



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

**Special Exam January 2022**

**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 questions 20 marks

1. Conflict has broken out between the Ruling Zanu PF and the opposition MDC in Zimbabwe. They have requested that former South African President Thabo Mbeki to mediate in the conflict. What type of mediator is Thabo Mbeki? (2 marks)

- A. Benevolent mediator X
- B. Social Network mediator
- C. Vested Interested mediator
- D. Independent mediator
- E). Administrative mediator

2. Violent Conflict has begun 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 2015, 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 X
- C. Group Centered Counselling
- 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. Adriana is an alcoholic who is constantly possessive of those around her. She decides to visit a clinical sociologist to seek help. She facilitates payment via a third party. We refer to Adriana as the (2 marks):

A. Client X

B. Client System

C. Mediator

D. Socio therapist

E. None of the Above

6. John decides against providing an intervention to his sister because he is afraid of: (2 marks)

A. Conflict of interest X

B. Informed consent

C. Public statements

D. Breaking confidentiality

E. None of the above

7. Mike and Marry have been having relationship problems and are considering divorce.

Before taking that route, they decide to go for counselling. 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

8. Social problems are caused by social arrangements in society. (2 marks)

- A. True X
- B. False

9. The community of Zandspruit were impressed after being presented with an evaluation that was conducted on an intervention regarding access to water supply in Diepkloof. As a result, the Community of Zandspruit want to implement a similar intervention. What type of evaluation were they presented with? (2 marks)

- A. Formative evaluation
- B. Diagnostic evaluation
- C. Summative evaluation X
- D. Interactive 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: (2 marks)

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

Essay Questions (30 marks)

11) Since the advent of Covid 19, domestic violence is on the increase in South Africa. You have decided to take on the role of an advocate who stands up for the victims of domestic violence. In your own words define what advocacy is and discuss the different types of advocacy. In your discussion of the different types of advocacy, provide examples of each type of advocacy to illustrate your understanding. Indicate which type of advocacy you will use to assist the victims and why you would use this particular type of advocacy (15 marks).

Individual advocacy

Informal advocacy

Voluntary community based organisations-pay staff to advocate for an individual

Citizen advocacy

Systems advocacy

Parent advocacy

Self-advocacy

**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. Discuss each stage by alluding 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 create 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**