



FINAL EXAMINATION

COURSE : SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

COURSE CODE : HED3103B

DURATION : 02 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. This question paper consists of **FOUR (4)** parts. : PART A (10 questions)
PART B (10 questions)
PART C (06 questions)
PART D (02 questions)
2. Answer ALL questions from PART A, PART B, PART C and PART D.
 - i. Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet provided.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:
 - i. Question paper
 - ii. Answer booklet
4. Do not bring any material into the examination hall unless permission is given by the invigilator.
4. Please write your answer using a ballpoint pen.

MYKAD NO : _____

ID. NO. : _____

LECTURER : _____

SECTION : _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

The question paper consists of 06 printed pages including the cover page

OCT2025/A/HED3103B

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the best answers.

1. Which of the following best describes sociology of education?
 - A. The study of how schools teach mathematics and science.
 - B. The study of the relationship between education and society.
 - C. The study of historical education systems only.
 - D. The study of student's hobbies outside school.

2. Which theory argues that education reproduces social inequalities through cultural capital?
 - A. Conflict theory
 - B. Functionalism
 - C. Interactionism
 - D. Structuralism

3. A social system is best defined as _____.
 - A. a set of random interactions in a school.
 - B. relationships and interactions within a defined environment.
 - C. the government's education policy.
 - D. a system for grading students.

4. In the Malaysian context, the preservation of Malay language (*Bahasa Melayu*) through History (*Sejarah*) is an example of _____.
 - A. social control.
 - B. economic goal.
 - C. transmission of culture.
 - D. vocational training.

5. The 'hidden curriculum' refers to _____.
 - A. the implicit lessons, norms, and values students learn in school.
 - B. the official syllabus set by the government.
 - C. the extracurricular activities available to students.
 - D. the subjects not taught in schools.

6. Which term refers to the advantages students able to gain from the exposure to certain cultural knowledge and behaviors?
- A. Social hierarchy
 - B. Meritocracy
 - C. Social mobility
 - D. Cultural Capital
7. Which type of interdependence reflects school's relationship with businesses?
- A. Economic
 - B. Political
 - C. Religious
 - D. Cultural
8. Which of the following best describes the educational environment?
- A. The physical conditions of the classroom only.
 - B. The rules and regulations set by the school only.
 - C. The social, economic, political, and cultural factors.
 - D. Teacher qualifications and physical classroom conditions only.
9. Which educational movement reacted against progressive education by focusing on basic skills and discipline?
- A. Montessori Education
 - B. Back to Basics Movement
 - C. Waldorf Education
 - D. Open Classrooms
10. Montessori education is characterised by _____.
- A. teacher-centered instructions.
 - B. extensive use of technology from early years.
 - C. a rigid and highly structured classroom setting.
 - D. self-directed, hands-on learning at the child's pace.

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(TOTAL: 10 MARKS)

PART B: TRUE OR FALSE

Indicate whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| 1. | Sociology in education examines only the interactions between teachers and students, excluding wider social, cultural, and economic influences. | True/False |
| 2. | Educational sociology is defined as the study of how social institutions and forces shape educational processes and outcomes. | True/False |
| 3. | The conflict perspective views schools as neutral spaces free from inequalities. | True/False |
| 4. | Centralised decision-making allows for more flexibility at local school levels. | True/False |
| 5. | Peer influence is a part of the informal system in schools. | True/False |
| 6. | Government policies can influence the curriculum and teacher qualifications. | True/False |
| 7. | Cultural capital refers to financial resources available to schools. | True/False |
| 8. | Vision 2020 influenced Malaysia's focus on STEM education. | True/False |
| 9. | Waldorf Education integrates intellectual, artistic, and practical learning. | True/False |
| 10. | The Free School Movement promoted strict discipline and standardized testing. | True/False |

(TOTAL: 10 MARKS)

PART C: SHORT ANSWER

Answer all questions.

1. Describe how functionalist and conflict theorists differ in their views of education.
(2 marks)
2. List **TWO (2)** key features of symbolic interactionism in education and include **ONE (1)** example.
(3 marks)
3. State and explain **ONE (1)** example of conflicting functions of education in Malaysia.
(2 marks)
4. Describe the function of selection and allocation in education with **TWO (2)** examples from Malaysian context
(3 marks)
5. Define centralised and decentralised decision-making in schools with example for each and explain **ONE (1)** comparison of both concepts.
(5 marks)
6. Explain **FIVE (5)** ways in which the cultural environment influences education in Malaysia.
(5 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

PART D: ESSAY

Answer all questions.

1. Explain **FIVE (5)** impacts of the hidden curriculum on students' development. Support your answer with relevant examples.

(10 marks)

2. Describe Montessori and Waldorf education movements with relevant examples. Include **ONE (1)** similarity and **TWO (2)** differences between the two movements with supported examples.

(10 marks)

(TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

(TOTAL ALL: 60 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER