# International Foundation for the Advancement of Reflective Learning and Teaching



# Diploma in Social Studies Programme

Module Eight: Personal Review



# Level 2: Module 8, Diploma in Social Science Programme

## Congratulations on reaching the final Module of the Programme.

Level 2 consists of: three modular components (6, 7, & 8), two assignments, a portfolio submission and a final examination.

### Three modular components

#### Module 6

Society and Social Change/ Social Stratification 6.1 Society and Social Change/ Social Globalisation 6.2

#### Module 7

Economics and Politics 7.1 Religion 7.2

### Module 8

Personal Review -This is a personal review for examination revision and is **not** to be returned to your tutor for grading. Students should complete the questions with bullet points and ensure that they have it prepared and at hand when completing the examination.

### **Portfolio Submission**

You must present your portfolio with your final examination. See the Introduction to Social Studies for suggestions on completing your Reflective Portfolio. It is essential that you keep a copy in case of loss or damage. The Portfolio will not be returned and your grade will be awarded **with** your Examination Results. Ensure the portfolio is fully completed before you commence your examination as you will not have time to do so during the examination period.

### **Final Examination**

Your tutor will forward an examination registration form with the return of your completed Module 5, which should be duly completed and returned before the specified date, you will require a photocopy of your birth certificate or passport, two recent passport photographs and the registration fee.

# The International Foundation for the Advancement of Reflective Learning and Teaching



## Module 8: Examination Preparation

Research the questions and respond with definitions/ bullet points/framework answers (depending on what is required and your preference) in the space provided.

If you wish to type your answers, you can access the questions on the ARLT Resource Site.

1. What can one gain from studying social science?
Give some examples showing how socialisation operates to teach people society's gender expectations.

3.	You are applying for a position in a centre that provides an opportunity for mothers of children (in the range of 2- 10 years old) living in a poor urban setting to meet on a weekly basis. The position requires you to lead a talk each week on the issues relevant to their lives as mothers. You will also need to liaise with the parents who are the primary carers of their children. In approx. 1500 words explain what your knowledge of Social Studies will allow you to bring to the position.

4.	What is meant by the sociological imagination?
5.	You are asked to present a speech on the introduction to counselling concepts for a group of second level teachers to help them assist their students in resolving or coming to terms with problems.
6.	Select and present an article from a current newspaper or magazine that offers
	an assessment of a social issue. Critically evaluate the article in terms of the social scientist's perspective.

7. Define sex, gender, class, deviance and indicate their importance to the sociological imagination.

8	. 'In recent years, the selective and mobility promoting function of education has become more important than its socialising function.' Do you agree? Explain.
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9	. Define ethnocentrism.

1	10. What is cultural relativity? In what way is it beneficial to the understanding of other cultures and what are its limitations.
1	11. Identify Auguste Comte, Max Weber and Herbert Spencer, and explain their unique contributions to early sociology.
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12. Explain what Durkheim meant by the concepts of social facts and anomie.
13. Describe the importance of culture in determining how people think and act on a daily basis.
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14. Do you think the use of the generic pronoun "he" excludes or marginalises women. Why or why not? Give your opinion on the statement "Language does more than describe reality; it also serves to shape the reality of a culture".
15. What are the major types of norms?
13. What are the major types of norms.
16. What is the relationship between: (1) mores and laws (2) norms and values?

17. Present an aesthetic appraisal of a material trait or non-material trait.
18. In what kind of societies is polygyny most prevalent? In what kind of societies is polyandry most prevalent?

kno	nat is common sense knowledge and how is it different from sociological owledge?
20. Cor per	mpare and contrast the basic assumptions of functionalist and conflict rspectives.

21. How does the mass appeal of mobile phones change the way that we experience social life?
22. What are the most important ways that socialisation practices vary based on gender, race/ethnicity, social class and religion?

23. What insight did the Harlow experiments provide to our knowledge about the effects of isolation on children?

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26. Describe the relationship between socialisation and self-concept?
27. How can Cooley's theory of the looking-glass self be applied to adults?
28. Outline the stages of cognitive development as set forth by Jean Piaget.

29. Describe in detail Sigmund Freud's human development and his different levels of the personality.
30. Define agents of socialisation, identify the major agents of socialisation, and describe their effects on children's development.

31. Why do you think Freud's psychoanalytic perspective continues to have a profound influence on contemporary views of human development and deviance?

32. Describe the process of resocialisation and explain why it often takes place in a total institution.
33. Choose one theorist (other than Freud), from Dr. Watson's lectures on human development and present a detailed overview of the perspective.

34. Describe Goffman's dramaturgical analysis and explain what he meant by presentation of self.
35. Compare Emile Durkheim's typology of mechanical and organic solidarity with Ferdinand Tönnies' <i>Gemeinschaft</i> and <i>Gesellschaft</i> .

36. What aspects of deviance does Merton's strain theory fail to explain?
37. Why are some people more likely than others to be labelled as deviant? What part do race, ethnicity, gender, age, class, sexual orientation, and employment status play in the labelling process?

38. Provide a short overview of Professor Wolpe's lectures on deviance and comment on what you have learned from it.	

39. You have been assigned to a committee that is working on a solution to cyber-	
bullying how would you use what you have learned about social science to conceptualise the problem and seek solutions.	
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40. r	Explain sociologist Karl Marx's perspective on class position and class relationships
41. I	Describe consequences of inequality in relation to physical and mental health and nutrition.

	What are the most pressing problems facing families in the twenty-first centu How are these family problems interrelated with changes in other social institutions?
43.	Compare scientific management (Taylorism) with mass production through automation (Fordism), noting the strengths and weaknesses of each.

44. What is the difference between socialism and communism?
45. Religions maintain the institution of society by instilling common values, creating solidarity and controlling behaviour, but religions also promote wars between them, contribute to ethnocentrism, narrow-mindedness and harmful attitudes. Categorise what you think are the beneficial and harmful aspects of religion under each of the following heading: (a) Seeking explanation for the world, (b) Psychological aspects and (c) sociological approaches. Substantiate with examples.
46. Explain why the population growth rates in western Europe and other industrialised regions are relatively low and why population growth rates are high in the poorer regions of the world?

47. Outline the benefits of education as an important route to economic development.
48. Discuss global poverty and its effect on health and education.

49. Trace the evolution of <i>Homo habilis</i> to our own species.
50. Present the theories of urbanism and trace the development of cities from
Mesopotamia to modern cities.

51. In the course of a conversation it comes up that you have taken a course in the social sciences and that you liked it. "Really enjoyed studying it and I learned a lot about behaviour." Your listener is not convinced and replies; "How is that study going to help pay your bills and educate your children? What good is all that stuff about behaviour? Show me that it has taught you anything of value." Defend the discipline to your friend in not more than 2500 words.