________: involuntary tourists searching for work
   b. _________________: free to travel and consume.

12. Social classes are measured by taking into consideration both _______________ and objective conditions.
13. Mention a political issue which affects the shape of a class structure in a particular country
__________________________________________________________________________

14. Mention an economic factor that affects the shape of a class structure in a particular country
__________________________________________________________________________

15. What is the difference between income and wealth inequality? (2 marks).
__________________________________________________________________________

16. A ___________ is a body of statements in the form of set rules which are internalised and work on bodies.

17. ___________ discrimination occurs when a supposedly neutral condition discriminates against a social group.

18. Mention 2 institutions where patriarchal relations are evident
a. _________________
   b. _________________

19. In what way does heterosexism promote social division?
__________________________________________________________________________

20. Which of these 2 concepts is socially constructed – gender or sex? (Underline the correct answer).

21. Mention 1 theory that challenges the gynocentric assumptions that all women share a particular worldview?
   ___________________________________________

22. Mention 1 demographic shift that has resulted in the emergence of the post-modern family
   ___________________________________________

23. Patriarchy denotes whose power? _______________

24. Mention 1 realist feminist theory that sees patriarchy as embedded in the economic structures
   ___________________________________________

25. Postmodern feminists argue that power is embedded and represented in
   a. language
   b. agency
   c. institutions
   d. all of the above.

26. Men are both oppressors and oppressed. Why? (2 marks)
__________________________________________________________________________

27. Mention 1 reason why gender identities might be developed through the schooling process.
__________________________________________________________________________

28. Sexual identity, according to Sedgwick (1998) involves (Underline the odd one out).
   a. one’s biological sex at birth
b. upbringing
c. self-identity of gender
d. biological sex of partner.

29. Why are gays concentrated in certain occupations? Mention 1 factor __________________

30. Mention one way individuals deriving from minority groups may respond to stigma. 
_________________________

31. Mention 1 area where gays and lesbians still face discrimination in the Maltese Islands  
_________________________

32. An example of positive action is ________________________________

33. What is the difference between ethnicity and race?  
a. race  ____________________________________________
b. ethnicity ____________________________________________

34. Race and ethnic differences are (choose the correct answer)  
a. socially constructed  
b. scientifically objective distinctions between 1 group and the other.

35. Mention an area where ethnicity can be used as a form of political categorisation.  
________________________________

36. Where are minority ethnic groups found within the labour market? ____________________________

37. Fill in the blanks  
a. ___________ discrimination: when one person is treated less favourably than another  
b. ___________ : unwanted conduct that will violate the dignity of a person.  
c. ___________ discrimination: evident only through the under-representation of certain minority  
groups in the workforce.

38. Mention 1 way of combating sexism and racism  
_____________________________________________________________________

39. What is the role of equality bodies?  
________________________________

40. Mention one remedy that is used by governments to combat direct discrimination.  
________________________________

41. Why do you think diversity management is more effective than legislative screening? (3 marks)  
________________________________

42. Another term for positive action is _________________________

43. Mention one factor that has an impact on the efficacy of equal opportunities legislation  
________________________________
Part A (40 points)

1) Distinguish between globalization-from-above and globalization-from-below. What role global civil society plays in creating a global democratic society? In your view, how a truly democratic global society could be formulated? What will be its main features? Do you see any connection between constructing democratic global society and globalization-from below? You may cite examples in support of your argument.

Part B (Answer any TWO of the following questions. 20 points for each answer).

1) What is discourse? (Stuart Hall). Do you think discourse can be neutral?
2) Distinguish between modernization and dependency theory? Do you think dependency theory managed to address the weakness of modernization theory?
3) Summarize the main argument of the thesis “clash of civilization.” What is your critique of this thesis?
4) Arjun Appadurai identify five what he calls “scapes” to explore globalization and global cultural flow. Briefly summarize THREE of those “scapes.”
Answer one question from the following

1. Critical Realism draws on Marx's theory of Alienation in its analysis of society and nature. Discuss.

2. Discuss the pros and cons of green consumerism through a sociological lens.

3. Compare and contrast Ecological Modernization with Sustainable Development.

4. Some sociologists argue that environmental movements have become institutionalised. Discuss.
Answer in essay form ONE question from each section:

Section A

2. Normative expectations emerge as central to Parsons' analysis of social behaviour. Discuss

Section B

3. Compare and contrast Emile Durkheim’s and Robert K. Merton’s theories of deviance.
4. Evaluate Pareto’s attempt to make a “logical study of non-logical actions.
Answer all of the following questions.

1. Which of the following aspects describe tourism? Underline the correct answer/s.
   a. leisure activity
   b. involves migration and an intention to return home
   c. it is organised within particular place, in regularised periods of time
   d. involves tourist professionals

2. The objective of a tourist experience serves (underline the correct answer/s)
   a. as a marker of status
   b. for health reasons
   c. for educational and business purposes
   d. as ‘ludic’ behaviour

3. Factors that promote tourism include (underline the correct answer/s)
   a. peace
   b. technology
   c. travel infrastructure
   d. finances

4. The key issues used in this course were globalization, _________________ and development.

5. Globalization studies focus on processes operating on a global basis. McGrew speaks about two phenomenon involved with globalization. These are stretching and deepening. In your own words define 1 of these concepts.

6. Sustainability is concerned with which issues? (Underline the correct answer/s)
   a. environment and natural resources
   b. social and economic issues
   c. liberalisation of the service sector
   d. the growth of capitalism

7. Fordism, or economies of scale, are related to which type of tourism _________________.

8. Mention 2 types of new tourisms
   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________

9. Modernisation theory regards tourism as (underline the correct answer/s)
   a. tool of dependency on First World nations
   b. a tool of development for Third World nations.
   c. McDonaldisation of society

10. The development of underdevelopment occurs, according to Andre Gunder Frank, when the national economic autonomy becomes dependent on other countries. Mention 2 dependencies that occur within tourism.
    a. ______________________________
    b. ______________________________
11. Some believe that economic independence will be achieved through alternative forms of tourism. Mention 2 types of tourisms that can help attain this.
   a. ________________________________
   b. ________________________________

12. Which of the following are tools of sustainability? (Underline the correct answer/s)
   a. industry regulations
   b. environmental impact assessment
   c. carrying capacity calculations
   d. niche market

13. What is the difference between ecotourists and egotourists? Mention 2 differences.
   a. ________________________________
   b. ________________________________

14. Environment and conservation are seen in different ways by different groups. Which social group
   purports these views?
   a. preservation and conservation are essential for tourists seeking spiritual and aesthetic experiences ___
   ________________________________
   b. the creation and protection of national parks, biosphere reserves and protected areas has led to the
   displacement and resettlement of people. ________________

15. Which of these statements are relevant to ethical trade? (Underline the correct answer/s).
   a. top-down development
   b. producer/community driven
   c. corporate social responsibility
   d. prices determine fair deal

16. Leakage occurs when? Mention 1 instance.
   ______________________________________

17. Explain 1 of these concepts: transculturation, zooification.
   ______________________________________

18. Which step is missing in Doxey’s level of host irritation index?
   a. euphoria
   b. apathy
   c. ________________________________
   d. antagonism

19. Who has the power to control, plan and direct growth/development in tourism? (Underline the correct
   answer/s)
   a. governments
   b. supranational organisations
   c. regional organisations
   d. TNCs

20. Mention 1 policy linked with the following aspects of structural adjustment programmes and poverty
    reduction strategies.
   a. increasing earnings of foreign capital ________________________________
   b. reducing involvement in economy ________________________________
21. Which social factors affect access to tourism? Mention 3.

22. Illustrate how 1 structural feature will affect access to tourism.

23. What is the role of the state in improving access to tourism?

24. What does the term ‘multiplier effect’ in tourism mean?

25. Give 1 example of the effect of tourism on 2 of the following:
   a. the natural environment
   b. the social environment
   c. the cultural environment
Answer one question from the following

1. The study of culture must look into the influence of ideological state apparatuses. Discuss.

2. Compare and contrast key aspects of modern culture and postmodern culture.

3. Man has become the disposable gender. Discuss.

4. Music has frequently been used as a tool of resistance. Discuss with reference to youth culture.
Answer in Essay Form TWO of the following questions

1. "In many countries the present welfare programmes and services for persons with disability are making independent persons dependent". Discuss.

2. "Often our social policy makers in the field of disability were more preoccupied with services and programmes in meeting the needs of persons than with highlighting the very causes of these needs". Discuss.

3. "Persons with disabilities in Malta are not fully integrated in mainstream society". Discuss and substantiating your answer with suitable examples.

4. "We can only stop handicapping persons with disabilities if and when we free ourselves from our taboos and prejudices which has kept us captive for so many years". Discuss.
Choose any two questions

1. Adam Smith argued that whilst it was in the interest of the individual owner of capital to restrict competition thereby increasing the rate of profit, the further advancement of capitalism (what he called "commercial society") required the abolition of any obstacle to competition thereby bringing about what he considered to be an economically and socially healthy fall in the rate of profit. Paradoxically, therefore, Adam Smith seems to be advocating the restriction of the interest of the individual capitalist as a means to promote the development of capitalism. To what extent, therefore, can Smith be regarded as the father of laissez faire? Discuss.

2. Richard Swedberg states that Max Weber's 'Sociological Categories of Economic Action' (Economy and Society, Part I, Chapter 2) "is unique among Weber's writings on economy and society, and can be said to constitute his manifesto in economic sociology". Discuss.

3. In a letter to R.F. Harrod in 1938, John Maynard Keynes wrote that "economics is essentially a moral science and not a natural science [...] it employs introspection and judgements of value." Discuss with reference to Keynes' view on markets.

4. "Schumpeter was one of the first to popularise the term 'economic sociology'. In his History of Economic Analysis he defined it as the study of 'economic institutions'. But as Swedberg and others have pointed out, this does not seem to leave much remaining work to the economist. People widely described as economists, such as Smith, Mill, Menger, Marshall, Marx, Walras, Veblen and Keynes, all studied economic institutions such as money and firms. Some studied the etymologically 'economic' institution - the household (or 'oikos'). Few if any of these 'economists' took individual purposes and preferences as given as economists do almost by decree today. Neither did they centre their studies on the 'logic of choice' in the style of economists post-1945. Surprisingly, Schumpeter's conception of pure economics was overly narrow. The development of mainstream economics has not been linear - it has taken many twists and turns. In the process it has changed its fundamental and defining assumptions over time." Use this statement by Professor Geoff Hodgson as a springboard for a defence of economic sociology.
Choose any two questions

1. Economic relations between individuals or firms are embedded in actual social networks and do not exist in an abstract idealized market. Discuss with reference to Mark Granovetter’s classic 1985 article “Economic Action and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness”.

2. How a culture of corruption may impose high economic costs and require many off-the-books transactions to carry on normal production and distribution of goods and services, is one of a number of negative instances of social embeddedness of economic activity (the ‘rent-seeking’ sort). “Less often noted,” Granovetter remarks in a paper of 2004, “but probably more important, are savings achieved when actors pursue economic goals through non-economic institutions and practices to whose costs they made little or no contribution.” Discuss with reference to concrete examples.

3. Economic sociology can contribute significantly to the understanding of the success or otherwise of a country or region as a foreign direct investment location. Discuss.

4. What are economic interests and how do they impact on economic policy? Discuss with reference to a hypothetical country (such as Malta before EU accession) or group of countries (such as the EU today) in which entrepreneurs involved mainly with the importation of consumer goods are pitted against other entrepreneurs involved mainly in production for export (in the EU case, to countries outside the EU) concerning (a) the exchange rate and (b) protection.
Answer any TWO questions. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY, identifying their various components. Take some time (not longer than 5 minutes each question) to PLAN and STRUCTURE your essays, and remember that legible handwriting is essential. Originality, examples, and evidence of private reading will be highly rewarded.

1. Outline and compare at least two Modernist theories of nationalism.

2. As part of a broad attempt within the social sciences to ‘bring more culture into society’, contemporary scholarship tends to be somewhat critical of ‘grand theories’ of nationalism. In what sense is this so, and why?

3. “Nationalism is not the awakening of an old, latent, dormant force, though that is how it does indeed present itself. It is in reality the consequence of a new form of social organization” (Gellner). Discuss.

4. Discuss the following three notions as articulated in Benedict Anderson’s theory of nationalism: imagined community, print capitalism, pilgrimage.

5. At the popular level, understandings of nationalism often work with a Herderian model of a linguistically- and culturally-homogenous Volk attached to a particular territory. Do you agree with this statement, and why?

6. “Nationalism is racism without the pretension to being as systematic or global. Nations link cultural difference to birth and define citizens’ rights in opposition to all-comers. The resulting identity, built on regulation of movement across borders, justifies unfair treatment of non-citizens and blinds people to humanity’s common interests” (Keith Hart). Discuss.
Answer all questions. Each answer counts as 1 mark.

1. Mention one type of qualitative research method used in criminology.
   _____________________________

2. Mention one type of quantitative research method used in criminology.
   _____________________________

3. The study of crime involves going into social factors as well as ____________ experiences.

4. The Enlightenment gave rise to classical criminology where criminals are seen as rationally choosing to commit crime. Mention an 18th century criminal law reformer __________________

5. Which approach believes that deviance is normal in societies and helps bring about stability as well as social change? ___________________

6. Medieval theological definitions of crime believed that punishment for crime could be used as a deterrent. 19th century criminologists suggested that biological factors give rise to criminal behaviour so they suggested __________________

7. Edwin Sutherland studied two facets of crime, namely differential association and __________________

8. In anomic theory, deviance is attributed to the lower classes’ inability to achieve economic success using acceptable means. This theory is associated with which other theory?
   _____________________________

9. Which sociological criminology approach criticizes male bias within traditional criminological theories and draws attention to the gendered nature of crime and victimization?
   _____________________________

10. Criminology is associated with the study of the making of laws, the study of the breaking of laws as well as ____________ reaction to the breaking of laws.

11. _______________ theory is the study of society’s reaction to the breaking of laws.

12. Deviance can be defined as (underline the odd one out)
    a. behaviour that violates social norms
    b. behaviour that arouses negative social reactions
    c. codified norms
    d. customs and norms enforced through informal social control

13. ____________________ is behaviour considered as harmful which is banned by criminal law.
14. ___________ theory sustains that people obey laws because they have internalized the norms and values they have been exposed to. ________ theory on the other hand sustains that laws promote the interests of the powerful and not that of all social members.

15. Mention 2 biological factors highly correlated with crime
   a. ____________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________

16. Give an example of a biologically based theory of crime
   ____________________________________________

17. Which criticism is directed at positivist or biological theories of crime
   a. causation is muddled with correlation since body features do not lead to criminal behaviour
   ________________________________
   b. this approach does not take into consideration the effect of the penal system
   __________________________________

18. Which sociological school is associated with the study of the effect of social disorganization and social ecology? ________________

19. Which factors within the social disorganization theory can lead to crime? Underline the correct answer/s.
   a. physical and social characteristics of urban zones
   b. breakdown in social bonds and social control
   c. poverty
   d. all of the above

20. Subcultural theories of crime maintain that the lower classes resort to crime to gain ____________________ among their peers when they feel that they have been socially excluded from mainstream institutions.

21. Differential opportunity theory associated with Cloward and Ohlin underline that there is also differential access to illegitimate means to achieve success since this depends on the type of __________________ one lives in.

22. Structural theories of crime include theories of anomie/strain, social disorganization and ___________ theories of crime.

23. Social process theories try to explain why most people living in criminogenic structural conditions commit/do not commit (underline correct answer) crime.

24. Find the odd one out. Burgess and Akers in their differential reinforcement theory of crime maintain that criminal behaviour and attitudes are more likely to be learnt if (underline odd one out)
   a. they are reinforced
   b. learning occurs in intimate groups
   c. poverty is involved

25. Control theories are based on the assumption that individuals are born with an atavistic nature. This nature can be controlled by personal and ______________ controls.

26. Sykes and Matza found that adolescents get rid of their guilt before committing deviant behaviour by adopting __________________ techniques.

27. _______________ theory associated with Matza argues that adolescents are not constantly involved in delinquent behaviour but that they drift in and out of delinquency.

28. Which theory argues that attachment, commitment, involvement and acceptance of social norms may keep us from breaking the law __________________
29. Mention two social demographic factors that are associated with delinquency in the social bonding theory.
   a. ___________________
   b. ___________________

30. Colvin and Cullen sustain that both coercive control and ___________________ helps to reduce or prevent crime.

31. Which of the following sociologists is not linked with the labelling theory? Underline the correct answer. Edwin Lemert, Howard S. Becker, Stanley Cohen, Charles R. Tittle.

32. Which sociological theory studies crime by taking into consideration ‘the square of crime’
   _______________________

33. Conflict analysis suggests that economic disadvantage is the primary cause of crime. This theory however does not take into consideration the poorest of the poor, namely _________________

34. What is the link between crime and subterranean pleasure?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

35. Mention a sociologist who is linked with the study of global criminal economy.
   _______________________

36. Ulrich Beck argues that risk society is obsessed with security. Mention two factors linked with global risks.
   a. __________________________
   b. __________________________

37. Victim surveys and official statistics have consistently shown that one particular gender, namely __________, are more likely to be victims of violent attacks.

38. Research studies have pointed out the higher levels of property crime prevailing in __________ areas.

39. Mention 1 form of new property crime. _______________________

40. Mention 1 theory linked with the study of sexuality _______________________

41. Mention 1 form of theft involving intellectual property. _______________________

42. ________________________ surveys are better tools to calculate the amount of crime conducted in a particular time frame and space.

43. Stanley Cohen studied __________ panics, namely the exaggerated responses of control agencies in stirring up anxiety.

44. Mention 2 crimes linked with a particular gender.
   a. Males _________________
   b. Females _________________

45. Some studies found that violent women offenders receive more sympathy and individualised justice for serious crime. These types of studies refer to the code of _________________ used in courts.
Answer one question from the following

1. Can postmodernism make any contribution to social policy? Discuss.

2. The study of issues in social policy starts from the assumption that social problems exist. Discuss.

3. "We are all different yet all equal". Apply this statement to a social policy issue of your choice.