Answer two questions, one from section A and another from section B.

Section A

1. Karl Marx’s sociology is a critical analysis of the basic structures of capitalist society. Discuss.

2. Emile Durkheim's sociology has been criticised for its conservative biases. Discuss.

3. Symbolic interactionism attempts to understand society from an individualist perspective rather than a structural view.

Section B

4. Sociology is not journalism. Discuss.

5. One can attempt to understand society from both conservative and critical lenses. Discuss with reference to the study of human ageing.

6. The fact that one out of every four Maltese citizens will be above the age of 60 in sixteen years time necessitates a reformulation of existing policies on later life. Discuss.
Answer any two questions. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY, identifying their various components. Take some time (not longer than 5 minutes for each question) to PLAN and STRUCTURE your essays, and remember that legible handwriting is essential. You are encouraged to be original and innovative, as long as you can argue your case convincingly. The use of examples, and evidence of private reading, will help you get a better grade.

1. With respect to probability sampling, there is a misconception that it is ‘all mathematics and little sociology’. How does sociological appraisal and decision-making figure in the various steps from a population to the final achieved sample?

2. This is a question about research perspectives. For a research question of choice (you are free to come up with anything, as long as it’s sociological), outline two research design possibilities, taking care to identify and discuss the partiality (i.e. limitations) and strengths of each.

3. Using examples, describe and discuss at least three types of non-probability sampling, paying special attention to their respective strengths (and therefore uses) and limitations.

4. Discuss the following aspects of research ethics:
   (a) informed consent;
   (b) reciprocity;
   (c) confidentiality and anonymity.

5. Where does social scientific research figure in the relation between knowledge, the state, and the academy, and how does this location affect our research designs?

6. It is often said that qualitative work is about the interaction of a typically large number of variables for a given small and focused group, while quantitative is about the spread of a typically small number of variables for a given broad population. Discuss.
Answer all questions. Each answer is worth 2 marks unless otherwise indicated.

1. In *Suicide* Durkheim used ___________________ to identify social facts.

2. In this research, Durkheim is interested in social and _______________ integration.

3. There are 2 types of solidarity mentioned in Durkheim’s *The Division of Labour*. Which are these?
   a. ___________________
   b. ___________________

4. In your own words, try to differentiate between these types of solidarity (6 marks).
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

5. For Durkheim, ______________ exists over and above the individual.

6. In which type of solidarity was conscience collective evident? ________________

7. What replaced the conscience collective with industrialisation?
   __________________________________________________________________________

8. According to Durkheim, when does conflict ensue? ____________________________

9. What was the main objective behind Durkheim’s study of religion? (4 marks)
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

10. For Durkheim, the individual is formed and limited by ____________________.

11. For Marx, society is created by __________________ but acts back upon individuals as an external power.

12. Marx focuses on the dualism of __________________ and _______________ in his work.

13. Marx does not focus only on society, but also on ____________________________
14. Marx focuses on human nature and how humans change their environment to provide for themselves. He however argues that products are produced for use or exchange value. What is the difference between the two terms? (4 marks)

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15. When does commodity fetishism occur? (4 marks)

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16. Why is capitalism in a system of regular crises? (4 marks)

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______________________________________________________________________________
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17. What is the central contradiction of capitalism? (4 marks)

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
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18. False consciousness prevents workers from forming a _____________________________

19. Which structure promotes false consciousness according to Marx? ___________________

20. When will the end of history be achieved and why? (4 marks)

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______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

21. Differentiate between Marx’s and Weber’s definition of social class (6 marks).

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22. For Weber the individual is seen as the only reality and analysis must start from individual rational action. Which concept is used to describe this type of analysis? __________________________

23. Weber mentions a number of types of domination. Which type of domination is associated with the emergence of the modern state? _________________________________
24. Why did Weber invent the ideal type of bureaucracy? (4 marks)

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______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
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25. Why did Weber conduct his study on religion? (4 marks)

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
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26. What do we call Simmel’s study of the size of social groups? ________________________

27. Simmel regards money as an extension of freedom. Why? (4 marks)

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______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

28. Why was Simmel afraid of the growth of objective culture?

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

29. Mention 1 social type Simmel studied ______________________

30. Mention 1 form of social interaction Simmel studied ______________________

31. For Simmel, the individual life is engaged in a constant dialectic with social forms and ______________________ culture.

32. ______________________ as a theory is more likely to focus on the active, creative individual.

33. ______________________ plays an important role in this theory in the construction of meaning.

34. Meaning is constructed through the following paradigm according to Blumer – stimulus, _________________, action.

35. Goffman was linked with the dramaturgical school of sociology since he argues that individuals adopt social roles which they enact in front of audiences called ________________________.

36. ______________________ strands of sociological thought focus on people’s consciousness, perceptions and experience, that is how they understand their world.

37. ______________________ maintains that subjective understanding is constructed from a shared intersubjective world.

38. This intersubjective world is made of ______________________ of knowledge, trust, and the exchange of gifts among others.

39. Garfinkel’s ______________________ rejects positivism and the idea of an objective social world. For Garfinkel social reality is made up of hidden rules and assumptions regarding social interaction which can become evident through the method of ______________________. For this
sociologist, meaning is fragile and ambiguous since it is situate in character, what we call ______________.

40. ______________ theory represents Giddens’ attempt to overcome the agency-structure and macro-micro dualisms.

41. Instead of dualism we should think in terms of a ‘duality of structure’ according to Giddens. In this formulation, ____________ and ________________ are intrinsically related to each other through social practices.
Answer any **TWO** questions. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY, identifying their various components. Take some time (not longer than 5 minutes for each question) to PLAN and STRUCTURE your essays, and remember that legible handwriting is essential. You are encouraged to be original and innovative, as long as you can argue your case convincingly. The use of examples, and evidence of private reading, will help you get a better grade.

1. Using an example of your choice, outline the basic principles, procedures, and limitations of content analysis.

2. The point of a survey questionnaire is to locate ‘true’ variation and minimize variation due to error. List and discuss the main principles behind a well-designed questionnaire.

3. In what way/s does the ‘enumerative modality’ (Cohn) constitute a powerful means of governance and social control in the modern state?

4. Social statistics are of crucial importance to our understanding of society; however, we find ourselves increasingly bombarded with numbers from a proliferation of sources. *As sociologists*, which factors do we need to keep in mind when seeking to separate the useful from the useless numbers?

5. In what ways do numbers (i.e. statistics) pattern our thought about society, and what sort of caution should we exercise when working with social statistics?

6. Discuss the ways in which survey-questionnaire design goes well beyond the wording of questions.
Answer one question.

1. Discuss the impact of social movements based on gender and sexual orientation in relation to social policy.

2. Why is Christian Democracy seen as promoting a 'centrist' type of social policy?

3. What is Selectivist social policy? Highlight arguments for and against this approach.
You have one hour to answer the following question.

In what ways is sociological research design a question of choices, limitations, and compromises? You may if you wish answer this by using an example of your choice.
Answer one question.


2. "How do we live together while remaining free" (Bauman). Discuss.

3. Of what relevance is the 'Risk Society' theory to the Sociology of Social Welfare?

4. Critically discuss Marxist theory on Welfare and the State.
1. In an influential 1993 article, G.A. Fine emphasises the partiality of ethnography: “Readers of ethnography are often led to assume the report of a scene is complete -that little of importance was missed. In reality, an ethnographer will always miss some aspect because they are not omnipotent. Everything is open to multiple interpretations and misunderstandings. The ability of the ethnographer to take notes and observe varies, and therefore, what is depicted in ethnography is not the whole picture.” Discuss.

2. You have been commissioned to conduct qualitative research on the patterns, implications, and meanings of energy use in the household (feel free to refer to a context you are familiar with, not necessarily to the Maltese one). Outline a practicable and resource-efficient research design, taking care to define the population, to identify sampling possibilities, and to describe the strengths and limitations of each technique you envisage using.

3. Qualitative research design often involves the combination of a number of techniques. Using examples of your choice, describe and discuss at least two field techniques - other than interviews - that are commonly used by field researchers.

4. Productive ethnography depends very much on what Michael Agar calls the ‘professional stranger’ stance in the field. Discuss the ways in which ethnography achieves this stance.

5. Rapport between researcher and researched is the essential ingredient of a productive qualitative interview. Discuss, taking care to point out the various characteristics of qualitative interviewing.
Answer one question.

1. Germaine Greer argues that women should opt for segregation. Discuss.

2. Family complexity can take the forms of cultural diversity and situational diversity. Elaborate.

3. The social distribution of childcare and caregiving are distributed between people in different categories and with different roles. Elaborate.

4. Discuss the impact of social change on the family, from traditional to modern society.
The examination is divided in Part I and Part II.

Part I
Answer TWO from each section using about 50 words for each answer.
For each answer 5 marks are assigned.

Section ‘A’ ‘Education and the Transmission of Culture’
1. Explain briefly the difference between the ‘Official’ and ‘Hidden’ Curriculum
2. In its role of transmission of culture the school may be Eurocentric. Explain briefly this statement.
3. Give two reasons why Illich suggest the deschooling of society.

Section ‘B’ Excellence and Equality
4. Teachers tend to have an ‘ideal image of a pupil. Give two features of this image.
5. Explain briefly Bourdieu’s concept of ‘cultural capital’.
6. Give two positive and two negative aspects of streaming.

Section ‘C’ Conformity and Deviance
7. Briefly explain what Hargreaves mean by’ juggling’ when he refers to a type of pupils’ behaviour at school.
8. List two aspects of the shop floor culture, identified by Paul Willis, which can be found in the anti-school culture.
9. Give two reasons why teenage culture may be in conflict with the school culture.

Section ‘D’ Education and the World of Work
10. Explain briefly the meaning of the Human Capital Theory.
11. Explain briefly the meaning of ‘qualification inflation’.
12. In their recruitment strategies employers sometimes use the ‘screening device’.

Section ‘E’ Education and the State.
13. Education is a ‘public good’. Explain briefly this statement.
14. Briefly explain why the marketisation of education can create polarization between schools.
15. Briefly explain the meaning of ‘commodification of knowledge’

Part II
Critically discuss ONE of the following five statements (50 marks).

(a) The assertion made by some sociologists that the school tends to be traditional and conservative in its role of transmission of culture may not be totally valid.

(b) Although the school system may not be operating according to the ideal principles of equity, it has contributed to a more meritocratic society.

(c) Deviant behaviour at school may be due to the alienative nature of schooling.

(d) Since orientating individuals to a job career tends to dominate over all other principles, the school system has to be fine tuned to the demands of the world of work.

(e) A school system subjected to the discipline of the market will not solve the perceived problems and deficiencies inherent in the educational system provided by the state.
Date: Saturday 30th May 2009  
Time: 11.45 – 13.45

Please remember to write your name and surname as well as the question number on each foolscap.

For this paper, you can EITHER choose an essay question from section A and then fill in 25 questions posed in Section B, OR answer all questions in Section B.

Section A. Write an essay on one of the following issues (40 marks):

a. A number of measures can be taken simultaneously at nation-state level to eradicate inequality. Which measures can be taken, and how effective can these be?


c. Discrimination has a negative impact on the social and economic status, well-being and health of an individual. Discuss.

d. Why is it wrong that outsiders without the status group tend to see everyone within the minority group as being the same?

e. Social class derivation depends on the individual’s merit and motivation. Discuss.

f. The unemployed are no longer perceived as a reserve army of labour power. Comment.

Section B - Answer the following questions. Unless otherwise indicated, each answer is worth 2 marks.

1. Which of these uses biological notions to differentiate and categorize people - race or ethnicity (underline the correct answer).

2. Ethnic or racial categorization is used as a relational concept to differentiate between ‘us and ‘them’. (Underline the correct answer).

3. When one is studying ethnic differences, the focus is on (underline the correct answer)
   a. Occupational segregation and exclusion
   b. Inequalities in earnings and economic status
   c. Stereotypes in media
   d. All of the above.

4. Mention 2 characteristics of minority ethnic groups not mentioned above (4 marks):
   a. ___________________________________
   ____________________________
5. What do ethnic groups resort to if they are discriminated against in the labour market?

6. The EU Racial Equality Directive forbids against 4 forms of discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin. Name them.
   a. Direct discrimination
   b. Indirect discrimination
   c. __________________________
   d. __________________________

7. Choose one of the concepts listed above (6) and explain it in detail. (4 marks)

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

8. The Racial Equality Directive covers areas such as employment, social protection, social disadvantages, education and access to goods and services. Choose one area and delineate what type of discrimination can be enacted and how it can be reversed (6 marks):

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

9. Why is fair and like treatment or procedural justice not conducive to eradicating social inequality? (4 marks)

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________

10. What is the difference between positive action and affirmative action? (4 marks)

    _____________________________________________________
    _____________________________________________________
    _____________________________________________________
    _____________________________________________________

11. __________________________ is a variation of positive action, where preferential treatment is given to members of protected groups in the allocation of resources, services and goods.

12. Mention 2 factors which may promote or prevent the promotion of equality in a particular nation state (4 marks)
13. When are ethnic groups more likely to face unemployment, during economic booms or slumps? (Underline correct answer).

14. What is the role of anti-discrimination agencies? (4 marks)

_____________________________________________________________________________
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15. Which is the odd one out? An interest group’s success in promoting its interests depend on:
   a. The number of people involved in the group
   b. The group’s policy is congruent with the state’s discourse
   c. The group’s success in attracting the sympathy of key policy makers.

16. Which channels are used by interest groups to promote their cause (underline the correct answer).
   a. The bureaucracy
   b. Political parties
   c. The media
   d. Supranational bodies

17. Sexual identity, according to Sedgwick depends on one’s biological sex at birth and ________________

18. Mention 2 aspects on which gays and lesbians might face discrimination
   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________

19. Mention 2 minority responses to stigma:
   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________

   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________

21. Social divisions can be tangible and intangible. Give 1 example of each:
   a. Tangible ________________________
   b. Intangible _______________________

22. Social divisions are used to differentiate between ________________________________

23. Social divisions are (underline the odd one out)
a. Socially devised  
b. Biologically determined  
c. Legally defined.

24. What is the difference between equality of opportunity and equality of condition (4 marks)

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

25. Sociological theories of class either focus on the objective or subjective definition of class. What is the difference? (4 marks)

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______________________________________________________________________________

26. Murray studied one particular social class. Which and why? (4 marks)

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______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

27. Braverman sustained that the promotion of the technology of management led to proletarianisation or embourgeoisement? (Underline the correct answer).

28. The embourgeoisement/proletarianisation thesis was promoted by Lockwood et al. (Underline the correct answer).

29. Bourdieu maintains that in a deregulated capitalist system, workers have to face flexploitation. What do you understand by the term? (4 marks)

______________________________________________________________________________
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______________________________________________________________________________

30. Bauman divides people into two classes – the globals and the locals. What does he mean with these terms? (4 marks)

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

31. Mention 2 economic and technological developments which had an impact on today’s labour market.

a. _______________________________________

b. _______________________________________
32. Mention 2 social groups which suffer from disparities in income.
   a. 
   b. 

33. _____ denotes biological differences (anatomical, hormonal), while ________ is used to refer to socially constructed expectations and behaviour for men and women.

34. What is the main issue that limits women’s contribution in the public sphere? 

35. Which changes are nowadays undermining masculinity? (4 marks)

   __________________________
   __________________________
   __________________________
   __________________________

36. What is the main difference between realist and social constructivist feminists? (4 marks)

   __________________________
   __________________________
   __________________________
   __________________________

37. Mention 2 factors which illustrate the emergence of the postmodern family:
   a. 
   b. 

38. Which supranational bodies promote equality? Mention 2
   a. 
   b. 

39. Patricia Hill Collins uses a term to refer to an individual who suffers from multiple discrimination at the same time. This is __________________________
Answer in essay form TWO questions from the following:

1. Discuss how Robert K. Merton has clarified and strengthened the importance of sociological research.

2. Discuss how in his grand theory of sociology Talcott Parsons wanted to show that an actor’s situation is not entirely unstructured or uncertain. Elaborate.

3. Evaluate Pareto’s attempt to make a “logical study of non-logical actions”.

4. According to Emile Durkheim’s theory of division of labour, “the transition from an agrarian to an industrial society would, unless regulated, result in an extreme moral disorder”. Elaborate.
Answer all questions in this section. 2 marks are given per correct answer, unless otherwise stated.

1. Give one example of an index that defines development _____________________

2. Define tourism (4 marks)

   ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

3. Give 2 examples of segments of tourism in the Maltese Islands
   a. ________________________________
   b. ________________________________

4. What is the difference between fordist and post-fordist tourism? (4 marks)

   ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

5. Mention 2 benefits of tourism
   a. ________________________________
   b. ________________________________

6. Mention 2 negative impacts of tourism
   a. ________________________________
   b. ________________________________

7. What is an irritation index? (4 marks)

   ________________________________
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

8. Who has the power to promote tourism policies outside the nation-state? Mention one international organization.
   ________________________________
9. Define one of these concepts – core, periphery, underdeveloped, developing (4 marks)

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

10. Mention 3 out of the 4 factors taken into consideration when one is testing the sustainability of tourism?
   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________
   c. __________________________________________

11. Rostow came up with which development theory? Underline the correct answer.
   a. modernization theory
   b. dependency theory

12. Mention 2 new forms of tourism
   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________

13. Doxey’s model of tourism came up with different stages in the relationship between tourists and hosts. Which stage best explains the stage tourism has reached in your country and why? (4 marks)
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

14. Butler explores the tourist product life cycle. Which stage best explains the stage tourism has reached in your country and why? (4 marks)
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

15. Mention 2 problems linked with mass tourism
   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________


17. Social sustainability refers to the community’ ability to deal with the negative effects of tourism. Mention 1 effect ______________________________

18. __________________ sustainability is people’s ability to retain or adopt elements of their culture which distinguish them from others.

19. What is the difference between ecotourists and egotourists?
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
20. How do you conserve nature and make it pay for itself?

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

21. Mention 1 problem linked with the classical conservationist approach

____________________________________________________________________________

22. What is the difference between free trade and fair trade?

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

23. What is corporate social-responsibility?

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

24. When is environmental auditing carried out?

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

25. Who according to you has the power to control, plan and direct growth/development of tourism? (5 marks)

____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
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____________________________________________________________________________
Answer in essay form TWO questions from the following:

1. Demographic changes within a population structure has various consequences on the social, economic, health, and political spheres of a society. Discuss the mistakes which Western governments have made in trying to face the phenomenon of population ageing.

2. Discuss the differences in social policies and strategies as laid down by the Welfare State and the Welfare Society ideologies vis-à-vis the phenomenon of population ageing.

3. Europe is experiencing a series of changes concerning what is now termed as the “de-institutionalisation of family life”. Discuss this statement and show the repercussions on the older population.

4. Priority direction 1 of The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing deals with “Older persons and development”. (a) Mention the main issues highlighted and (b) elaborate some of the actions recommended to implement these issues.
Please write an essay on one of the following topics (40 marks)

a. The nation-state stands at the juncture of domestic and international forces and this location has the capacity to influence which media texts are consumed. Illustrate.
b. Why would a state need its own media system?
c. The media industry helps improve the quality of civic life by fostering participation and debate. Discuss.
d. Television is ascribed a major role in developing a common cultural and national heritage. Comment.
e. Dependence on Western cultural texts helps create a sense of global community. Discuss.
f. Stereotypes tend to reduce people to a set of exaggerated, negative character traits in television. Comment in relation to the representation of one minority group.
g. Audiences are the product of social contexts. Discuss.

Please answer the questions in this section. Unless otherwise stated, each answer has the value of 2 marks.

1. Differentiate between consumer-generated media and user-generated media by giving an example of each
   a. Consumer-generated media ________________________
   b. User-generated media ____________________________

2. What is the main difference between social and industrial media? (4 marks)
   ______________________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________________________

3. Mention 2 properties shared by social and industrial media
   a. __________________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________________

4. Define two of these terms
   a. mass media: __________________________________________
   b. interpersonal media: ______________________________________
   c. network media: __________________________________________

5. Underline the correct answer. States tend to promote
a. A culture
b. Subcultures
c. Counter cultures.

6. Mention 2 roles played by the media
   a. _______________________________
   b. _______________________________

7. Do individuals have rights where the media industry is concerned? Mention 1.
   ____________________________________________________________________

8. Mention two sources of revenue for the television industry:
   a. _______________________________
   b. _______________________________

9. The primary objective of private media industries is to make profit or educate? Underline the correct answer.

10. Underline the odd one out. The media has the goal to
   a. constantly survey events, ideas and persons in the public sphere
   b. provide a critique of society and its institutions
   c. provide the means for access, expression and participation
   d. Impinge on the individual rights of citizens.

11. There are 2 types of media-society theories
   a. macro-theories which focus on___________________________________
   b. micro-theories which focus on ___________________________________

12. What do we understand when we say that the media has a centrifugal or centripetal force? Explain one of the concepts.
   ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________

13. Which factor undermines the state’s role of devising a notion of the nation?
   _______________________________

14. Reading a text involves negotiation between the story being narrated by the text and the ____________ of the viewer.

15. Audiences prefer to consume imported televised content. True or false?

16. Mention 2 functions conducted by public broadcasting systems.
   a. _______________________________
   b. _______________________________

17. National media organizes and standardizes time according to Scannell, 1988. Mention how this takes place. (4 marks)
   ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________
18. Which phrase explains which concept? (Concepts – the economic model; the proselytism model; the divisive model) (6 marks).
   a. state or TV organizations may promote values through the mass media and devise means of reaching minority audiences through their own language

   b. the media educates the public for the labour market

   c. ethnicity is used to maintain levels of tension to promote social control

19. Mention 2 reasons as to why small countries have limited markets to enable them to promote their cultural products (4 marks).
   a. ______________________________________
   b. ______________________________________

20. How can politicians protect cultural industries in small states from competition? Mention 1 policy.
    ________________________________________

21. __________ identity are the descriptions we hold of ourselves, with which we identify.

22. Identity is about sameness and _____________________

23. What is culture? Underline the correct answer. (3 marks)
   a. Practices, representations, languages, and customs of a specific society
   b. Ways we make sense of the world.
   c. Cultural meanings formed and communicated through language.

24. Which concept goes with which phrase – modern subject, post-modern subject:
   a. An individual has the capacity of reason, consciousness and action

   b. The subject is made of shifting, fragmented identities

25. Mention 2 theories which perceive the subject as decentred and fractured:
   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________

26. Which perspective regards identity as a self formed out of a common history, lineage and a set of symbolic resources and rituals – essentialist or non-essentialist view? Underline the correct answer.

27. Mention 2 approaches used to study the issue of race and delineate which approach is given more importance nowadays in cultural studies.
   a. ___________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________

28. Define one of these concepts at length – diasporas, hybridity, ethnicity, race (5 marks).
    ____________________________________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________________________
29. Femininities and masculinities are natural or social constructions? Underline the correct answer.

30. Luce Irigary critiques philosophy because it takes the male as the norm, and excludes other experiences. This is known as ____________________________

31. Who argues that there is no essence that defines men or women, and that sexual or gender identity is a matter of representation _____________________________

32. What do you understand by the words used by Judith Butler that sex and gender are ‘citational performativity’? (4 marks).

33. Why is human sexuality and gender infinitely plastic according to Butler and Kristeva? (4 marks)

34. There are a number of approaches to the study of women in media content. One is the images of women perspective, the other is the poststructuralist perspective. Choose one perspective and explain it in detail (4 marks).

35. Mention 2 subject positions of femininity which have emerged in recent media content ____________________________ and __________________________

36. Mention 2 factors which produce an audience
   a. ____________________________
   b. ____________________________

37. Mention 2 traditions of audience research
   a. ____________________________
   b. ____________________________

38. Mention an alternative model to the audience-sender relationship

39. Mention how an audience can be active when they are consuming media products

40. McQuail et al. found that audiences use the media for a number of reasons. Mention 1 
Choose any two questions

1. Discuss the following statement: “Under- and oversocialized accounts [of economic action] are paradoxically similar in their neglect of ongoing structures of social relations, and a sophisticated account of economic action must consider its embeddedness in such structures.” (from the abstract to M. Granovetter’s “Economic Action and Social Structure: The Problem of Embeddedness”, American Journal of Sociology, Volume 91, Number 3, 1985: 481)

2. In what sense is Harrison White’s central mechanism in the social construction of a market, the ‘market schedule’ – operationalized as W(y), where W stands for revenue and y for income – said by him to be more realistic than the supply-demand analysis of the economists?

3. “Contemporary scholarship rejects the assumption [...] that state and market are distinct and opposing modes of organizing economic activity and claims that state and economy are not analytically autonomous realms but are mutually constituting spheres of activity, that they are both embedded in societies with specific institutional structures, and that this embeddedness is dynamic.” Discuss.

4. Discuss this statement by Richard Swedberg “... in order to produce a powerful economic sociology we have to combine the analysis of economic interests with an analysis of social relations” and explain why, in his view, it “deviates from the existing paradigm in economic sociology”? 
Please remember to write your name and surname as well as the question number on each foolscap.

Answer one question.

1. Are we citizens or consumers? Relate this to a social policy issue of your choice.

2. How would a realist perspective analyse the problem of unemployment? Discuss, giving examples to different realist methods that can be used.

3. Identify a group which is socially excluded from a contemporary society (of your choice) and put forward recommendations for an inclusive social policy in its regard.
Answer any **TWO** questions. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY, identifying their various components. Take some time (not longer than 5 minutes for each question) to PLAN and STRUCTURE your essays, and remember that legible handwriting is essential. You are encouraged to be original and innovative, as long as you can argue your case convincingly. The use of examples, and evidence of private reading, will help you get a better grade.

1. Discuss, using examples, the ways in which the emerging ‘globalized’ world of work is different from the classical ‘Fordist’ mode of production and accumulation.

2. What does Doreen Massey mean when she criticises ‘aspatial’ models of globalization, and what sort of alternative formulations might we talk about?

3. Vertovec and Cohen hold that cosmopolitanism takes moral, political, and cultural forms. In what way/s is this so, and what does social science bring to our understanding of cosmopolitanism?

4. What, if anything, is wrong with the idea that in the ‘global village’ space has been annihilated by time?

5. The term ‘globalization’ subsumes a number of related processes and flows. Describe and discuss at least two of these processes, taking care to relate each to the notion of ‘space-time compression’.
Answer one question from this section. Please ensure that you resort to theoretical material.

1. What is the role of the state in political sociology? Has it remained the same or changed?
2. How do classical sociological theories define the state and how is this definition different from more recent theories of the state?
3. How would political culture affect the shape of civil society?
4. Would you argue that neo-liberalism promoted globalisation?
5. Why would neo-liberalism affect governance negatively?
6. Should power be in the hands of the few, or the many? Discuss.
7. Effective citizenship cannot be passive: it demands political participation by all, to the best of their ability. Comment.
8. The western world has seen a growing decline in political trust. What brought this about, and which alternatives have replaced conventional forms of politics?
9. New security dilemmas have pushed states into coming together to tackle global issues. Which structures are being adopted to help face global risks?

Choose two concepts and explain them in detail by using particular theoretical approaches (do not write more than one face of a page)

1. Citizens’ juries  
2. NSMs  
3. Civic culture  
4. Global governance  
5. Democracy  
6. Democratic elitism  
7. Power  
8. Dialogic democracy  
9. Elite theory  
10. Generative politics  
11. Government  
12. Hegemony  
13. Political opportunity theory  
14. Radical pluralism  
15. Regionalism  
16. Civil society
Choose any two questions

1. Interests drive people’s actions but the social element determines what expression and direction these actions will take. Discuss.

2. Either: Discuss Albion W. Small’s statement – written over one hundred years ago – that “modern sociology is virtually an attempt to take up the larger program of social analysis and interpretation which was implicit in Adam Smith’s moral philosophy”?
   
   Or: Outline Adam Smith’s theory of Absolute Advantage and situate it within the context of the social and economic conflicts of interest of his time.

3. Either: Richard Swedberg claims that “Weber is without doubt the most important figure in early economic sociology”. What is your view and why?
   
   Or: Evaluate Schumpeter’s argument that economic theory is concerned with the mechanisms of economic behaviour, while economic sociology studies the institutions within which this behaviour unfolds. Discuss within the framework of an outline of his contribution to early economic sociology.

4. Either: What could have Durkheim meant by his assertion that unless economics becomes a branch of sociology it cannot be ‘scientific’? Discuss within the framework of his significance amongst the predecessors of economic sociology.
   
   Or: What is the main thesis of Karl Polanyi’s *The Great Transformation* (1944)? Discuss within the framework of an outline of his contribution to early economic sociology.
Answer in essay form ONE question from each of the following Sections:

Section A

1. Discuss the importance of socialization within the Parsonian theory of systems.

2. Parsons’ Action Schema is a framework for describing actual behaviour within the context of the four systems. Discuss.

Section B

3. Discuss Robert Merton’s theory of manifest and latent functions and show its relevance to sociology.

4. Compare and contrast Niklas Luhmann’s Neo Functionalist theory with Robert Merton’s Functionalist theory of systems.
Answer in essay form ONE question from each of the following Sections:

**Section A**

1. Discuss to what extent is Karl Marx’s theory of social stratification, a theory of social change.

2. Compare and contrast the theories of social change brought by Karl Marx and Talcott Parsons.

**Section B**

3. Norms and sanctions are central to Ralf Dahrendorf’s theory of social change”. Elaborate this statement.

4. Explain why the concept of power is central to Ralf Dahrendorf’s theory of social change.
Answer any **TWO** questions. READ THE QUESTIONS CAREFULLY, identifying their various components. Take some time (not longer than 5 minutes for each question) to PLAN and STRUCTURE your essays, and remember that legible handwriting is essential. You are encouraged to be original and innovative, as long as you can argue your case convincingly. The use of examples, and evidence of private reading, will help you get a better grade.

1. What are the key characteristics of contemporary global/world cities?

2. A number of scholars hold that ‘Islamic cities’ are characterised by a number of defining dynamics. Describe two or three of these dynamics and discuss their general relevance to the notion of ‘city-ness’.

3. If contemporary scholars such as Castells, Southall, and Hannerz are to be believed, the ‘Chicago school’ of urban sociology seems to be ageing rather gracefully. In what way/s, if at all, do you think its contribution is still valid in helping us understand contemporary urban life?

4. Multiplicity and collisions are recurring defining elements of ‘city-ness’. Discuss with reference to gentrification and segregation.

5. It is often said (by planners and public commentators especially) that urbanity and community are not necessarily the best of partners. Describe and discuss two or three urban movements that propose to ‘give the city back’ to ‘the community’.
Answer one question.

1. Are we citizens or consumers? Relate this to a social policy issue of your choice.

2. How would a realist perspective analyse the problem of unemployment? Discuss, giving examples to different realist methods that can be used.

3. Identify a group which is socially excluded from a contemporary society (of your choice) and put forward recommendations for an inclusive social policy in its regard.