This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School

for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 04

20-25JUN2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Sociology
Class :	11SE
Teacher :	Amal Bejjani
Duration :	1 hour
You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Lined paper	

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

I. Answer the following questions in the answer sheet by putting the appropriate letter for each number. (2pts for each)

1. Which of the following is an example of horizontal mobility?
   A. A teacher becomes a lawyer
   B. A teacher becomes a school principal
   C. A teacher moves from one school to another
   D. A factory worker becomes unemployed
2. What is vertical mobility?
   A. Moving within the same family profession
   B. Moving from urban to rural areas
   C. Moving upward or downward in socio-economic status
   D. Changing religion or sect
3. Which of the following represents inter-generational mobility?
   A. A person shifts from marketing to teaching
   B. A daughter gets a university degree while her mother only finished high school
   C. A person moves from one department to another in the same job
   D. A man becomes an engineer after working as a technician
4. Which of the following is NOT a form of social mobility?
   A. Regional mobility
   B. Occupational mobility
   C. Vertical mobility
   D. Geographical mobility
5. Which type of society allows social mobility?
   A. Traditional society
   B. Modern society
   C. Caste society
   D. Rural society
6. In a dictatorial system, social mobility is:
   A. Encouraged
   B. Absent
   C. Forced
   D. Common

7. An example of intra-generational mobility is:
   A. A farmer's son becoming a doctor
   B. A woman who becomes literate over time
   C. A person switching careers within their lifetime
   D. A student who changes universities

8. Social inequality refers to:
   A. The cultural differences among people
   B. Differences in economic and social conditions among individuals
   C. Differences in languages
   D. The different races in society

9. An example of ascribed status is:
   A. Gender
   B. Becoming a doctor
   C. Being elected as mayor
   D. Getting promoted

10. Achieved status is based on:
    A. Inheritance
    B. Race
    C. Personal actions and accomplishments
    D. Family background

11. Which of the following best defines "social role"?
    A. The income earned by the individual
    B. The obligations and duties linked to a social status
    C. The status given at birth
    D. The amount of wealth possessed

12. Social prestige is defined as:
    A. The power held by a group
    B. Respect and approval given to an individual by society
    C. The amount of money a person has
    D. A person's occupation

13. Which is NOT a sociological dimension of social inequality?
    A. Social status
    B. Social role
    C. Social prestige
    D. Social mobility

14. Which institution is considered the first setting for social integration?
    A. Family
    B. School
    C. Workplace
    D. University

15. The process through which integration is achieved starts with:
    A. Conflict
    B. Social Adaptation
    C. Social solidarity
    D. Education

16. Mechanical solidarity is most common in:
    A. Urban societies
    B. Modern societies
    C. Traditional societies
    D. Industrial societies

17. Organic solidarity is based on:
    A. Habit and customs
    B. Rational thinking and individual importance
    C. traditional mentality and group dominance
    D. Blind loyalty

18. Reference groups are:
    A. Groups we are born into
    B. Based on sect and family
    C. Groups we aspire to join
    D. Automatically assigned

19. Which of the following is a condition for successful social adaptation?
    A. The values of the reference group should contradict the values of the individual
    B. The values of the reference group should not contradict the values of the individual
    C. Belonging to a strong tribe
    D. Memorizing group rules

20. A key political condition for social integration is:
    A. Better transportation
    B. Free housing
    C. Freedom of speech and expression
    D. High taxes

21. Which of the following is NOT a setting for social integration?
    A. School
    B. Hospital (as a patient)
    C. Family
    D. Workplace

22. Which of the following is an example of a natural change?
    A. Change in age pyramid due to health conditions
    B. Civil war
    C. A coup
    D. A revolution

23. Which of the following represents a radical change?
    A. Birth rate decrease
    B. French Revolution
    C. Changing school curriculum
    D. Migration from rural to urban

24. Social change that is slow and affects only one sector is called:
    A. Radical
    B. Violent
    C. Natural
    D. Political

25. How can conflict in social change be resolved?
    A. Through punishment
    B. Ignoring it
    C. Through compromise or violence
    D. By isolating groups

26. Which of the following is a form of social mobility?
    A. Intra-generational mobility
    B. Regional mobility
    C. Vertical mobility
    D. Inter-generational mobility

27. All of the following belong to organic solidarity except:
    A. Political party
    B. Sect
    C. University
    D. Syndicate

28. Mechanical solidarity is based on:
    A. Individual achievements
    B. Collective traditions and shared values
    C. Political ideology
    D. Scientific reasoning

29. The group into which a person is born is called:
    A. Status group
    B. Reference group
    C. Belonging group
    D. Role group

30. Which condition does NOT lead to successful integration?
    A. Socio-economic
    B. Cultural-educational
    C. Political
    D. Family size

31. The person who works is more integrated in society because:
    A. They have more free time
    B. They earn income and gain social stability
    C. They are famous
    D. They work with family only

32. Free and compulsory education helps in achieving which condition of integration?
    A. Political
    B. Cultural-educational
    C. Social role
    D. Socio economic

33. Social adaptation refers to:
    A. The process of fitting in with a group
    B. moving from a state of conflict to a state of living together
    C. The set of bonds that unites group toward each other
    D. Running away from your group

34. Which of the following is an example of an ascribed status?
    A. Earning a degree
    B. Winning an election
    C. Being born into a religious sect
    D. Starting a business

35. Social prestige is most closely related to:
    A. Money only
    B. Respect and recognition
    C. Authority
    D. Birth order

36. What is the ultimate goal of social integration?
    A. Conflict
    B. fitting in
    C. Living together in harmony
    D. Political victory

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Determine if the sentence is true or false and justify your statement. (6pts)

   1.1the more society moves from mechanical solidarity to organic olidarity , the more coherence and national unity are increased and enhanced.

   1.2 Social inequality, in the democratic society, draws limits and hinders the process of social mobility.

2. Indicate the relation between social status and social role. (4pts)

3. Classify the following terms into 2 groups and then justify your answer: (5pts)

   Associations – cultural elites – natural conditions – raw material -political parties – political circumstances.

4. Compare through one similarity and one difference between natural and radical change.(4pts)

5. Indicate the situation that leads to social change in a society.(3 pts)

6. Determine the 3 problems that hinder the process of social integration(stating the condition of social integration for each problem) then mention a solution for each problem. (6pts)

I. Answer the following questions in the answer sheet by putting the appropriate letter for each number

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. B
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. A
24. B
25. C
26. C
27. B
28. B
29. B
30. C
31. D
32. B
33. B
34. A
35. C
36. B

37. C

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Determine if the sentence is true or false and justify your statement

   1.1the more society moves from mechanical solidarity to organic olidarity , the more coherence and national unity are increased and enhanced.

   True, because the more the individual moves from mechanical to organic solidarity, the more he is free from the small or narrow circle such as his or her sect, family, or tribe and starts to make decisions based on rational judgement which makes him or her unit with the country or nation instead of the small groups .

   1.2 Social inequality, in the democratic society, draws limits and hinders the process of social mobility.

   False, because a democratic society is based on the principle of qualification and equality, so allowing social mobility, inequality acts as a motivator for the individuals to activate social mobility and to exert better efforts to achieve progress and overcome some borderlines, all based on the principle of equivalent competition.

2. Indicate the relation between social status and social role. A social status provides one or more roles

3. Classify the following terms into 2 groups and then justify your answer:

   Associations – cultural elites – natural conditions – raw material -political parties – political circumstances.

   Forces of change: associations -cultural elites – political parties

   Factors of social change : natural conditions – raw material -political circumstances

4. Compare through one similarity and one difference between natural and radical change.

   Natural change is slow and gradual while radical change is fast and drastic

5. Indicate the situation that leads to social change in a society. Shock