Answer one question only in essay form:

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

2. Methodology is not method and methods are not methodology. Discuss.

3. Deviance lies in the eye of the beholder. Discuss
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.

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

3. In what way/s may ethnography be described as a qualitative, open-ended research approach?

4. Interpretivists tend to emphasize the concepts of *understanding* and *meaning*. Discuss, and outline the way/s in which this methodology translates into actual research techniques.

5. Why write a research proposal, and what are the main ingredients of a sound proposal?
1. Mention 2 factors that render sociology a social science.

___________________________________, _____________________________________

2. Which are the main sociological traditions?

____________________________________________________________________________

3. Name 2 social events that gave rise to classical sociology?

___________________________________, _____________________________________

4. Which factors might render Marx’s theory not scientific?

____________________________________________________________________________

5. Marx’s theory is
a. structural theory
b. social action theory
c. both.

6. Marx maintains that capitalism alienates the proletariat from a number of things. Name 2 types of alienation

____________________________________________________________________________

7. Which other theory mentions alienation? __________________________

8. People produce economic objects, social relationships and social structures and reify them. Explain what reification means.
9. How does Marx define social class?

10. Durkheim states that social facts should be studied empirically. Mention 1 of his empirical studies.

11. Explain how material social facts affect nonmaterial social facts according to Durkheim (2 marks).

12. Which other sociologist mentions the fact that material social facts affect nonmaterial ones?

13. Mention 2 factors which according to Durkheim bring about the division of labour.

14. What is the role of the collective conscience in society according to Durkheim? (2 marks)

15. Which sociologist promoted revolution? ________________________ Which sociologist was against it? ________________________

16. Weber’s theories are said to be more sophisticated than Marx’s. Which concept and why?

17. Mention 1 conceptual tool Weber utilized?

18. What is the role of values in research?
19. Mention 2 different forms of authority listed by Weber.

____________________________________________________________________________

20. It is difficult to define what rationalization meant to Weber. What did he mean by this concept? (2 marks)

____________________________________________________________________________

21. Who uses a similar concept? __________________________

22. Which sociological perspective did Simmel help promote? ______________________

23. Mention 1 form of interaction Simmel studied __________________.

24. Simmel was interested in conflict and contradictions between the individual and social structures. Underline what his theory had in common with Marxism (2 marks)

____________________________________________________________________________

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25. What is the difference between subjective and objective culture?

____________________________________________________________________________

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26. Simmel regards society as the synthesis of the totality of association among conscious actors. What does he mean by this? (2 marks)

____________________________________________________________________________

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27. Parsons was concerned with the problem of order. Mention 2 factors that help a system attain this order.

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

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28. Mention 2 limitations of structural functionalism.

____________________________________________________________________________

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____________________________________________________________________________

29. Who invented the looking glass self theory? _____________________

30. Mention the 3 stages Mead uses to illustrate the self’s development in his theory
31. Which structure, is according to Mead important in social interaction? 
__________________________

32. Who came up with the theory of dramaturgy in symbolic interactionism? 
__________________________

33. Mention 2 limitations of symbolic interactionism 

34. Which theory incorporates both social action and structural perspectives within it? 
__________________________

35. Schutz writes about the common stock of knowledge. Explain. 
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

36. What is the role of routinization according to Giddens? 
____________________________________________________________________________

37. Worlds are socially constructed and socially maintained. How? 
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

38. Who says that society is a human product? ______________________

39. Breaching experiments disrupt ordinary activity. What is the function of these experiments? 
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

40. Mention an ethnomethodologist. _____________________________
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.

1. “It is also known that the results of opinion surveys contribute to the formation and change of opinion once they are published, thus themselves contributing to modifications of the social facts these same studies are intended to measure and interpret” (Prof. M. Vassallo, *The Sunday Times*, 23 April 2006). Discuss.

2. Define and discuss, using examples whenever relevant, the following terms within the context of experimental research and design: Control; internal/external validity; random assignment; dependent/independent variables.

3. 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?

4. 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.

5. Given that quantitative approaches survey the spread of variables within a population, it is imperative for quantitative researchers to be able to work with (mathematically) representative samples. List and discuss the main types of random sampling, paying attention to the technique, limitations, and applicability of each.
Both sections to be chosen

Section A. Choose 1: (66%)

1. It is “not surprising that New Right doctrines mix liberal freedoms and authoritarianism – even fundamentalism – in an uneasy and unstable fashion” (Anthony Giddens) Discuss

2. “Old or traditional visions of social democracy were rooted in the belief that significant degrees of autonomy and political power rested with national governments” (Alan Pratt) Discuss

3. What are the main assumptions underlying assimilationist/integrationist, multicultural and anti-racist perspectives, and what strategies do they offer to deal with racism?

4. New Social Movements focusing on sexual orientation are having a significant effect on Social Policy. Discuss.

Section B. Multiple Choice (33%)
33 questions

1. For functionalists, Social Policy is seen
   
   A. as a key mechanism to enhance mechanical solidarity
   B. as a response to social unrest
   C. as forming part of the ‘Integration’ functional prerequisite
   D. as a class-based organ of state authority

2. The collapse of the Soviet bloc is frequently used as a justification of
   
   A. neo-liberalism
   B. socialism in one country
   C. functionalist analysis
   D. the rise of New Social Movements
3. The idea of ‘Positive Welfare’ is usually associated with whom?
   A. Pratt
   B. Beveridge
   C. Parsons
   D. Giddens

4. The *Rerum Novarum* encyclical was an attempt to
   A. articulate a middle course between *laissez-faire* capitalism and totalitarianism
   B. stop the spread of communism following the second world war
   C. bring the catholic church up to date with the social changes of the late 20th century
   D. articulate an alternative to Keynesian influence on social policy

5. Which of the following arguments is usually used to contradict Murray’s concept of the underclass?
   A. rejection of the work ethic has become commonplace in modern industrial societies
   B. permissiveness and similar cultural facts are helping cause single-parenthood
   C. there is a lack of evidence showing that members of the ‘underclass’ exhibit characteristics which might distinguish them from the rest of society
   D. Murray did not take account of the changes in society during the last decades of the 20th century
   E. All of the above

6. Which of the following occurs when a person can maintain a livelihood without reliance on the market?
   A. Social Investment
   B. Decommodification
   C. Positive Welfare
   D. Corporatism

7. Which theory considers structural differentiation as an important reason for the establishment of the welfare state?
   A. The New Right
   B. Social Democracy
   C. Functionalism
   D. Christian Democracy

8. Which theory is usually associated with the idea of the ‘social market’?
   A. Christian Democracy
   B. Marxism
   C. Liberalism
   D. Functionalism
9. Who famously said “there is no such thing as society”?
   A. Tony Blair  
   B. Margaret Thatcher  
   C. Friedrich Hayek  
   D. Ronald Reagan

10. Methodological Individualism is a basic assumption of which theory?
   A. New Social Movements theory  
   B. Neo-Liberalism  
   C. The Third Way  
   D. Liberal Feminism  
   E. None of the above

11. Marxist theorists relate three of the following with the development of social welfare. Which is the odd one out?
   A. the structural needs of the system  
   B. collective working-class activity and the demands of the working class  
   C. the development of an underclass  
   D. the bourgeoisie’s need to obtain legitimation

12. Liberal Feminists tend to focus on the need
   A. to do away with the patriarchal social structure  
   B. to change legislation so that equal rights for women can be secured  
   C. to encourage matriarchal households  
   D. for positive welfare

13. Which ideology requires “a fundamental change in the ideology of unquestioned material growth which still prevails”?
   A. Ecologism  
   B. Marxism  
   C. Social Democracy  
   D. The Third Way

14. The concept of social exclusion can be said to be influenced by which sociological theory?
   A. Anomie (Durkheim)  
   B. Surplus Value (Marx)  
   C. Bureaucracy (Weber)  
   D. Regime theory (Esping Andersen)

15. Which of the following is usually considered a ‘public good’ by Selectivists?
   A. Medical products
16. Which of the following is emphasised by Universalists?

A. Market supremacy
B. Efficiency
C. Calculating individuals
D. None of the above

17. Which of the following countries forms part of the Corporatist Regime as defined by Esping Andersen?

A. France
B. New Zealand
C. United Kingdom
D. Norway

18. In which of the following would you expect to find the preservation of status differentials?

A. The Socialist regime
B. The Corporatist regime
C. The Keynesian Welfare State
D. None of the above

19. Which theory would you expect to highlight the problems of welfare dependency?

A. Functionalism
B. Christian Democracy
C. Neo-Liberalism
D. Regime theory

20. Respect for the environment is an example of

A. Post-materialist values
B. Materialist values
C. Scarcity values
D. Universalistic values
E. None of the above

21. Welfare to work schemes are associated with

A. Socialism
B. New Labour
C. Christian Democracy
D. None of the above
22. Surplus Value is

A. another term used for budgetary surplus
B. the term that explains how workers are exploited by being paid less than the amount they produce
C. the amount of resources available for welfare expenditure once deducting other state expenditure
D. calculated by examining the multiplier effect caused by new investment in the economy

23. Who states that discourse is related to the production of knowledge and power?

A. Michel Foucault
B. Antonio Gramsci
C. Anthony Giddens
D. Andrew Dobson

24. Who famously referred to a category of people “whose values are now contaminating the life of entire neighbourhoods”

A. Charles Murray
B. Friedrich Hayek
C. Margaret Thatcher
D. Tony Novak

25. According to Michael Hill, intervening to attempt to generate high technology / high knowledge-based employment falls under

A. the economic / knowledge scenario
B. the social investment scenario
C. the post-industrial scenario
D. the economic services scenario
E. the economic / productivistic scenario

26. According to Alain Lipietz

A. there can be no local solidarity without national and international solidarity
B. localisation should replace globalisation
C. productivism should be the top priority in social policy
D. the welfare state is primarily concerned with preservation of status differentials

27. Resultant stigma is usually used to criticise

A. Universalism
B. Selectivism
C. Neo-Liberalism
D. The theory of social exclusion

28. Which of the following can be considered functional equivalent/s to the welfare state?
A. political parties  
B. criminal organisations  
C. the church  
D. private insurance  
E. All of the above  
F. none of the above  
G. C and D

29. The Third Way is frequently understood as being

A. situated beyond ‘Old Left’ and ‘New Right’  
B. situated on the far left of the political spectrum  
C. the ideology of the new middle class  
D. the theory that applies post-modernism to social policy

32. What does O’Connor mean when he refers to the ‘Fiscal Crisis of the State’?

A. there are various contradictions associated with welfare expenditure in capitalist societies  
B. tax evasion becomes unsustainable, thus fuelling budgetary cutbacks  
C. welfare dependency would be resulting in lack of productivity  
D. progressive taxation should be replaced by more efficient systems  
E. the financial constraints on government expenditure should result in a shift from the welfare state to the welfare society

31. Which of the following best explains ‘Subsidiarity’?

A. matters ought to be handled by the smallest or lowest competent authority  
B. human needs are not best satisfied by endless economic growth  
C. matters ought to be handled in a way which ensures equal opportunities  
D. a form of solidarity which emphasizes respect for cultural diversity

32. The ‘sustainable society’ is a philosophical foundation of which political ideology?

A. Christian Democracy  
B. Green  
C. Social Democracy  
D. New Right

33. Which approach is criticised for being wasteful in providing services to those who allegedly do not need them

A. Keynesianism  
B. Corporatism  
C. Communism  
D. Universalism  
E. The Stockholm Consensus
Choose one question

1. Increasingly, sociologists are coming to terms with the internet both as a tool for scholarly research and as a (virtual) space of social interaction. Discuss.

2. "Human being learn their behaviour and use their intelligence whereas animals simply act on instinct". Discuss this statement from a sociological point of view.

3. 'To do sociology is fun, but not because sociologists are a set of glorified gossipers'. Discuss.

4. Look at these tables, and analyse carefully in a report. They are supplied by NSO News Release No 54/2003 and concern Tourism in 2002.

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

2. The number of members in a group is crucial for the group's potential stability. Elaborate

3. To what extent do groups create a degree of pressure for conformity?
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA
FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

ASSESSMENT TEST: Semester 1, 2005-2006
STUDY UNIT: SOC2003 Qualitative Approaches to Sociology
DATE: Tuesday 31st January 2006
TIME: 14.15 – 16.15

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

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.

1. As the classical alignments between culture and locality give way to new forms, social scientists have to shift their approaches accordingly. Discuss.

2. In what way/s is the German school of hermeneutics relevant to our understanding of qualitative methodology? Discuss with reference to at least two leading theorists.

3. Qualitative social scientists believe that data are best produced within a context of exchange and interaction between researcher and researched. Discuss.

4. List and discuss some of the key attributes of a good quality qualitative interview.

5. Why is it that qualitative researchers tend to work within an interpretive methodological paradigm?

6. In her guest lecture, Gabriella Klein argued that qualitative approaches are very effective when studying social aspects of language use in a contemporary urban setting. Discuss.
Please remember to write your:
Surname and Name
Question Number
on each foolscap.

Answer the following questions. Each answer carries 1 mark each, unless it is marked otherwise. Fill in, underline or match as required.

a. The concept for the way society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy ____________________________________

b. Changing one’s position in a hierarchy is __________________________

c. Mention a social hierarchy based on religion _________________

d. Mention a social hierarchy based on a biological factor ____________

e. Mention an open system of hierarchy ____________________________

f. Mention a closed system of hierarchy ____________________________

g. A class system is found in which type of societies? ________________________

h. Bryan Turner mentions 4 kinds of equality. Match the concept with the explanation
   - equality of opportunity - egalitarianism, equity
   - equality of condition - access to valued ends open to all
   - equality of result or outcome - all start from the same position

i. Capitalism believes in which type of equality (see concepts mentioned above)? ________________

j. Meritocracy is based on the idea that ____________________________________________

k. Who promoted the theory of meritocracy? ________________________________

l. Democracy promotes the idea of which type of equality? ________________________
m. Which type of society has a lower level of social inequality? Agrarian/industrial?

n. Define Karl Marx’s conception of class in one sentence

____________________________________________________________________________

o. According to Marx, how many classes are there in industrial societies? Name them (3 marks)

____________________________________________________________________________

p. When, according to Marx will the end of history occur?

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

q. Which 3 factors, according to Marx, enable this exploitative system to replicate itself? Name them (3 marks)

____________________________________________________________________________

r. Marx focused on economic factors when he defined class. Which non-economic factors did Weber add to this definition? (2 marks)

____________________________________________________________________________

s. What type of society, according to Durkheim, is based on the division of labour?

_____________________

t. When does an anomic division of labour occur according to Durkheim?

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

u. Which theory studies how discourse, namely social categories and classifications, are used to rank people?

_____________________

v. Theories of __________________________ focus on the roles of institutions, culture and the individual in perpetuating social inequality.

w. Bowles & Gintis in their __________________________ theory demonstrated how the educational system helped to reproduce class relationships in capitalist society.

x. Another name for the Neo-classical Labour-Market theory is

_____________________

y. The Dual-Labour Market thesis studies 2 sectors of the economy ___________ versus ___________ and 2 levels of the labour market the ________________ and secondary labour market.

z. Name two factors which are used to assess one’s class location ________________, ________________

Explain two of the following concepts in not more than half a page (4 marks each)
a. embourgeoisement
b. class consciousness
c. joint class classification
d. life chances
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.

1. Discuss the significance and implication/s of the following terms within the framework of a sociology of globalization: rhizomic; ecumene; flows; networks.

2. In what sense is space (socially) ‘produced’, and how does this help us understand ‘time-space compression’ as a historical process?

3. One of the aspects of globalization is the shift from Fordist to post-Fordist economies. Discuss.

4. In what way/s does globalization involve the ‘re-territorialization’ of culture? How can this concept help us understand social interactions in, for instance, a contemporary urban setting?

5. The sociologist Ulrich Beck has described the global society as the ‘second age of modernity’. What, according to him, are the main characteristics of this age?

6. In Castles’ and Miller’s words, we are currently living in the ‘age of migration’. Discuss some of the shifts that are taking place in both the actual forms and our ways of understanding migration.

7. The history of social processes often takes the form of more-or-less definable *epochs*. In what way/s does the global society represent one such epoch?
Section A - Answer all questions by filling in the blanks or choosing the correct answer. Each answer carries 1 mark.

a. ___________ defines power as “the chance of … men to realise their own will in a communal action even against the resistance of others who are participation in the action”.

b. Whose definition of political rule is linked with economic materialism? ________________

c. When subordinates accept power as being legitimate, it is
   1. control
   2. authority
   3. tradition

d. In capitalist societies power resources consist of economic resources and ________________

e. Foucault focused on
   1. the state
   2. the nation
   3. micro-politics

f. For Foucault, people govern themselves and others through the production of discipline/knowledge.

 g. Mention one form of subjugating knowledge used by people in power to control others ________________.
h. One can study the political world by looking at cultural beliefs, sociopolitical structures and individual behaviour. Mention a sociopolitical structure without the nation-state ________________ and a sociopolitical structure within the nation state ________________.

i. Which cultural values do political elites utilize to legitimate their power. Mention 2 ________________, ________________.

j. Democracy is government elected by and accountable to the ________________.

k. There are 2 main patterns of politics ________________ & ________________

l. The power of the state is challenged by external factors (mention 1 example) ________________
   & institutional factors (mention 1 example) ________________.

m. Religious values have an impact on political life for both elected officials (say why) ________________ and electorate (say why) ________________.

n. Nationalist ideologies within a particular state help to ________________
   ________________

o. Ben Anderson regards the nation as an ________________ community.

p. Mention a state which is based on a bi- or multi-national principle ________________

q. When a nation which has established a regional autonomy rather than a separate state ________________

r. Mention a nation that wants to break away from another nation-state ________________

s. Nation-states adopt a number of nationalist projects. This may consist of Volknation, ________________ & ________________.

t. There are a number of rights connected with citizenship. These consist of ________________,
   ________________ & ________________.

u. There are also duties related to citizenship. These consist of the obligation to ________________,
The ______________ obligation and the obligation to the community.

v. There are 3 variants of liberal pluralism. These are polyarchy, __________________________ &

______________________________.

**Concepts – choose 3 concepts and discuss them in half a page (4 marks each). Refer to a particular sociologist/philosophist when you choose a particular definition.**

a. Classical liberal state  
b. Welfare state  
c. Corporate state  
d. Democratic socialism  
e. Church and state  
f. Nation-state  
g. Civil society  
h. Citizenship  
i. Race  
j. Ethnicity  
k. Communitarianism  
l. Political elites  
m. Supranational entities  
n. Pluralist theories
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.

1. Language politics are almost invariably a central feature of nationalistic discourses. Discuss in the light of contemporary theories of nationalism.

2. Outline and compare at least two variants of the Modernist school of theories of nationalism.

3. 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?

4. “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.

5. At the popular level, understandings of nationalism tend to 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.
Please remember to write your:
Surname and Name
Question Number
on each foolscap.

Answer all questions. Each answer carries one mark unless otherwise indicated.

1. Crime statistics cannot be relied upon because
   a. not all crimes are recorded
   b. not all crimes are reported
   c. there is no direct victim
   d. all of these

2. Which are the classical criminologists?
   a. Cesare Beccara
   b. Cesare Lombroso
   c. Jeremy Bentham

3. Classical criminologists saw the offender as
   a. a particular body type
   b. a rational, free-willed actor who engages in crime in a purposeful way
   c. as having behaviour determined by the structure

4. Classical criminologists were interested in proportionality. Underline the odd one out.
   a. that the severity of punishment should be commensurate with the seriousness of the crime
   b. the punishment is stipulated by the law
   c. material factors caused crime

5. The Positivist Movement in criminology provided an explanation for the causes of crime. Lombroso

highlighted the ________________ aspects, while Enrico Ferri underlined a number of factors, including

the anthropological, the physical factors (name 1) ________________ and social element (name 1) ________________

6. According to David Matza, positivistic criminology has 3 main characteristics which are
a. the criminal is seen as a type of person

b. the criminal differs from the rest of society (give an example)

____________________________

c. the criminal is driven to crime by factors beyond his/her control (give example)__________________

7. Mention 2 examples of biologically based theories of crime

a. ________________________________

b. ________________________________

8. According to which school of criminology, deviance clarifies and marks out moral boundaries, brings

about social change, and helps bring about social change? _________________

9. According to another school of criminology, crime weakens social bonds, makes social life more egoistic. This is the _________________________

10. The _________________________ school of sociologists found that crime is found in ecological zones and is linked to the idea of differential association.

11. According to the zonal theory of crime, crime rates were higher in which zone?

a. the central business district

b. the zone in transition

c. workingmen’s residential zone

d. better residential zone

e. the commuter’s zone

12. Robert K. ___________________ maintained that deviance occurs when there is an imbalance between social structure and culture.

13. Match

a. Albert Cohen  a. neutralization theory

b. Richard A. Cloward  b. learning theory

c. Sykes & Matza  c. youths and deviant subcultures

d. Sutherland  d. differential access to youth cultures

e. Travis Hirschi  e. social control theory

13. The labelling theory suggests crime might be heightened/lessened by criminal sanctions.
14. Mention some institutions who have the authority to label
   a. __________________
   b. __________________

15. Another name for ‘new criminology’ is
   a. critical criminology
   b. labelling theory
   c. left realism

16. Explain why the left realists study the four factors involved in the ‘square of crime’
   a. victims of crime
      ____________________________________________________________
      ____________________________________________________________
   b. the offender
      ____________________________________________________________
      ____________________________________________________________
   c. the state
      ____________________________________________________________
      ____________________________________________________________
   d. the public
      ____________________________________________________________

17. Hall, Critcher, Jefferson, Clarke & Roberts produced a social theory of deviance. This theory
    explains the emergence of which crime as a moral panic used by police and media to enable the
    British government to use coercion as an excuse to police the streets? ___________________

18. There are 3 major contributions within the feminist approach to criminology. Mention 2 major
    contributions
    ____________________________________________________________
    ____________________________________________________________

19. What do you understand by the term ‘double bind of double deviance and double jeopardy’?
20. Messerschmidt, Collier, Jefferson and Mac an Ghaill maintain that men are more likely to commit crime in relation to women because they ‘are doing gender’. Explain (2 marks).

   a. ______________________________
   b. ______________________________

22. Pick 2 criminological perspective and write about its shortcoming (4 marks each). Do not write more than half a page.
   a. Anomie theory
   b. Differential association
   c. Labelling theory
   d. Neutralization techniques.
Please choose one question from each section and write an essay.

Section A

1. Which were the historical factors that differentiate contemporary from classical sociology?

2. Social action theorists view the individual as active and creative. Why would such theories be considered as different from structural ones when sociologists such as Parsons also refers to ‘actors’?

3. Evolutionary theories tend to be associated with functionalist paradigms. Explain why Marxist theories are linked with the idea of praxis.

4. Which theoretical perspective helps give voice to minorities? How and why?

Section B

1. What is the scope of disrupting ordinary activity and which sociologists tend to adhere to this practise?

2. Standpoint theory is linked with different feminist perspectives. Focus on one particular standpoint and delineate the limitations of such a theory.

3. Rational theories focus on the ways groups, individuals and institutions adjudicate which particular course of action to take. Choose a particular perspective and demonstrate how rational action takes place.

4. Critical and feminist theories are just a response to other theories. Discuss.
Choose 1 of the following:

1. "It may well be that citizenship will fail to engage with the aspirations of a majority of the population because they prefer the more limited social involvement which consumerism entails" (Cahill). Discuss.

2. Show how social problems can be approached from constructionist and realist perspectives.

3. "An issues based approach seeks to identify the central, relevant trends and examine their consequences for social polices". (Erskine). Apply this approach to an issue of your choice.