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CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
KUMASI, GHANA
FACULTY OF HEALTH & APPLIED SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE/INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS – 2018/19 ACADEMIC
YEAR

LEVEL 100

BSIT 130: UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SOCIETIES

April, 2019

70 Marks

Time Allowed: 2: Hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

- Write your index number at the top of the question paper.
- Answer **ALL** questions.
- Do not take the question paper out of the examination room.

SECTION A

(1) Which of the following succinctly defines sociology?

- (a) Science of society
- (b) Pragmatic survey of society
- (c) Association of societies
- (d) None of these

(2) The following define how sociologists perceive society:

- (a) Interactionism. Conflict and social processes
- (b) Conflict, functionalism and latent perspectives
- (c) Functionalism, conflict and interactionism
- (d) Functionalism, manifest and interactionism
- (e) None of the these.



(3) The social forces that spawned sociology are

- (a) Political, industrial and reformation
- (b) Industrial, political and renaissance
- (c) Political, industrial and intellectual
- (d) Political, renaissance and reformation
- (e) None of these.

(4) Intellectual forces that spawned sociology involves:

- (a) reformation and social forces
- (b) Renaissance, reformation and enlightenment**
- (c) Social and intellectual forces
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of these.

(5) There are two dimensions to this stratification:

- (a) Gaps between nations and gaps within nations
- (b) They are external to the individual
- (c) They endure through the time outlasting any set of the group of individuals.
- (d) Are the beneficial consequences of people's actions that help to maintain the equilibrium
- (e) None of these.

(6) What is the intrinsic assumption of Interactionist perspective

- (a) Signs, gestures, language and shared values
- (b) Interaction, symbols and language
- (c) Words, facial expressions, body positions
- (d) Spurious variable
- (e) None of these.

(7) What is the underlying factor in conflict perspective?

- (a) Exploitation
- (b) Bourgeoisie
- (c) Proletariat
- (d) Karl Marx
- (e) None of these.

(8) Functionalist perspective hinges on:

- (a) Order and stability of society
- (b) Stability of the society
- (c) Both order and stability
- (d) None of the above
- (e) Latent and manifest

(9) An achieved status is:

- (a) Shared by caste-minded people
- (b) Inherited from parents
- (c) Derived from abilities and skills
- (d) Dependent upon biological condition

(e) None of these.

(10) Patterned social arrangements in society that is both emergent from and determinant of the actions of the individuals is

- (a) Social structure
- (b) Social processes
- (c) Societal determination
- (d) Social interaction
- (e) None of these

(11). "Bourgeoisie is a term used by:

- (a) 'Aristotle
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Maclur
- (d) None of these

(12) Man is a social animal, who said:

- (a) Aristotle
- (b) Ibn-i-Khaldun
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) AI-Ghazali
- (e) None of these

(13) Who mainly presented the idea of Social Conflict?

- (a) Herbert Spencer



- (b) Emile Durkheim
- (c) Karl Marx
- (d) Talcott Parsons
- (e) None of these

(14) A recognized social position that an individual occupies in a social situation

- (a) Social Status
- (b) Ascribed status
- (c) Achieved status
- (d) Both achieved and ascribed
- (e) None of these

(15) Labeling

- (a) Implies giving bad-name to individuals
- (b) Role set
- (c) Role
- (d) Status
- (e) None of these

(16) Xeno-centrism

- (a) Considering other's culture as superior to one's own
- (b) Mechanical and Physical Solidarity
- (c) Physical and Spiritual Solidarity
- (d) Physical and Organic Solidarity
- (e) None of these

(17) Ethnocentrism

- (a) The practice of judging other's culture by the standards of one's own culture
- (b) The whole judgment is centered on one's own culture
- (c) Robert Merton
- (d) August Comte
- (e) None of these

(18) A social position that someone assumes voluntarily and that reflects personal ability and effort:

- (a) Ascribed status
- (b) Voluntary status
- (c) Achieved status
- (d) None of these

(19) The process of creating new cultural elements out of the existing elements

- (a) discovery
- (b) Invention
- (c) Role set
- (d) Status set
- (e) None of these

(20) Behaviour expected of someone who holds a particular status is

- (a) Role.
- (b) Sociology
- (c) Affluence
- (d) None of the above

(21) All parts (elements) of culture do not change at the same rate

- (a) Cultural Lag
- (b) Religion
- (c) Family
- (d) Community
- (e) None of these

(22) A political entity within designated borders.

- (a) Nation
- (b) Culture
- (c) Society
- (d) xeno-centrism

(23) Norms and values are components of:

- (a) Society
- (b) Religion

(24) It extends beyond 12 feet

- (a) Public distance
- (b) Intimate zone
- (d) Class
- (e) None of these
- (c) Kin group

(25) The Triad is a

- (a) Excessive irregulation
- (b) Social group with three members
- (c) Over integration with group
- (d) None of these

(26) The period witnessed a great revival of learning.



- (a) The Renaissance
 - (b) The Reformation
 - (c) Social interaction and consciousness of membership
 - (d) Conflict and competition
- (27) Sociology is introduced as an academic discipline by:
- (a) Ibn-e-Khaldun
 - (b) August Conte
 - (c) George Simmel
 - (d) Herbert Spencer
- (28) A temporary cluster of individuals who may or may not interact at all:
- (a) Structural Functionalism
 - (b) Crowd
 - (c) Group
 - (d) None of these
- (29) Small social group whose members share personal and enduring relationships
- (a) Network
 - (b) Category
 - (c) Primary group
 - (d) Emile Durkheim
- (30) Social group commanding a member's esteem and loyalty?
- (a) Secondary group
 - (b) Primary group
 - (c) In-Group
 - (d) Out-group
 - (e) None of these
- (31) Rules take precedence over personal whims
- (b) Technical competence
 - (c) Impersonality.
 - (d) Hierarchy of offices
 - (e) None of these
- (32) Bureaucratic Alienation
- (a) Chain migration
 - (b) Life-time migration
 - (c) Efficiency vs. potential to dehumanize the people it is supposed to serve

- Mover
- (e) None of these
- (33) Social processes may be manifested in the following ways except
- (a) Assimilation
 - (b) Hawthorne effect
 - (c) Competition
 - (d) Cooperation
 - (e.) Conflict
- (34) Ethnocentrism means:
- (a) Evaluating other cultures with the Yardstick of your own values.
 - (b) Taking other nations as good as your own one but disowned
 - (c) No other society is like your's and your society or group is superior to others.
 - (d) None of these.
- (35) Implies the contribution of heredity to the human being, which may include physical- characteristics and what is inside the human body ...
- (a) Nature
 - (b) nurture
 - (c) hereditary
 - (d) inheritance
- (36) Religion provides the social cement which unifies and stabilizes society
- (a) Cohesion
 - (b) Creativity
 - (c) Criticism
 - (d) Counselling
 - (e) None of these.
- (37) Religion provides a source of new inspiration: new ideas which stimulate change:
- (a) Cohesion
 - (b) Creativity
 - (c) Criticism
 - (d) Counselling
 - (e) None of these.
- (38) Sects can be classified into two types:
- (a) Functions and demerits
 - (b) Millennial and thaumaturgical
 - (c) Orthodox and charismatic
 - (d) None of these



(39) The has the greatest impact on socialization

- (a) Family
- (b) School
- (c) The contribution individuals make to each other
- (d) Support for government

(40) Small loosely organized groups, usually founded by a charismatic leader who attracts people by virtue of his personal qualities

- (a) Millennial
- (b) Cults.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Dramaturgical

(41) Religious beliefs and practices provide a form of social cement

- (a) Karl Marx
- (b) Emile Durkheim
- (c) Acheampong Otuo
- (d) Max Werber
- (e) Pickson Eugene

(42) It is reserved for people in close relationships.

- (a) Intimacy zone
- (b) Social distance
- (c) Public distance
- (d) Intimacy
- (e) Affection

(43) It extends from 18inches to 4feet.

- (a) Personal distance
- (b) Emotional distance
- (c) Affection distance
- (d) Public distance

44) Polyandry is the sub-form in which an individual has

- (a) Multiple wives at a given time
- (b) Several husband at a time
- (c) Three concubines
- (d) Unlimited wives
- (e) None of the above

(45) The organized interaction of people in a nation or within some other boundary

- (a) Nation
- (b) Society

- (c) Culture
- (d) fraternity
- (e) All of the above

(46) A political entity within designated borders.

- a) Nation
- (b) Society
- (c) Culture
- (d) Fraternity
- (e) All of the above

(47) Shared way of life.

- a) Nation
- (b) Society
- (c) Culture
- (d) Fraternity
- (e) All of the above

(48) Anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share culture

- (a) Symbols
- (b) Language
- (c) Institution
- (d) State
- (e) All the above

(49) Culturally defined standards of desirability, goodness, and beauty that serve as broad guidelines for social living

- (a) Sign
- (b) Symbol
- (c) Values
- (d) norms
- (e) None of the above

(50) Culturally defined standards of desirability, goodness and beauty that serve as broad guidelines for social living is termed as

- (a) Norms
- (b) Beliefs
- (c) Values
- (d) Folks
- (e) Mores

(51) Specific statements that people hold to be true

- (a) Norms
- (b) Beliefs



- (c) Values
- (d) Folks
- (e) Mores

(52) The causes of social problems may be three-fold but cannot be treated in isolation

- (a) individual, cultural and institutional
- (b) Beliefs and norms violations
- (c) Individual, cultural and structural
- (d) Folks, mores and beliefs violations
- (e) Mores, norms and status violations

(53) The process by which people act toward or respond to other people whether face to face or indirectly.

- (a) Ideal culture
- (b) Social culture
- (c) Real culture

- (d) Social interaction
- (e) Social dynamics

(54) Intimate zone means

- (a) It is reserved for people in close relationships
- (b) The Social Construction of Reality
- (c) Ideal culture
- (d) Material culture
- (e) Systemic culture

(55) Socialization can be categorized between

- (a) Popular and inferior socialization
- (b) Primary and secondary socialization
- (c) Culture of poverty socialization
- (d) Sub and super socialization
- (e) All the above



SECTION B:

EXPLAIN THREE OF THE FOLLOWING CONCEPTS (15 Marks)

(1) Define sociology and its three perspectives (5 marks)

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(2) Explain social processes and identify the modes (5 marks)

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(3) Explain the assertion that prostitution is functional (5 marks)

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(4) Differentiate between role conflict and role strain (5 marks)

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(5) State the characteristics of bureaucracy (5 marks)

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Examiner: Acheampong Frank

SECTION B (20 MARKS)

Answer **ONLY** two (2) questions from this section for a total of twenty (20) Marks.

1. a) Explain the following:
- i. Software from the perspective of IEEE
 - ii. Software Quality from the perspective of Pressman
 - iii. Software Quality Assurance from the perspective of IEEE expanded definition
- [3 Marks]**
- b) According to McCall's model, five software quality factors are included in the product operation category, all of which deal with requirements that directly affect the daily operation of the software. You are to identify and explain any four (4) of these software quality factors
- [4 Marks]**
- c) Distinguish and explain the differences between software quality assurance and quality control.
- [3 Marks]**
2. a) Explain the following:
- i. Software errors,
 - ii. Software faults and
 - iii. Software failures.
- [3 Marks]**
- b) According to Garlin, Software Quality Assurance environment has seven (7) different characteristics. You are to list and explain any four of these characteristics. **[4 Marks]**
- c) According to Garlin, Software Project Life cycle components are grouped into five components. You are to explain any three (3) of the components. **[3 Marks]**
3. a) Explain any three (3) causes of software errors. **[3 Marks]**
- b) McCall's factor model classifies all software requirements into eleven (11) software quality factors. The eleven (11) factors are grouped into three categories. You are to identify and classify eight (8) of these software quality factors into three categories outlined by McCall's factor model. **[4 Marks]**
- c) Distinguish between system testing and acceptance testing **[3 Marks]**

END OF QUESTIONS

Examiner: Emmanuel Kwame Abaiodoo

