PART I       Theory       Answer either question 1, 2, or 3

1. It is argued that Karl Marx was not a sociologist and therefore his work is not relevant to sociological theory. Please adduce three reasons why you agree or disagree with this opinion.

2. Can we speak of a “Durkheimian school of thought” in sociology? If so, what justifications are there for such a distinction? What kind of scholarship can be subsumed under this title?

3. How is Weber’s sociology different from or similar to that of Durkheim? Compare and contrast their major works with each other in your response.

PART II       Methods

3. Distinguish three of the following pairs of concepts, describing each and using examples to illustrate your discussion:

   a. Panel study and cohort study
   b. Quasi experiment and true experiment
   c. Mailed survey and Internet survey
   d. Split-half reliability and Cronbach’s alpha (α) reliability
   e. Quantitative and qualitative study
   f. Snowball sampling and multistage cluster sampling

Part III       Statistics

4. Select two of the following pairs of techniques and discuss when it is most appropriate to use each technique:

   a. Mediation (or intervention) and moderation (or interaction)
   b. Chi square ($\chi^2$) test and t test for two independent samples
   c. Standard deviation and mean
   d. Pearson’s r and Spearman’s rho
   e. Unstandardized regression coefficient (B) and standardized regression coefficient ($\beta$)

PART IV       General Sociology       Answer either question 5 or 6

5. What do you consider to be the major contributions of sociology to the understanding of society? Justify your answer.

6. Pick any current issue and provide a sociological analysis of it, citing relevant sources.