



COMPREHENSIVEEXAM.ORG

SAMPLE COMPREHENSIVE EXAM PAPER

A white spiral-bound notebook is shown from a top-down perspective. A piece of white paper is placed on top of it, with the handwritten text "Are you ready? For exam?". The notebook is on a light gray, textured surface.

Are you
ready?
For exam?





■ What is sociology and who is the founder of sociology?

- *Sociology is a relatively young social science that emerged in the first half of the nineteenth century. Her founder is considered the French philosopher Auguste Comte. In the original meaning sociology means the science of society. Sociology is a science that deals with the systematic study of social life. Social phenomena and groups and societies in its entirety, i.e. the organization of society and the legitimacy of its development in the widest sense.*

■ Which sciences sociology has the most similarities with?

- *Sociology as a social science has the most similarity and connectivity with the following social sciences: history, anthropology, ethnology, psychology, political and economic sciences, and from natural sciences these are geography and statistics.*

■ Who are the most significant representatives of ancient social and political thoughts about society?

- *The most significant representatives of the ancient social and political thoughts about the society are: Sophists (Pythagoras, Thrasymachus and Callicles), Plato, Aristotle, and representatives of the Stoic and Epicurean schools.*

■ What makes the basis of Plato's ideal state?

- *The foundation of its ideal state Plato was built on state ownership and composed of three classes: philosophers, who would rule the state, soldiers, its guards, and producers.*

■ List two great entities of the Context of Sociology?

- *Comte constructs sociology into two large entities. The first social statics deals with the study of the structure of society. The second is social dynamics, or part of sociology in the center of whose interest the development of mankind, that is, laws of social progress.*

■ What are the theories in the conflict theory group?

- *Conflict and tension, competition and change are the main drivers of social development. This means that the essence of life in society is the mutually*



opposed interests and divisions that arise from them, but also the conquest as a means of preserving the system. According to Marxist theory, the leaders of tensions and conflicts are always opposing social classes. Accordingly, the main driver of all social changes are social classes, i.e. social groups, which differ in their relationship with production resources. According to contemporary theory of conflict, the source of conflict must not be merely clashes between the classes. It can emerge on various grounds e.g. a conflict between ethnic or racial groups between the sexes or age groups, among the theories of conflict are two --- Marxism and contemporary theory of conflict.

■ How do we define society?

- The term society is used in various meanings. Above all, it is used as a grouping of multiple units. However, sociologically, society can be defined as a system of interpersonal relationships, which form mutually dependent parts, characterized by material and spiritual production, certain consciousness, internal organization and integration, and thanks to which it is capable of reproduction itself.

■ List some types of society?

- In the typology of society, there is a whole range of approaches. Often, typologies are based on differentiation between bloodthirsty and tertiary societies. This division is built on the criterion of whether internal integrative social relationships are based on blood relation or territory. Sociologists of the Marxist origin of society share classical and unclassified, and the basis of division is the classical layeredness. Today, it is quite frequent typology that is based on the distinction between traditional and modern societies.

■ What is Social Differentiation?

- Under the concept of social differentiation, there are inequalities among individuals. They may exist as a result of the individual's personal qualities --- skills, talents, intelligence, etc. They can also derive from the character of the social division of labor, which assigns individuals functions, hence social roles and positions.

■ What is social mobility and types of social mobility?

- Social motility means every change in the socioeconomic position of individuals



achieving limited, clearly defined goals that are interlinked on the basis of formally established roles and mutual relationships based on the principle of hierarchical organization and cooperation. The social organization is fundamentally determined by three elements: people, organization structure and management and decision-making.

■ **What is the social position and how is it achieved?**

- The social position is the place that the individual occupies in the social structure. Social status can come in different ways. Two are fundamental: on the basis of attribution and on the basis of achievement. The divided social position is the position that a society assigns to an individual irrespective of his or her individual abilities, commitment, and achievement. The established social position, however, results from human personal abilities, knowledge, commitment, achievement, but also their own choice.