Answer one question from the following

1. Compare and contrast the positivist and interpretivist approaches to social science. Give suitable examples.

2. 'Nurses experience a higher level of alienation than engineers'. How would you set to prove the authenticity or untruthfulness of this statement?

3. Compare and contrast semi-structured interviews and questionnaires with respect to both the collection and analysis of data.
Answer all questions

1. Mention a micro theory _____________________

2. A central issue in sociology is the debate over the influence of structure and __________________ on human thought and behaviour.

3. Give 2 examples of factors that limit or influence the opportunities that individuals have ____________________, ____________________

4. Which sociologist sees structure and agency as complementary forces? _____________________

5. Classical sociology is linked with which approach? _____________________

6. _____________________ believed that the collective had properties of its own and there was a need for a science which would deal with this concept.

7. _____________________ is based on the idea that actors are the central theoretical and ontological elements in social systems.

8. _____________________ is an epiphenomenon, a result and consequence of the actions and activities of interaction individuals.

9. Social structures and institutions may ___________________ or _________________ the individuals’ dispositions towards and capacities for action.

10. Which sociological theory attempts to move beyond the dualism of structure and agency and argues for the duality of structure? _____________________

11. American/European social theorists have tended to focus on the issue of integration between microsociological and macrosociological perspectives. (Choose one school).

12. What does the duality of structure mean? Find the odd man out.
   a. a social system is made up of structures
   b. social structure makes social action possible
   c. social actions create those structures
13. Structure is constituted by ___________________ and ___________________ governing and available to agents.

14. ___________________ and ___________________ affects social relations according to Giddens.

15. Giddens regards ___________________________ as the trust people have in social structure and that everyday actions have some degree of predictability that ensures social stability.

16. Mention a forerunner of symbolic interactionism _______________________.

17. Simmel was interested in studying types and the __________________________ where he discusses the significance of numbers for social life.

18. Charles Horton Cooley is linked with which theory? __________________________

19. For Mead, the ___________________ is a central concept since he sees it as a social process that evolves in social interaction.

20. Mead maintains that there are two phases that surround this concept:

   _________: the unorganised response of the organism to the attitude of others
   _________: guides the behaviour of the socialised person

21. Mead outlines three stages by which the self develops (define)
   a. Preplay: _____________________________________________________
   b. Play stage: when the child puts herself in the position of the other to learn the roles of other players
   c. _______________________: the mature self emerges when she/he learns to anticipate all the attitudes and roles of the others players

22. Blumer believed that social interaction involves stimulus, ______________________ and response.

23. Who introduced dramaturgy into symbolic interactionism? ____________________

24. In The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life, individuals present themselves and their actions in the ______________________ region, and practice impression management techniques in the ______________________ regions

25. ___________________________ is an approach that studies how people derive meaning out of their world.

26. Garfinkel treated the __________________________ knowledge as problematic in order to understand the common sense everyday life.

27. To do so Garfinkel used ______________________ and conversational analysis.

28. Schutz, a ___________________________, believes that individuals, because of their different backgrounds, know things differently from each other, but when we interact, we assume that we act from common sense understandings.
29. Berger and Luckmann believe that common sense knowledge is characterised by
_________________.

30. Which 2 sociologists study the subjective and objective aspects of social life?
_________________, ____________________________

31. In sociology, there are 2 ways of conducting research – the __________________ and inductive approach.

32. ______________________, uses explanatory hypotheses which are tested in the field, while with the inductive approach, the sociologist

_________________________ 

33. Marx, who was a political economist, developed the ________________________ which tries to explain how profit derives from surplus value.

34. What do you understand by the Marxist term, dialectical materialism?
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

35. Which other sociologist was concerned with dialectical thinking? __________________

36. Marx is best known for his views on the relationship between economic life and other social institutions which is summed up in the theory of ________________________ and

________________________

37. Weber is linked with the following issues. Underline the odd one out.
Rationalisation, the protestant ethic thesis, the philosophy of social science, reification.

38. Which structure does Weber link with rationality? __________________

39. What is the meaning of the conscience collective as used by Durkheim?
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

40. Which other sociologist studied the effect of this conscience collective?
________________________

41. In organic solidarity type of societies, religion is just one form of collective conscience. Mention 1 aspect that helps bring about cohesion in this type of society.

________________________

42. Who regards the process of objectification in a positive light saying that it involves the expression of the actors in the production of products? ________________
43. Alienation for Marx occurs when workers alienated from their productive activity, their ______________, ______________ and their own human potential.

44. Which sociologists study a form of exchange value in society? Simmel and ______________

45. Which 2 sociologists were interested in social stratification? ________________ and ______________

46. Weber believes that there are four basic types of rationality. Choose one and define it.

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

47. Simmel identified between individual and objective culture. Individual culture would be linked with more-life or more-than-life? ______________

48. Who said this? The value of something is determined by its distance from the actor -

______________ .

49. What did Weber study to find out which culture led to capitalism? ________________ .

50. Which other sociologist also studied this phenomenon and considered it as a form of adoration of society? ______________
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. Quantitative research is often said to be ‘objective’, but a closer look reveals that most stages of the research process involve (subjective) sociological assumptions. Discuss.

2. Using historical as well as contemporary instances, discuss the ways in which statistics and statecraft (= government) are related.

3. Outline, using examples of your choice, the most commonly used sampling methods in sociology, taking care to identify their respective strengths and weaknesses and to distinguish between random and non-random types.

4. In our lectures we emphasized that when using social statistics, the point is to be critical rather than cynical. What is the basic difference between the two approaches, and what should we keep in mind when deciding if a statistic is more or less useful?

5. Why is the survey-questionnaire such a commonly used technique in quantitative social science, and what criteria should one follow when formulating a questionnaire?

6. What are the basic structures and functions of the NSO, and why are the autonomy and transparency of national statistical services of such crucial importance in a democracy?
Answer one question from the following

1. Greens emphasize the need for a 'sustainable society'. Discuss.

2. Through Feminism some social issues have been 'discovered' and / or 'rediscovered'. Discuss, giving at least two concrete examples.

3. Compare and contrast the following race-related perspectives: Assimilationist/Integrationist; Multiculturalist; Anti-Racist.

4. Universalism and Selectivism tend to reflect ideological divergences between Left and Right. Discuss.
Answer one question from the following

1. In what sense, sociologically, can we use the term 'Internets' instead of the usual 'Internet'?

2. Sociologists need to be close to society to understand it but at the same time not involve themselves too much in the life of the society they study. Discuss.

3. "Sociology allows us to see the social world from other viewpoints than our own". Discuss.

4. Write a research proposal on one of the following topics
   a) violence in gay and lesbian relationships
   b) the social exclusion of ethnic minority women

5. Discuss the constructionist perspective in the analysis of social problems.
Answer one question from the following

1. Compare and contrast primary and secondary groups. Give suitable examples.

2. Patterns of group behavior depend on particular spatial characteristics of the terrain in which they take place. Discuss with reference to the Maltese situation.

3. Weber's ideal perspective of bureaucracy contains a number of distinct issues. Elaborate whilst also highlighting the strengths and limitations of bureaucracies.
ASSESSMENT TEST: Semester 1, 2006-2007
STUDY UNIT: SOC2002 Sociology of Social Welfare
DATE: Thursday 25th January
TIME: 16.45 – 17.45

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

Answer one question

1. Discuss Mead's perspective of welfare as paternalism.

2. Discuss the concept of Liberty according to Nozick and Hayek.

3. Post-structuralism enables us to understand welfare systems as regimes of knowledge/power. Discuss.

4. A central goal of welfare is to reduce inequalities. Discuss with reference to perspectives on equality.
Answer one question from the following

1. Marxist Sociologists emphasize the ideological role of the family within Capitalist society. Discuss.

2. Gender continues to be a significant factor in the economic organisation of family. Discuss.

3. The ideology of Companionate Marriage assumes that the existence of marriage is ultimately justified only by the relationship itself. Discuss.

4. Social Change inevitably leads to a modernization of family structures and functions. Discuss.
Part I
Answer TWO questions from each section using around 50 words for each answer.
Each question carries 5 marks.

Section A
1. How does the school reinforce the collective conscience in its transmission of culture?
2. Briefly explain the Correspondence Theory of Bowles and Gintis
3. According to Giroux schools are ‘sites of struggle’ in which different actors/institutions try to influence both the content and process of schooling. Briefly explain this statement.

Section B
4. Explain what is meant by a comprehensive school system.
5. Give two reasons why many educators are in favour of adopting a policy of destreaming
6. Briefly explain why meritocracy is linked with the school system.

Section C
7. Explain briefly what is meant by ‘anti school culture’.
8. Paul Willis sees many similarities between shop floor culture and pupils deviant behaviour. List three of these similarities.
9. Give two reasons why some pupils tend to make a deliberate effort to absent themselves from school.

Section D
10. Certification and Credentialling have changed the culture of the school. Briefly explain what is meant by ‘certification’ and ‘credentialling’.
11. Explain briefly what is meant by Qualification Inflation.
12. Screening Device is used by some employers in their recruitment strategies. Explain briefly the meaning of this ‘screening device’

Section E
13. Education is a public good. Briefly explain the meaning of this statement.
14. Some commentators are arguing that there is a legitimation crisis in education. Give at least two reasons which these commentators use to justify their statement.
15. Explain the meaning of commodification of knowledge
Part II

Critically discuss **ONE** of the following statements (50 marks).

(i) Schools tend to be traditional in their transmission of culture as their curriculum is influenced by conservative forces of society.

(ii) Achievement at school depends on the cultural capital invested by the families.

(iii) Since school provides opportunities for sub cultural groups to express their solidarity, it will have to cope with the problem of deviant behaviour.

(iv) The link between school and the world of work is unavoidable as it serves the best interest of society and the individual.

(v) Although the marketisation of education may raise the level of excellence, it will not be beneficial to the disadvantaged groups in society.
1. Nowadays researchers and policy makers prefer to use the concept of __________________ when studying race.

2. This concept refers to biological markers and ________________________ affinity.

3. The sociobiological approach to race has been replaced by the ______________________ approach one since there are no scientifically objective distinctions between one group and another.

4. Ethnic groups form in response to __________________ inequalities which shape life chances.

5. Ethnicity is also a question of __________________ categorisation, that is defines who belongs and who does not.

6. Mention 2 areas where ethnic minority groups are concentrated:

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

7. Direct discrimination occurs when

____________________________________________________________________________________

8. ______________________ discrimination takes place when a requirement or rule that is the same for everyone has an effect or result that is unequal.

9. __________________________ is unwelcome behaviour affecting the dignity of a minority group.

10. Ethnic minorities as well as gays and lesbians suffer from access to employment. Mention two other areas where they might face discrimination ______________________ and ______________________.
11. __________________ occurs when one culture is taken as natural and characteristic of all ethnicities.

12. __________________ is defined as the dislike of strangers or outsiders.

13. There are different types of racism. Racism can occur on an individual level, __________________ and __________________.

14. Choose one of the types of racism you mentioned above and give a short definition.
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

15. What is the name of the instrument that measures the feeling of separation between various ethnic groups ____________________

16. Mention 1 policy that tends to maintain social distance ___________________________; mention one policy that helps decrease this social distance ____________________________.

17. Minorities use a range of protest activities to combat discrimination and limited access to valued resources. Mention 1 ____________________________

18. Marxist approaches to race focus on the structural requirements of ____________________________

19. Marxist approaches to race see racial groups/migrants as a class faction within the working class or ____________________________

20. Age stratification refers to the __________________________ distribution of wealth, power and privileges among people at different stages in the life course.

21. Mention two issues that concern the sociological study of children: ____________________________ and ____________________________

22. James, Jenks and Prout mention 4 approaches to the studying of children. These consist of the socially constructed approach, the tribal child, ____________________________ and the child as structural.

23. The elderly face a number of factors when they become old and/or infirm. Mention 2
   a. ____________________________
   b. ____________________________

24. What do you understand by the term the dependency ratio?
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

25. There are different approaches to the study of ageing. Mention 1 approach and explain what it focuses upon.
26. Sexual identity, according to Sedgwick, involves a variety of elements. Underline the relevant elements: biological sex at birth, self-identity, biological sex of partner, religion, politics.

27. Does sexuality consist of dichotomous groups or a continuum?

28. The public’s reaction to gays and lesbians is based on __________________________ and civil liberties.

29. Which social groups tend to be more prejudiced against gays and lesbians? Mention 2 social factors.

30. Mention 2 areas where we notice a higher concentration of gay and lesbian groups.

31. Mention 2 factors that can lead to the concentration of gay men in particular occupations.

32. Mention 2 factors within status groups that can lead to the heterogeneity of the minority group.

33. Mention 2 microinequities that gays and lesbians face on a day to day basis.

34. What do you understand by the term familial discourse?

35. Which groups within the gay and lesbian community tend to attempt/think of suicide?

36. __________________________ is the hierarchical arrangement of social classes, castes and strata within a society.

37. Proponents of __________________________ suggest that hierarchy must be beneficial in helping to stabilise existence.

38. __________________________ theories study the factors that lead to the inequitable allocation of resources and lack of social mobility.

39. Mention an example of a non-stratified egalitarian society

40. In Marxist terms a class is a group of people defined by their __________________________ to the means of production.
41. Max Weber defines _________________________ as the opportunities each individual has to improve their quality of life.

42. Give an example of a close system of stratification

_________________________________________

43. Who believes that class communities are unified enough to have class consciousness? __________

44. ________________________ considers the differential allocation of resources as legitimate.

45. Theories of reproduction focus on the roles of ________________________, culture and the individual in perpetuating social inequality.

46. The dual labour market thesis provides an alternative theory to explain poverty and income inequality. This theory consists of 4 elements
   a. the private economy – core versus _________________________
   b. the labour market - ________________ versus secondary labour market.

47. ___________________________ theory refers to the reduction of blue-collar workers and the ameliorated life chances of the remaining few.

48. Proletarianisation has occurred because white-collar jobs have

______________________________

49. Who are the employees in contradictory middle locations?

___________________________________

50. Who noted a link between social class and socio-political orientation?

___________________________________
ASSESSMENT TEST:  Semester 1, 2006-2007
STUDY UNIT: **SOC2015 Tourism and Development**
DATE:  Monday 29th January
TIME:  11.45 – 13.45

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

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**Please choose 5 questions from each section. Each answer should not be longer than half a page of a fullscap.**

*Section A – choose five questions*
1. Mention three types of tourisms and give a short description of each.
2. Which three factors promote tourism and why?
3. What is the link between tourism and authenticity?
4. What is the difference between Fordist and post-Fordist consumption patterns in tourism?
5. In tourism, the labour force needs to functionally and numerically flexible. Explain.
6. What is the technical definition of ‘tourists’ as proposed by the International Union of Official Travel Organisation? What are the limitations of this definition?
7. Research within the sociology of tourism oscillates between seeing tourism as good and tourism as evil. Why?
8. What is the link between tourism and foreign exchange?
9. Ruth Young regards tourism as a neo-colonial experience. In what way can tourism be said to be neo-colonial?

*Section B – choose five questions*
1. There are 4 principle areas of study with regards to tourism. Define 2 of these.
2. Comment on 3 of the socio-economic impacts of tourism.
3. Which socio-cultural impact can tourism have on a nation state?
4. The environmental impact of tourism has been well documented. What impact has tourism had on the environment of a given country?
5. What do you understand by ‘irritation index’?
6. What is the link between social class and types of holidays people take?
7. In what way can one say that tourism within peripheral economies is dependent on core capitalist economies?
8. What do you understand by the term sustainable tourism? You can use a particular country as an example.
9. In what way can tourism result in the development or protection of a culture or the environment?
10. What do you understand by ‘carrying capacity’?
Answer one question from the following

1. Within the Althusserian paradigm, subjects formed in ideology are not unitary wholes but fragmented subjects who take up plural subject positions. Discuss.

2. The globalisation of culture is ultimately cultural imperialism. Do you agree?

3. Race is a social construction. Discuss.

4. 'TV is the world'. Discuss Baudrillard's critique of the mass media.
Answer one question from the following

1. A growing part of society becomes more post-materialist given long periods of material affluence. Discuss with reference to Ingelhart.

2. Postmodernism represents the collapse of cultural boundaries. Discuss.

3. Race and Ethnicity are never fixed identities. Discuss.

4. The reorganizing of the city is an aspect of the restructuring of capitalism on a world-scale. Discuss.
Answer all questions (2 marks per question)

1. To study gender one needs to utilise
   a. the individualist approach
   b. the interactional approach
   c. ______________________________ approach

2. The individualist approaches study gender as a set of individual traits or behavioural dispositions and explores how men and women become ______________________________

3. The interactional approach maintains that the focus of analysis should be on the group since gender is created through ______________________________

4. The __________________ approach maintains that gender is embedded in structures and practices of organisations and social institutions.

5. When sex is used to differentiate between two physically and genetically discrete categories of people we refer to it as sexual ______________________________

6. Mention 2 markers people use to enable them to assign a sex category in social interaction.
   __________________ and __________________

7. Sex difference research uses findings to dispel cultural stereotypes about women and men since ______________________________ has been justified by supposed biological or genetic differences.

8. The individualist approach believes that people take on characteristics seen as socially appropriate for their gender (underline the odd one out)
   a. women and men are prenatally and postnatally programmed
   b. the differences result from people’s efforts to comply with social roles
   c. people are interested in what others are doing
9. Gender socialisation consists of the processes through which individuals take on ______________.

10. Stockard and Johnson maintain that there are three major theories of socialisation
   a. ________________
   b. cognitive development
   c. identification theory

11. ____________________ perspectives see children as socialising themselves.

12. Nancy __________________ maintains that women and men develop a gender identity during early childhood through separation from the mother.

13. This identification theory maintains that the formation of ego boundaries for ________________ may be problematic since they are of the same sex of the mother.

14. Gilligan maintains that the male gender identity is ________________ since the self is solidified through separation from others.

15. The interactionist approach consists of three perspectives. These include
   a. the ethnomethodological views that gender is a performance
   b. the ______________________________ which studies the importance of social expectations
   c. homophily which looks at the impact of the group’s sex composition on your gender identity.

16. Kanter in “Men and Women of the Corporation” studied skewed groups. This research demonstrates that relations between tokens and dominants are shaped by 3 perceptual tendencies, namely ________________, contrast and assimilation.

17. The sexual division of labour refers to the process where tasks are assigned on the basis of _______________.

18. Mention as indicated some factors that push and pull women into the labour market:
   a. one push factor ________________________________
   b. one pull factor ________________________________

19. In “The Time Bind”, the sociologist ________________ studies how dual working couples cope with family and work responsibilities.

20. In this book the researcher comes up with a new concept, the third shift which refers to the period where parents cope ___________________________________________________________________________
21. ____________________ socialisation is seen as the primary source of gender differences by the individualist perspective.

22. Maccoby et al. found that parents relate to their children differently when it comes to __________________________ (give an example).

23. Siegal found that fathers differentiate between son and daughters on the basis of __________________________.

24. Martin et al. wrote about __________________________ reasoning, that is what one gender likes, the other does not.

25. Maccoby et al. found that children prefer same-sex peers perhaps because of gender differences in __________________________.

26. Whiting and Edwards maintain that there are universal gender differences in patterns of gendered behaviour. What are these differences?

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

27. Thorne found that girls face ____________ pressure than boys to conform to gender stereotypes.

28. Ferree argues that there are 2 types of studies on the household division of labour. These consists of
   a. those focusing on __________________________
   b. those concerned with the symbolic meaning of these activities.

29. Blair and Johnson say that studies investigating the division of labour came to two conclusions. Underline the conclusions.
   a. women perform twice as much labour as men
   b. women perform qualitatively different types of chores than men
   c. women spend as much time on childcare as in the 1960s.

30. Robinson and Godbey found that men are more involved in family care than those in the mid-1960s. Which factor is responsible for this increased contribution? _____________________________________
    _____________________________________________________________________________

31. Bianchi et al. found that the higher the contribution the wife makes to the family income, the _______ the rate of the husband’s household contribution.

32. Which 2 social factors affect positively the amount of time men spend on household labour?
    _____________________________________________________________________________

33. McMahon believes that the expectations for the roles of mothers or fathers and children are __________________________ specific.
34. Bellas maintains that marriage for men results in financial rewards. Why?

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________


_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

36. Jesse Bernard maintains that marriage was more of a shock for women than for men since they had to make more adjustments. Mention 2 adjustments women still have to undertake.

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

37. Jencks identifies 5 types of employer discrimination. Underline those which are economically irrational.
   Myopic, worker-driven, consumer-driven, principled, statistical.

38. Carol Smart argues that women are neglected in criminology because:
   a. they tend to commit fewer crimes
   b. the crimes they commit are trivial in nature
   c. criminology is dominated by men
   d. criminology aims at controlling problem behaviour

Which of these statements is questionable?

39. Who, according to Walklate ends up on trail when there is a female victim involved in a rape case?

_________________________

40. Mention a physiological cause which according to the socio-biological theories of crime, can result in female crime. ____________________________

Choose 2 concepts and write a short essay on each on the back of this paper. The answers should not be more than 1 page in length. (10 marks each)

a. the feminisation of the labour force
b. gender pay gap
c. gender atypical work
d. chivalry thesis
e. sexual harassment
f. feminisation of poverty
Answer in essay form ONE question from EACH of the following Sections:

**Section A**

1. “The twenty-first century is often called THE AGE OF AGEING”.
   
   Discuss the three main determinants of Population Ageing.

2. Various social gerontologists have brought forward different theories about ageing. Discuss in detail two of these perspectives.

**Section B**

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.
Answer in essay form ONE question from each of the following Sections:

Section A

1. Talcott Parsons’ theory of social change is based on his evolutionary universals and processes. Elaborate.

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

Section B

3. Comment on Rudolf Herberle’s definition of social movement as “a collective effort to transform some established social relation”.

4. Explain why the concept of power is central to Ralf Dahrendorf’s theory of social change.
Answer one question.

1. A major challenge for Social Policy is to reconcile the 'Citizen' with the 'Consumer'. Discuss.

2. The realist perspective starts from the existence of social problems and attempts to explain how and why they occur. Discuss.

3. Discuss the relationships between Efficiency, Equity and Choice within the context of Social Policy.