



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

**Supplementary Exam November 2021**

**COURSE: SOCIOLOGY 2B**

**Time: 6 hours**

**PAPER: Clinical Sociology and Population, Health  
and the Environment**

**MARKS: 100**

**SUBJECT CODE: SOS2B21/SOC2BB2**

**EXAMINERS:**

**SECTION A:**

**1. Dr Muhammed Suleman**

**SECTION B:**

**1. Dr Luke Sinwell**

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**PLEASE TAKE CARE TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE  
ATTEMPTING TO ANSWER THE EXAM QUESTIONS:**

- The exam will be available on Blackboard from the 29th November at 8:00 to the 3rd of December at 08:00.
  - The exam is completed online so please take the exam when you have a quiet space to work and a good internet connection.
  - The exam is divided into two separate papers. The first covers the material from term 3 (Clinical Sociology) and the second covers the material from term 4 (Population, Health and, Environment). Please make sure you complete both papers.
  - You have three hours for each paper (6 hours in total).
  - You have two attempts for each paper in case you have internet trouble.
  - Each paper is worth 50 marks (100 marks in total). 30 marks of each paper is made up of essay questions and approximately 20 marks will be multiple choice.
  - As with your tests, you will not receive marks for just copying from the lectures. Your exam will test your ability to apply the material covered in the lectures.
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## **SECTION A**

### **CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY**

Section A: Multiple choice (20 marks)

- 1) Jimmy, a 10-year-old boy suffers from a physical disability. As a result, he faces discrimination in school with fellow school members making fun of him. His father decides to advocate for him. What type of advocate is his father? (2 marks)  
A) Informal Individual Advocate X  
B) Citizen Advocate  
C) Systems advocate  
D) Parent Advocate  
E) Self-Advocate
  
- 2) Conflict has ensued between Zimbabwe and Lesotho. South African president Cyril Ramaphosa has been called in to mediate in the conflict. Ramaphosa forces Zimbabwe to agree with certain terms as the conflict affects the interests of South Africa in the SADAC region. What type of mediator is Ramaphosa? (2 marks)  
A) Benevolent Mediator  
B) Social Network Mediator  
C) Vested Interested Mediator X  
D) Independent Mediator  
E) Administrative Mediator
  
- 3) In 2014, Xenophobic attacks took place, resulting in South African citizens attacking foreigners. In order to solve this conflict, which type of counselling is most appropriate? (2 marks)  
A) Person Centered Counselling  
B) Community Level Counselling  
C) Group Centered Counselling X  
D) Outpatient Counselling  
E) None of the above
  
- 4) During group counselling, only the group goals are of utmost importance (2 marks)  
a) True  
b) False X
- 5) Thapelo suffers from a learning disability. His brother Steve, continually mocks him for the difficulty he is experiencing. However, his sister Nozipho, is always there to help him. Thapelo's family are referred to as (2 marks)  
A) Client system X  
B) Client  
C) Community  
D) Society  
E) None of the above

6) Sipho constantly has arguments with his daughter Thandi. They decide to go for counselling to solve the problem. On what level is their problem located. (2 marks)

- A. Micro Level X
- B. Meso Level
- C. Macro Level
- D. Maximum Level
- E. Minimum Level

7) Tom is suffering from alcoholism. As a client, he actively takes part in the intervention process. What type of mode is being used? (2 marks)

- A. Cooperative X
- B. Indirect
- C. Direct
- D. Generative
- E. None of the above

8) In Participatory Action Research, extraneous variables are difficult to control.

True X

False

9) Anthony is employed internally to conduct evaluations on a daily basis to make sure that the project is meeting its deadlines. If the project is not meeting its deadlines, something can be done to rectify the issue. What type of evaluation is he involved in?

- A. Project Monitoring/ Process Evaluation X
- B. Project Evaluation
- C. Intake Evaluation
- D. Generative Evaluation
- E. None of the above

10) In Soweto, there is a plan by private investors to build a shopping mall. The private investors want to understand the future consequences of developing such a project. This process is known as

- a) Social Impact Assessment X
- B) Mediation
- C) Advocacy
- D) Counselling
- E) None of the above

11) There are factional problems within the African National Congress. The party approaches you to mediate in order assist them in solving the problems that had led to divisions within the party. Explain to the different parties the different approaches there is to mediation. Illustrate your understanding by providing examples to each approach. Thereafter explain to the different parties which approach you will be using to assist in solving their conflict (15 marks)

Participant centred --. Parties want to understand each other better or resolve  
The mediator acts as a facilitator. Linked to humanism and  
sociotherapy

Group/Tradition centred Group interests are more important than that of the individual.  
The mediator is a leading figure in the group. Mediation takes place in a public setting.  
Linked to systems theory

Solution oriented. The mediator has a strong hand in the agreement. He might be  
facilitative or directive. This approach is linked to structural functionalism,  
utilitarianism, behaviourism, social exchange and rational choice theory

Changed Orientated  
Emphasises prevention  
Emphasises therapy/transformation  
change of attitudes more than resolution  
The mediations are facilitators and trust that the parties will develop the mediation  
process  
Focused on improving communication hence humanistic in nature  
Structural functionalism and social communicative view of social conflict

Narrative-post modernism and humanism  
The mediator works with parties to develop a story about their conflict.  
Stories are then taken apart and replaced with a new constructed story  
1)Listening to stories  
2)Deconstructive enquiry  
3)Searching for unique outcomes  
4)Building a counterplot  
5)Generating options  
6)Documenting change(The new story is documented in an agreement or in letters to  
participants  
7)Reviewing a new history

Stories that result from using this approach should be based understanding, respect and  
collaboration more important than individual interest.

Humanist Integrated Process (HIP)-Liberation theory and socio therapy  
Reflective process. Continually assess the interaction between the parties and the parties and  
the mediators.  
Aspects of other approaches already discussed are used depending on the context  
flexible and places emphasis on context in which actions are taken place.

If want their can be actions that can be initiated by individuals departments or organizations and communities to prevent or reduce conflict in the future

**Correct description of the required content but no application for a 15-mark question: Maximum of 6/15**

**Correct description of the content but only one or two brief examples in a 15-mark question. Maximum 9/15.**

12) Gerald, who grew up in the cape flats, is a drug addict. Gerald grew up in a broken home. Apart from fellow drug addicts, Gerald has no friends. He decided to come to you to overcome his addiction. Explain how you would help Gerald by discussing the Clinical Sociology Model of Counselling (CSMC) which is made up of 6 stages. Allude to Gerald's case to illustrate your understanding by providing concrete examples of each stage (15 marks)

Relating- the client contacts the counsellor to arrange a meeting. In the meeting the client will explain the challenges faced. The clinical sociologist will crate a safe space rapport will be built and the client can express themselves. The clinical sociologist will take on the role of an active listener

Understanding. The clinical sociologist and the client must feel as though they have grasped the nature of the problem. They must consider the context in which the problem occurs

-Social and Material reality

-Clients core contextual values and norms which exist in the mind of the client and communities they come from

-The allows the clinical sociologist to develop a context specific assessment of the challenge the client is grappling with

Intervening- The clinical sociologist takes the lead by suggesting options the client can use to better their situation

Changing stage- The client takes control by doing things differently

Monitoring and evaluation- The clinical sociologist will monitor and evaluate changes. If feedback needs to be given or the intervention needs to be amended, the clinical sociologist will provide feedback in sessions that follow

Closure-The clinical sociologist will sum up what has occurred and will keep the client motivated with positive feedback. They will also be wise to ask for feedback from the client

The process is not the same for all clients

The process is not linear

Clients also regress

**Correct description of the required content but no application for a 15-mark question:  
Maximum of 6/15**

**Correct description of the content but only one or two brief examples in a 15-mark question. Maximum 9/15.**