**University of Jijel**

**Faculty of Human and Social Sciences**

**Department of Sociology**

**Name and First Name: ……………………………….**

**Group: …………… 17/12/2023**

**The first English exam for third-year sociology**

**Text: What is Sociology?** Sociology is indeed a discipline within the social sciences. It emerged as an academic discipline in the first half of the 19th century, specifically in 1837, as a response to the challenges of modernity, capitalism, urbanization, rationalization, secularization, colonization, and imperialism. As a discipline, sociology is particularly concerned with understanding the fundamental laws governing societal phenomena and human social relationships, especially in the Western world. It uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to study social phenomena, with an emphasis on understanding the interactions between individuals and the structures of society. The early sociologists, such as Auguste Comte who is credited with coining the term "sociology", devoted considerable effort to determining the proper direction of this new discipline. They explored various pathways, some influenced by methods and contents borrowed from other sciences, and others invented by the scholars themselves britannica.com. Sociology as a discipline has continued to evolve over time, with different theoretical perspectives emerging to explain social phenomena. Some of these perspectives include structural-functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, and others. Historically, sociology has played a significant role in contributing to our understanding of societal processes and phenomena such as law, education, religion, and social psychology, among others. It has also provided valuable insights into issues of race and ethnic relations, environmental concerns, and the impacts of technology and business on society. In summary, sociology is a social science discipline that emerged in the 19th century in response to the challenges of the modern Western world. It is dedicated to understanding the fundamental laws governing societal phenomena and human social relationships, and it uses a variety of methods and theoretical perspectives to study these phenomena. What is Sociology? Sociology, as a discipline within the social sciences, is indeed often misunderstood and misconstrued. Some people may associate it with welfare work or socialism, but it is much more than that. Sociology is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture. It involves the analysis of social phenomena at various levels and from different perspectives. By using various research methodologies, sociologists aim to understand social phenomena, patterns, and trends. One of the central concerns of sociology is understanding the ways in which social structures, systems, and processes affect individuals and groups. Sociologists analyze social phenomena at different levels and from different perspectives. From concrete interpretations to sweeping generalizations of society and social behavior, sociologists study everything from specific events, the micro level of analysis of small social patterns, to the “big picture,” the macro level of analysis of large social patterns openstax.org. Sociologists employ a range of theoretical perspectives to make sense of the world. These perspectives or theories provide a framework for understanding observations on topics such as the relationship between individuals and society, the nature of social order, and the processes of social change nu.edu. Some of the key concepts in sociology include social structure, socialization, and globalization. These concepts are crucial for understanding how society works and how individuals interact within it appliedworldwide.com. In conclusion, sociology is not just about "helping the unfortunate and doing welfare work", nor is it the same as socialism. It is a scientific discipline dedicated to understanding the complexities of human society and social relationships. Through its various concepts and theories, sociology provides valuable insights into the structures, processes, and phenomena that shape our social world.

Carefully read the text and respond to the questions provided above.

**I: Multiple Choice Questions.**

- What year is credited as the emergence of sociology as an academic discipline? **a**. 1850, **b**. 1837, **c**. 1900,  **d**. 1789.

Correct Answer: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

-Who is credited with coining the term "sociology"?

**a**. Karl Marx, **b**. Max Weber, **c**. Auguste Comte, **d**. Emile Durkheim.

Correct Answer: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a challenge that led to the emergence of sociology?

**a**. Rationalization, **b**. Industrialization, **c**. Urbanization, **d**. Globalization.

Correct Answer: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

- Sociology uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to study social phenomena. What does this statement imply about the research methods used in sociology?

**a**. Sociology only uses qualitative methods. **b**. Sociology only uses quantitative methods. **c**. Sociology uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. **d**. Sociology does not use any research methods

Correct Answer: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

- What are some of the theoretical perspectives mentioned in the text that are used in sociology?

**a**. Economic theory, political theory, feminist theory

**b**. Structural-functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism

**c**. Literary theory, psychological theory, environmental theory

**d**. Historical theory, educational theory, religious theory

Correct Answer: ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**II: Short Answer Questions**

* Explain the historical significance of sociology in contributing to the understanding of societal processes and phenomena. Provide at least two examples mentioned in the text.

Correct Answer: ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

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* Discuss the importance of social structure, socialization, and globalization as key concepts in sociology**.**

Correct Answer: ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

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**Dr. Adel/CH**

**Correct Answers**

**I: Multiple Choice Questions (10p)**

* 1. **Correct Answer**: b. 1837. **(02 p)**
	2. **Correct Answer**: c. Auguste Comte. **(02 p)**
	3. **Correct Answer**: d. Globalization. **(02 p)**
	4. **Correct Answer**: c. Sociology uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. **(02 p)**
	5. **Correct Answer**: b. Structural-functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism. **(02 p)**

**II: Short Answer Questions (10p)**

**2-1- Answer**: Sociology has played a crucial role in understanding societal processes and phenomena. For instance, it has contributed to the study of law, education, religion, and social psychology. Sociological insights into race and ethnic relations and environmental concerns also showcase its historical significance. For example, examining racial dynamics through a sociological lens helps uncover underlying structures and biases, contributing to a more informed discussion and potential solutions. Additionally, the sociological study of environmental issues allows us to understand how social structures impact ecological concerns and how individuals collectively respond to environmental challenges. **(05 p)**

**2-2- Answer**: Social structure refers to the patterns and relationships that shape society. Socialization is the process by which individuals internalize societal norms, and globalization involves interconnectedness on a global scale. Understanding social structure helps explain how institutions influence behavior. Socialization highlights the role of upbringing in shaping individuals. Globalization, as a concept, emphasizes the interconnectedness of societies. Together, these concepts provide a comprehensive framework for comprehending the intricacies of human society, from individual development to global interactions. **(05 p)**