

# **SOCIOLOGIJA**

**Rezultati državne mature 2010.**



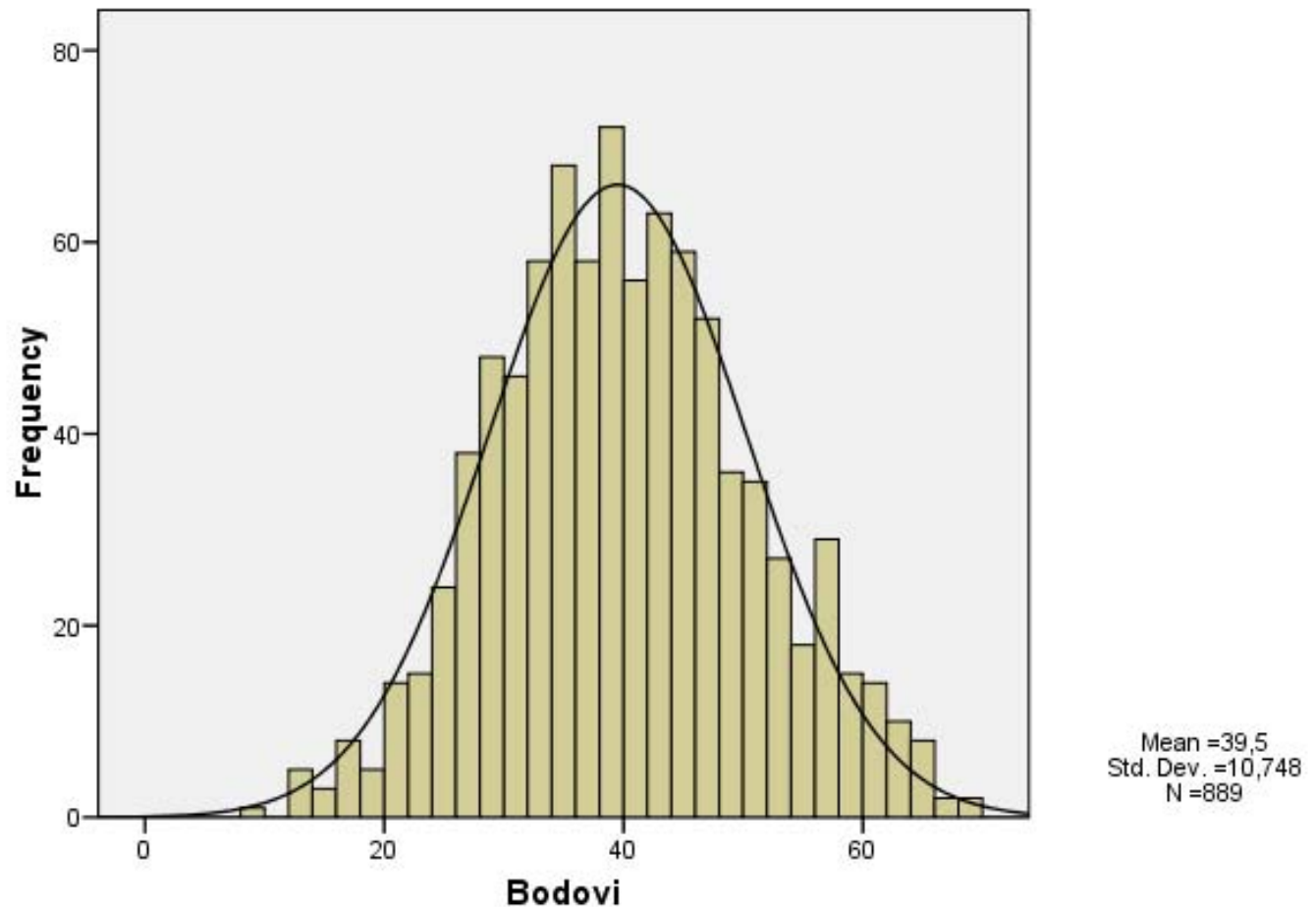
NACIONALNI CENTAR ZA VANJSKO  
VREDNOVANJE OBRAZOVANJA

# Deskriptivna statistika ukupnog rezultata

PARAMETAR		VRIJEDNOST
N		889
k		56
M		39,5
St. pogreška mjerenja		3,72
Medijan		39
Mod		39
St. devijacija		10,75
Raspon		60
Minimum		9
Maksimum		69
Percentili	25	32
	50	39
	75	46
Cronbachov $\alpha$		0,88

# Deskriptivna statistika ukupnog rezultata

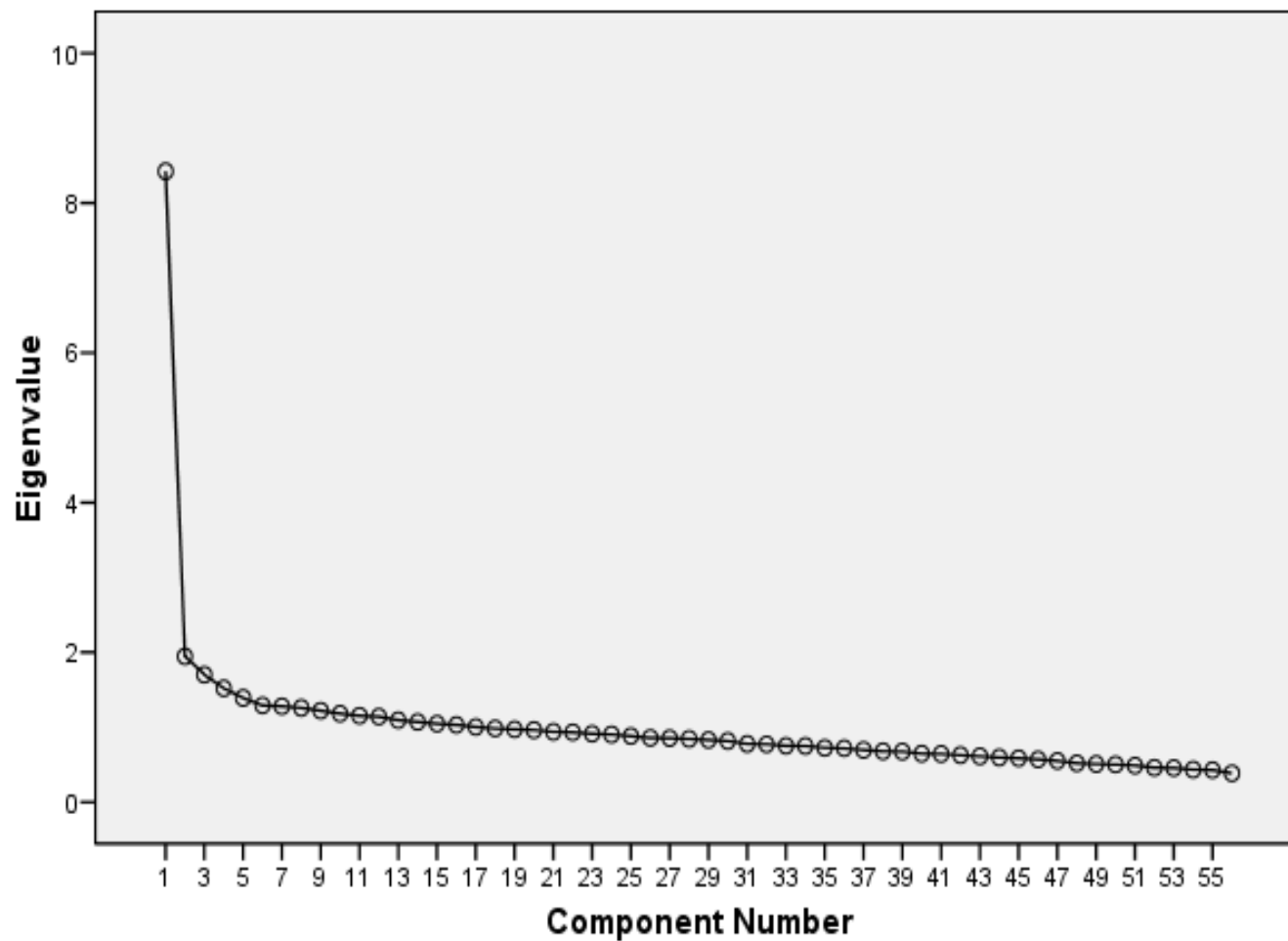
Histogram



## Pragovi ocjena i postotak učenika koji su dobili pojedinu ocjenu

	1	2	3	4	5
Prag	-	15	30	45	60
%	0,8	17,6	51	26,8	3,9

## Scree Plot

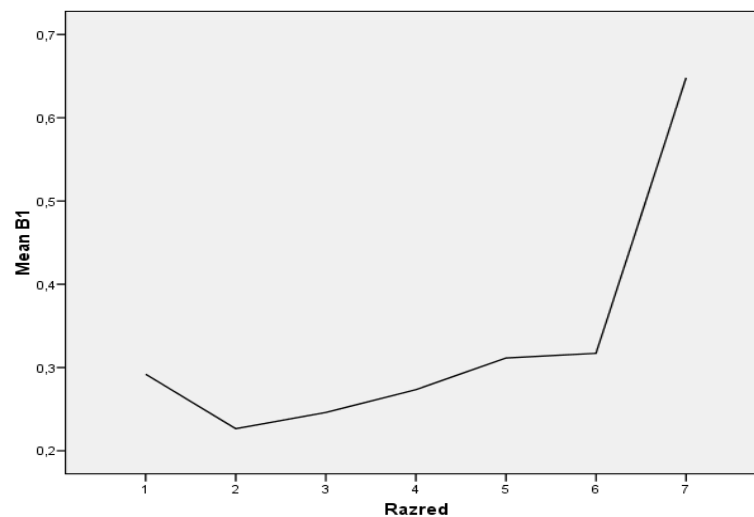
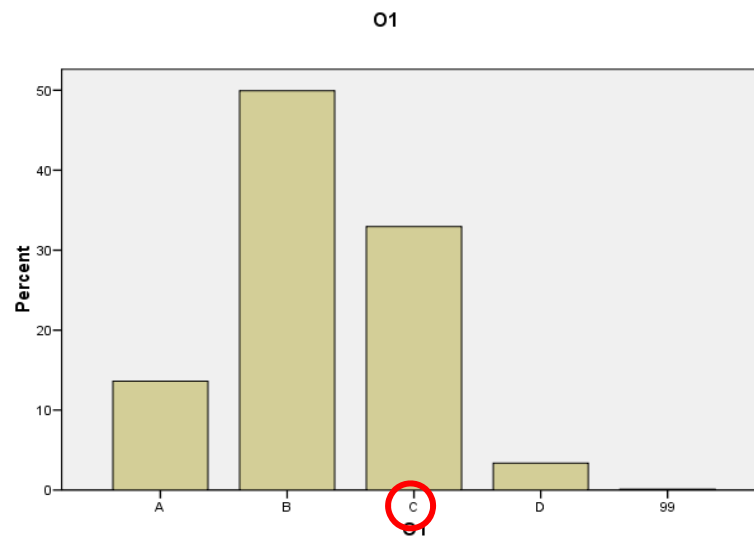


1. faktor: 15 % varijance

<b>Težina zadatka</b>	<b>Redni broj zadatka</b>
<b>Vrlo težak (0 – 0,2)</b>	37
<b>Težak (0,21 – 0,4)</b>	1, 3, 4, 11, 13, 14, 18, 26.1, 28.2, 28.3, 28.4, 29.3, 29.4, 32, 35, 36
<b>Srednje težak (0,41 – 0,6)</b>	5, 10, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25.2, 26.2, 27.1, 27.2, 28.1, 29.1, 29.2, 30, 31, 40, 41
<b>Lagan (0,61 – 0,80)</b>	6, 7, 9, 12, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25.1, 25.3, 27.3, 27.4, 33, 38, 39
<b>Vrlo lagan (0,81 – 1)</b>	2, 8, 17, 25.4, 26.3, 26.4, 34

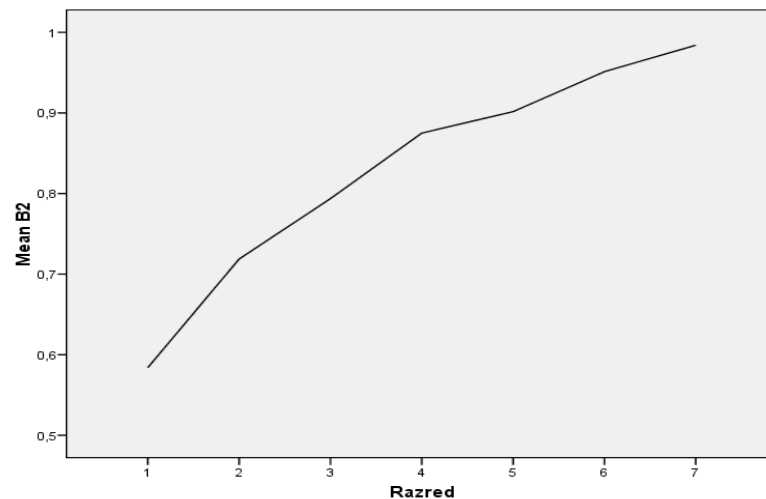
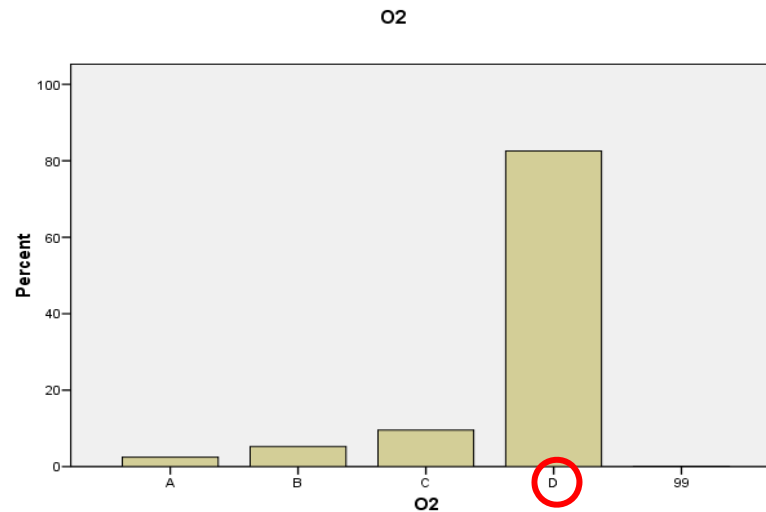
# 1. Kojoj sociološkoj teoriji pripada pojam „društvene konstrukcije zbilje“?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,33</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,19</b>



## 2. Koja će metoda biti uporabljena za istraživanje kako udžbenici književnosti prikazuju lik žene?

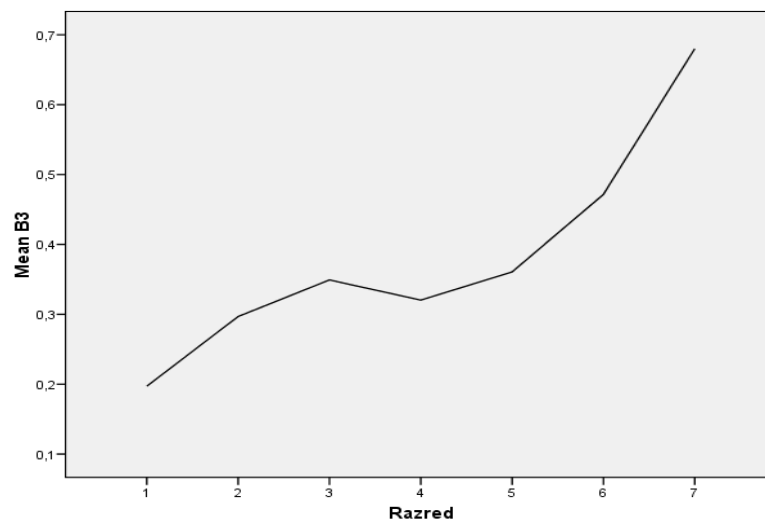
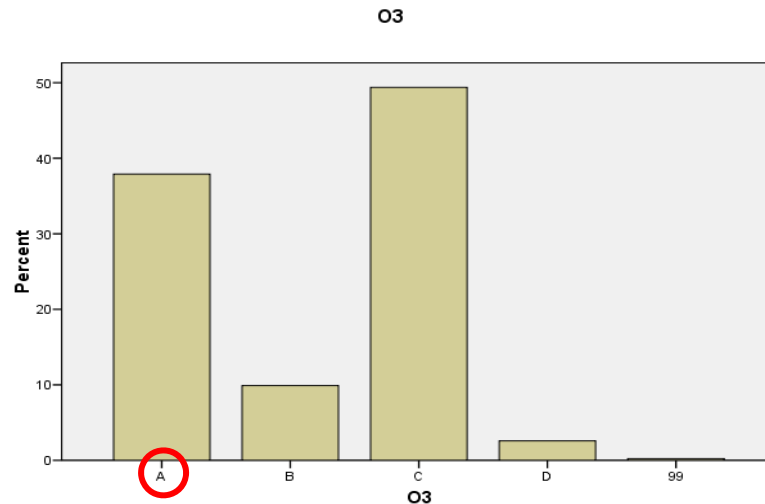
M	0,83
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,31





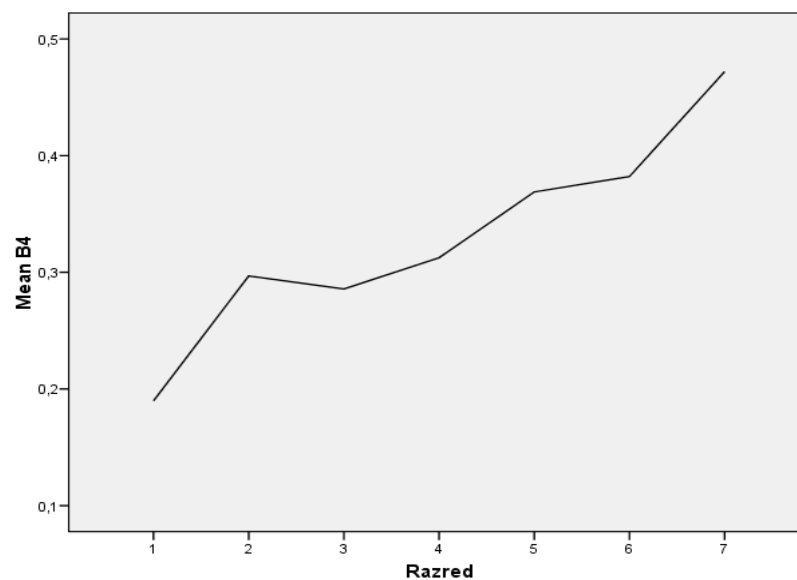
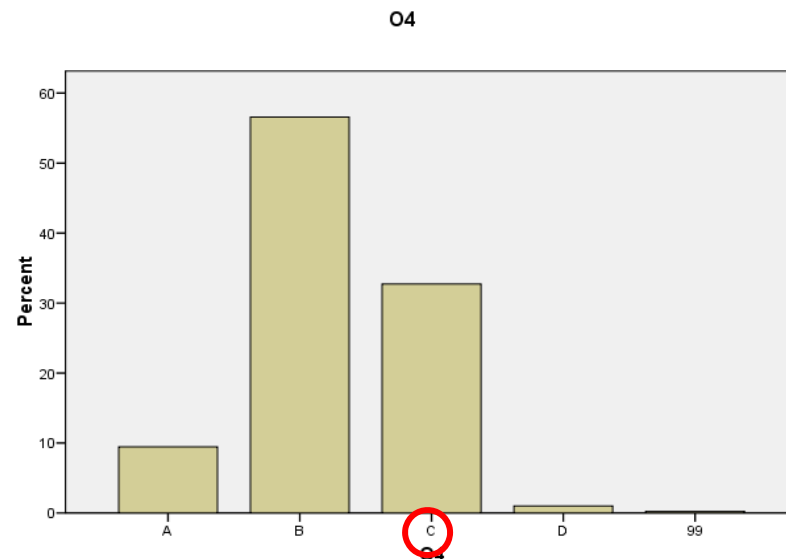
**3.** U koju vrstu istraživanja spada proučavanje ponašanja nogometnih navijača u kojem istraživač sudjeluje u situaciji koju istražuje?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,38</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,25</b>



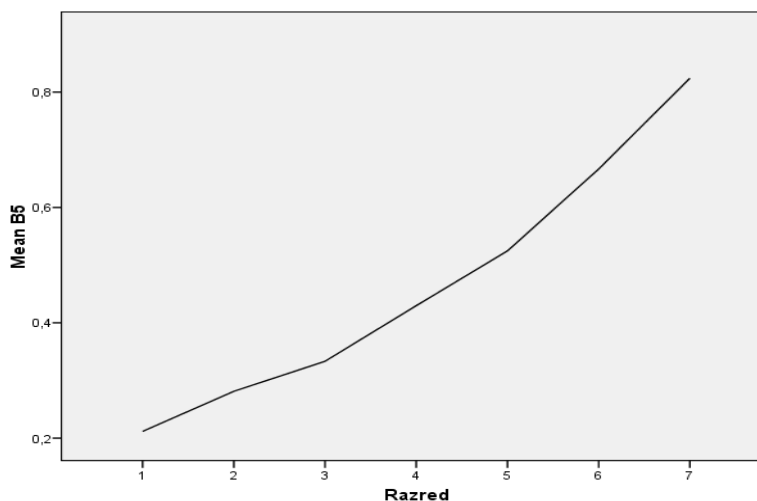
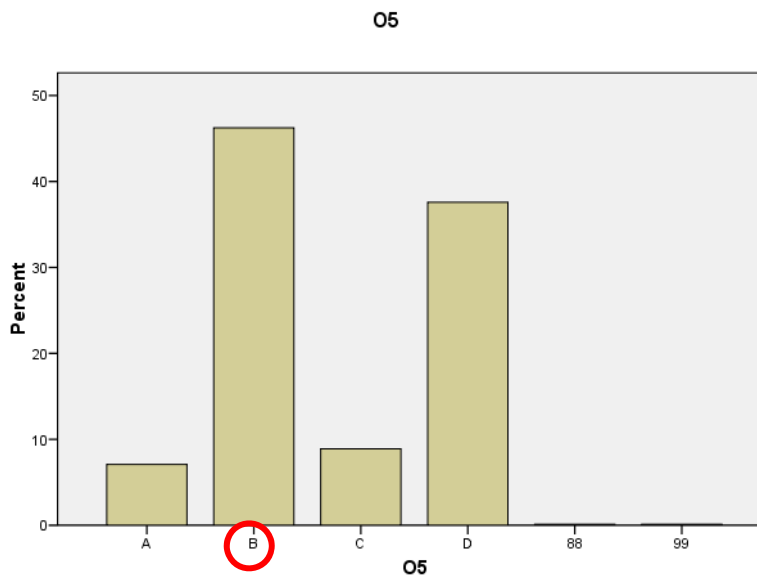
## 4. Za koji će se društveni položaj reći da je stečen?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,33</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,80</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,14</b>



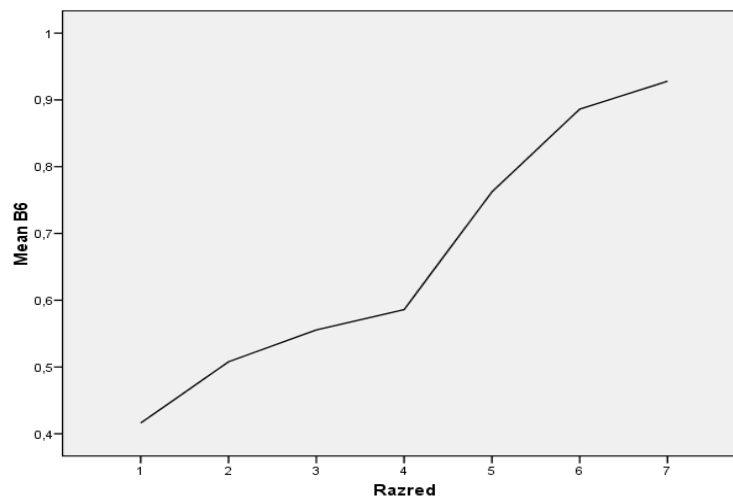
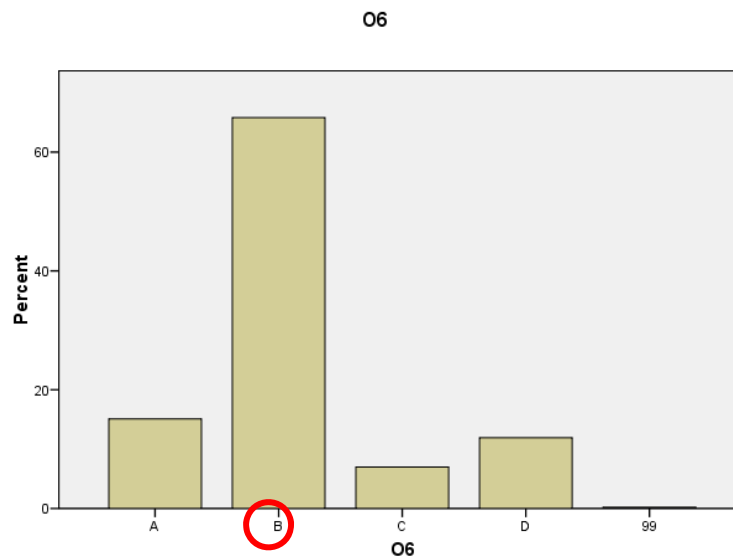
## 5. Pjevanje, skandiranje, mahanje zastavama i slično su navijački rituali. O kojoj se vrsti rituala radi?

M	0,46
M (O)	0,70
ID	0,36



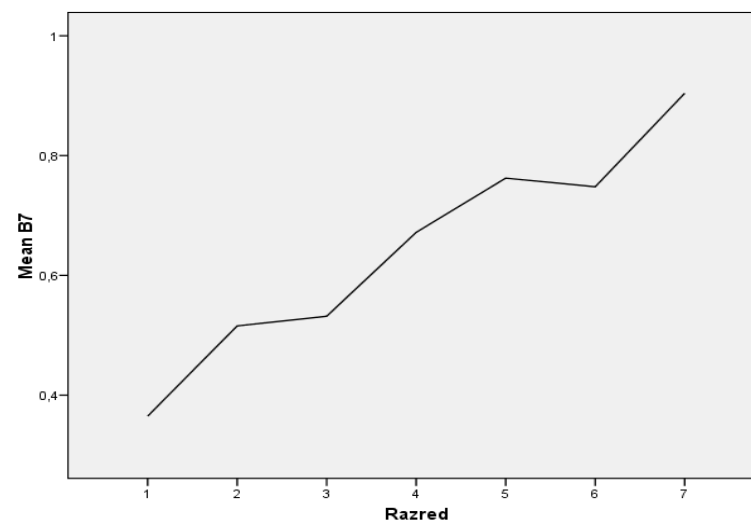
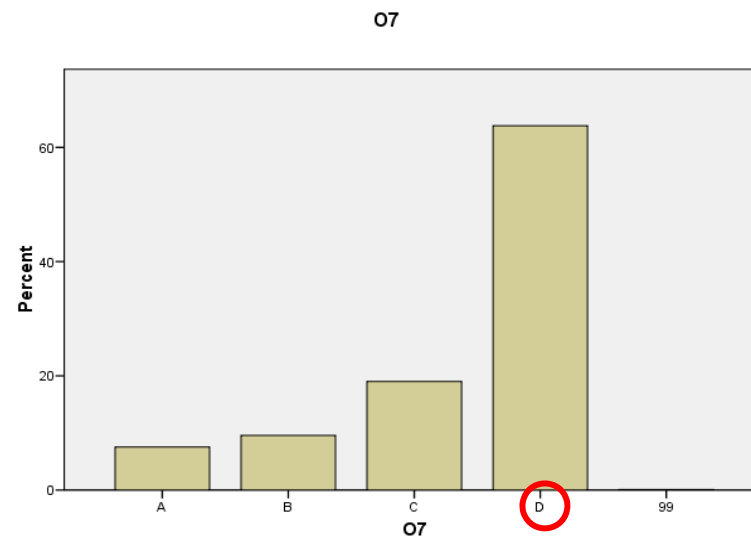
6. Kako se naziva shvaćanje koje kaže da se značenje određenoga vjerovanja ili ponašanja mora protumačiti iz kulturnoga konteksta u kojem se nalazi?

M	0,66
M (O)	0,80
ID	0,34



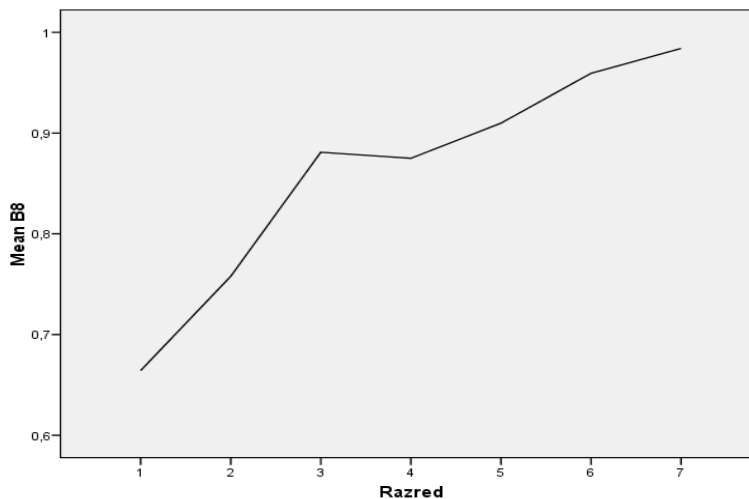
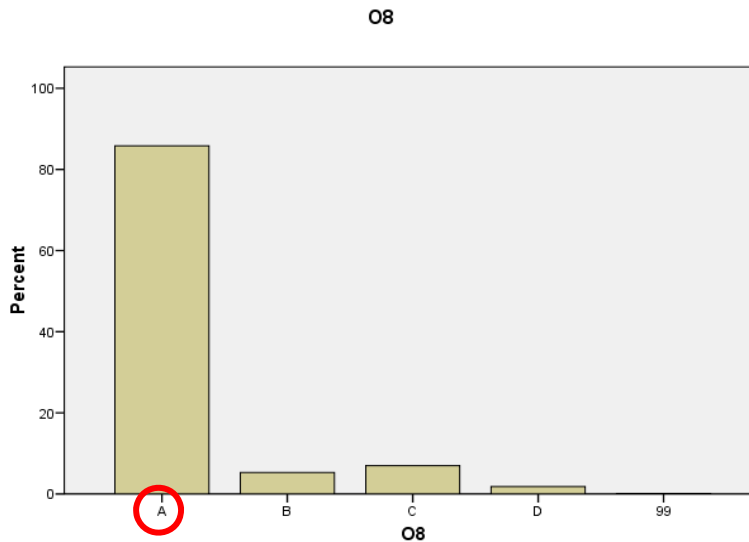
**7.** Kako se nazivaju redoviti obrasci ponašanja, poput škole ili obitelji, koji imaju veliku važnost u društvenome životu i koji se održavaju pomoću društvenih normi?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,64</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,31</b>



**8.** Kako se nazivaju teorije društvenih promjena po kojima ljudska društva napreduju od nižih i jednostavnijih k višim i složenijim oblicima?

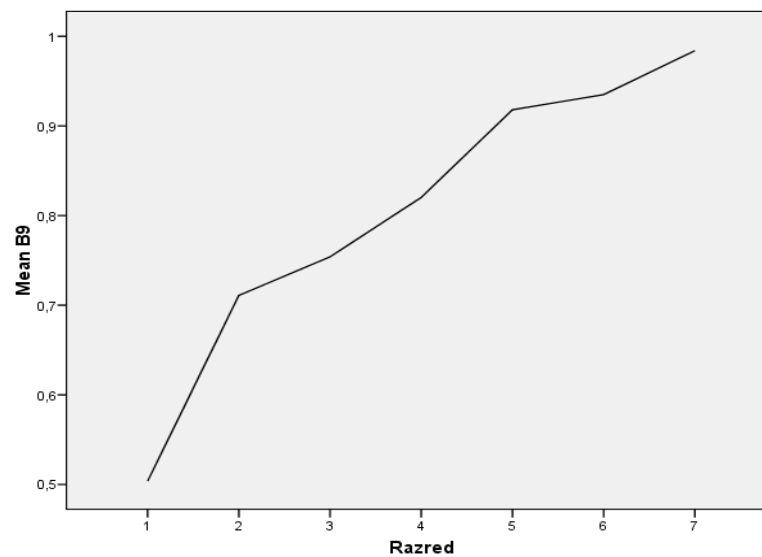
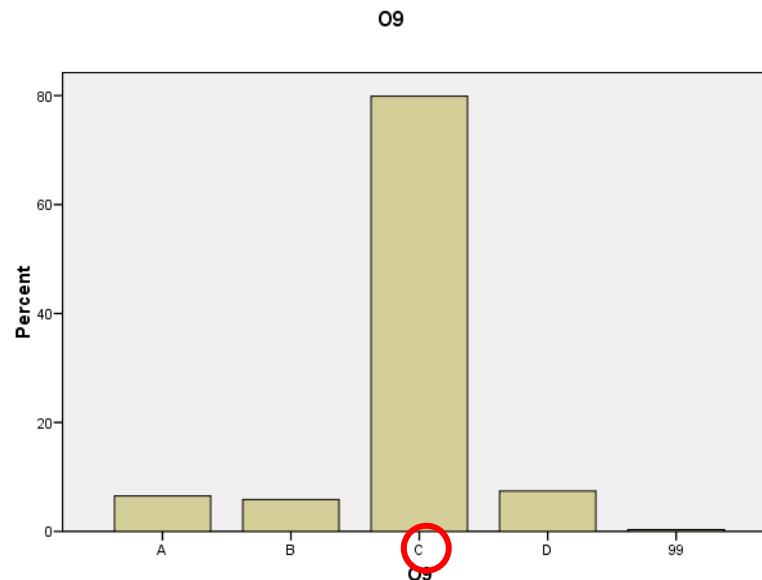
<b>M</b>	<b>0,86</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,80</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,27</b>





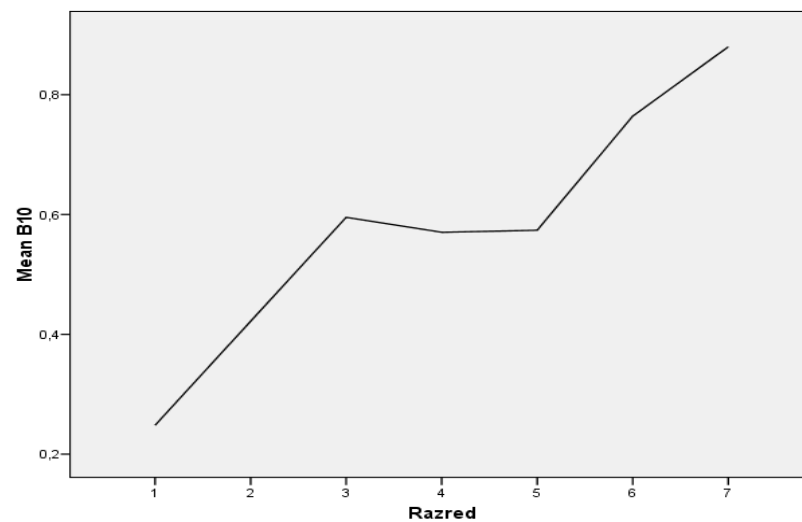
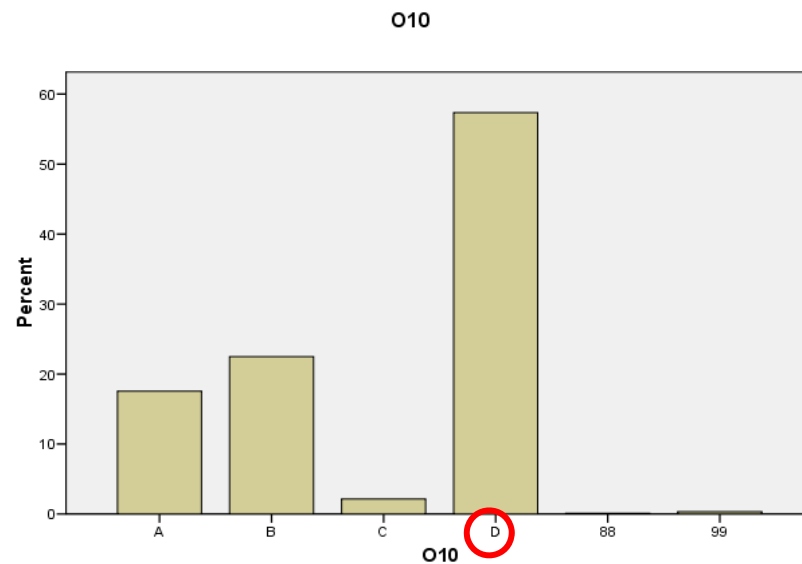
## 9. Koji je od navedenih identiteta sekundarni?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,80</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,35</b>



## 10. Koju vrstu moći predstavlja vlast?

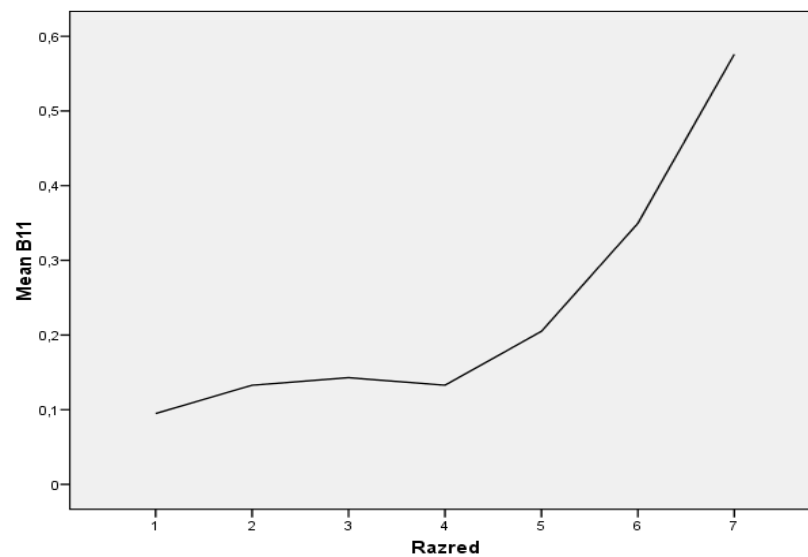
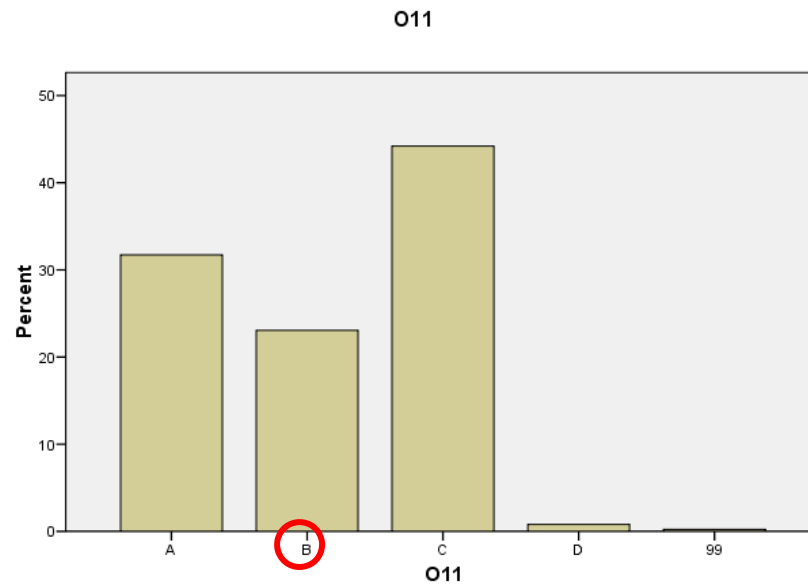
M	0,57
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,34





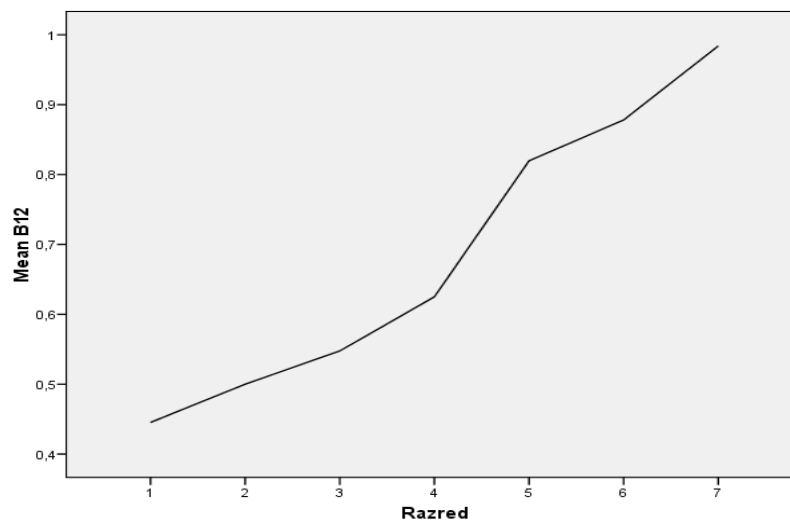
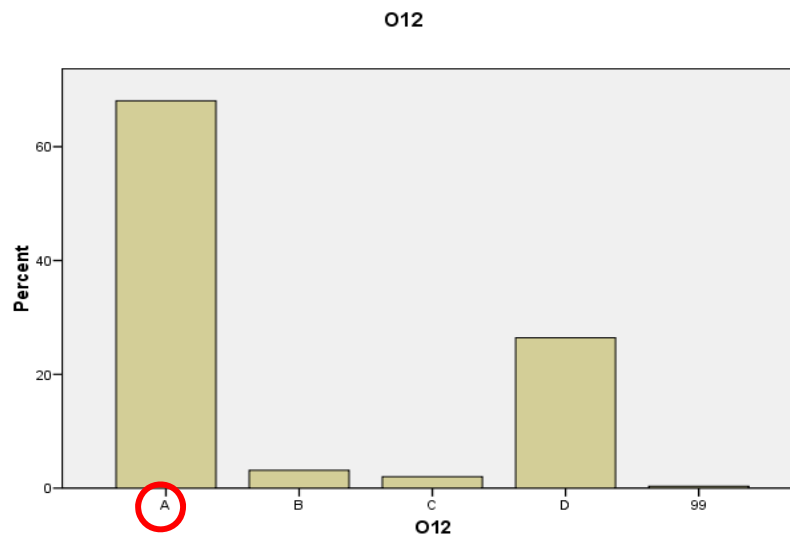
# 11. Učitelji, socijalni radnici i knjižničari jesu:

<b>M</b>	<b>0,23</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,32</b>



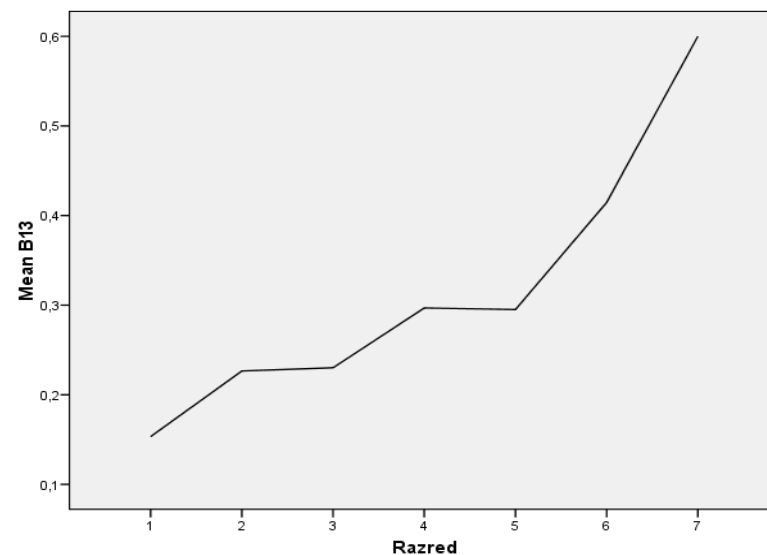
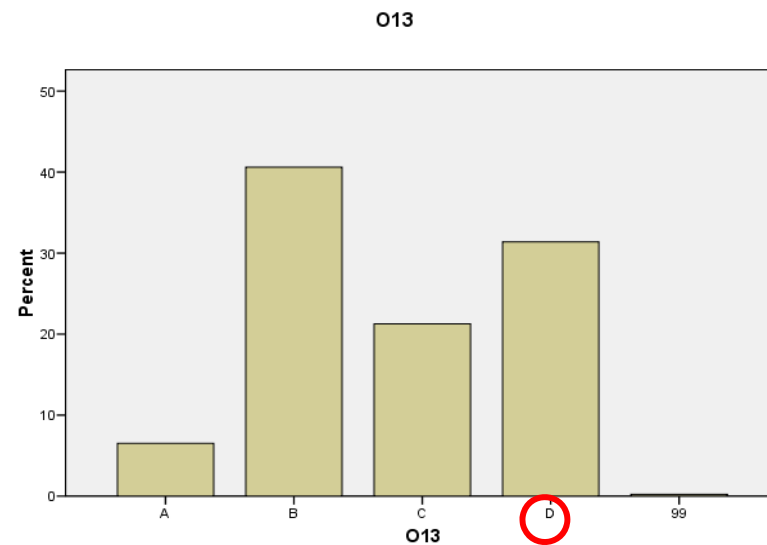
## 12. Kako se naziva razlika između useljenih i iseljenih stanovnika neke zemlje?

M	0,68
M (O)	0,70
ID	0,36



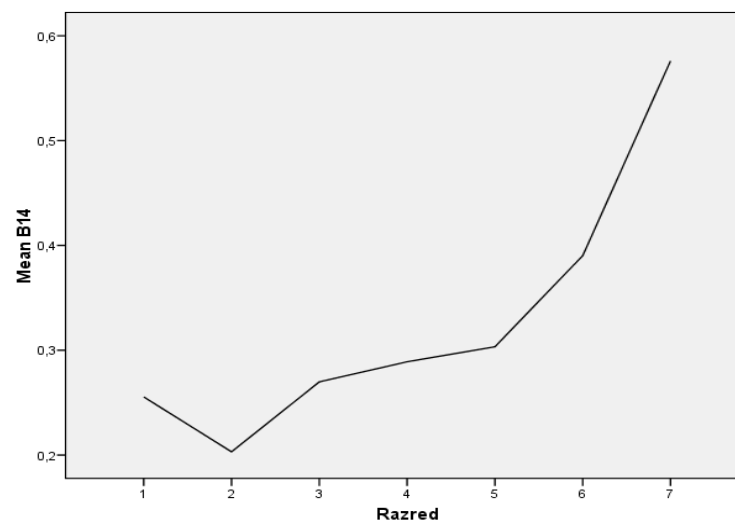
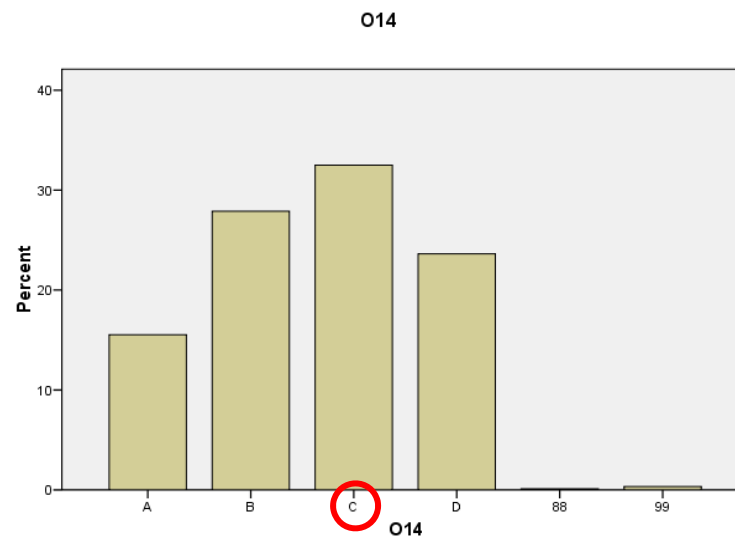
### 13. Kako se nazivaju gradovi poput New Yorka ili Londona koji su postali središta svjetskoga gospodarstva?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,31</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,25</b>



## 14. Kako Emile Durkheim naziva religiju australskih Aboridžina?

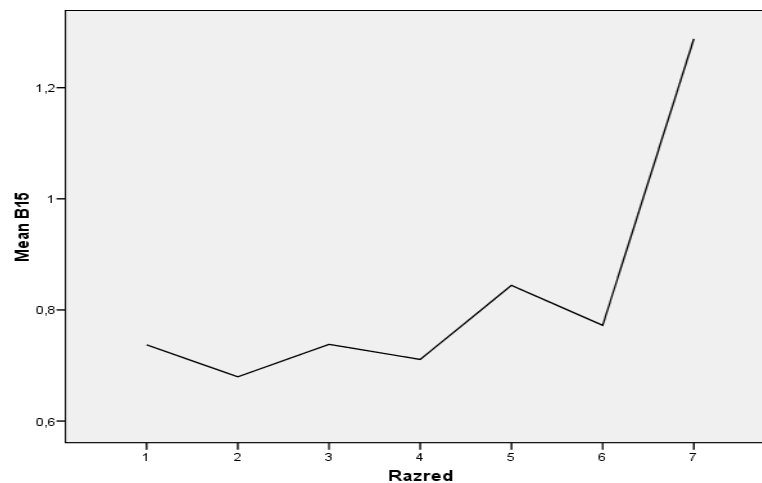
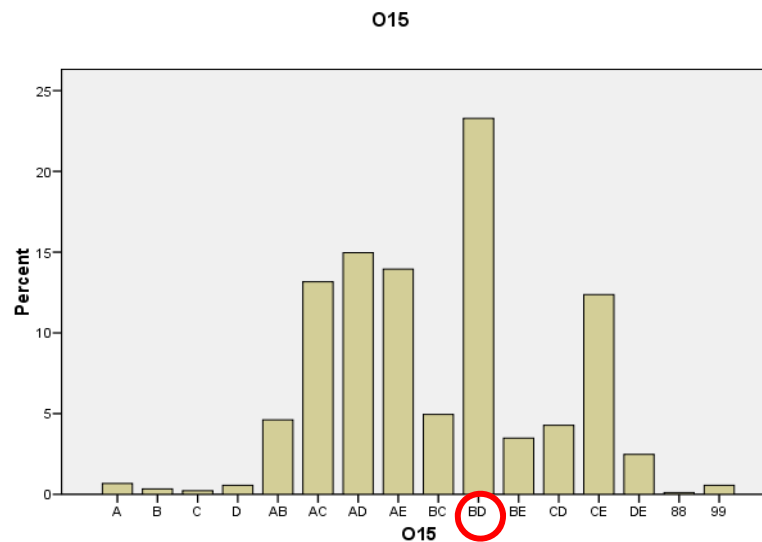
M	0,33
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,18



## II. Zadatci višestrukih kombinacija

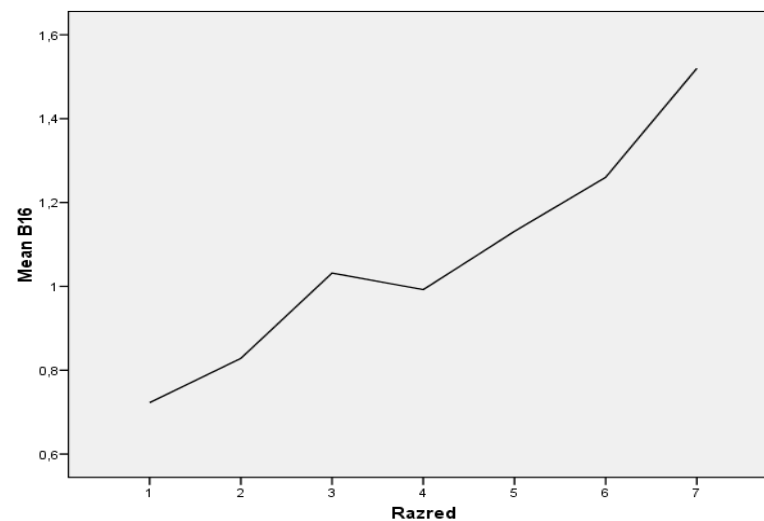
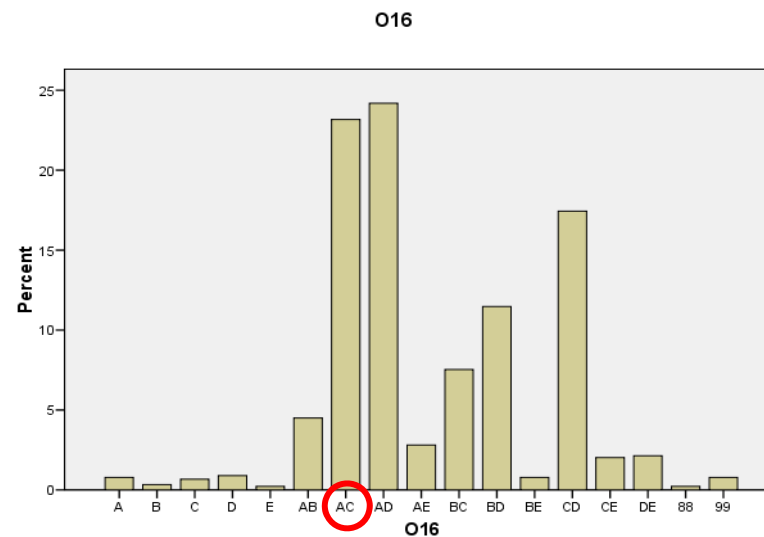
15. Koja dva obilježja pripadaju u mehaničku solidarnost prema E. Durkheimu?

M	0,82 (0,41)
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,14



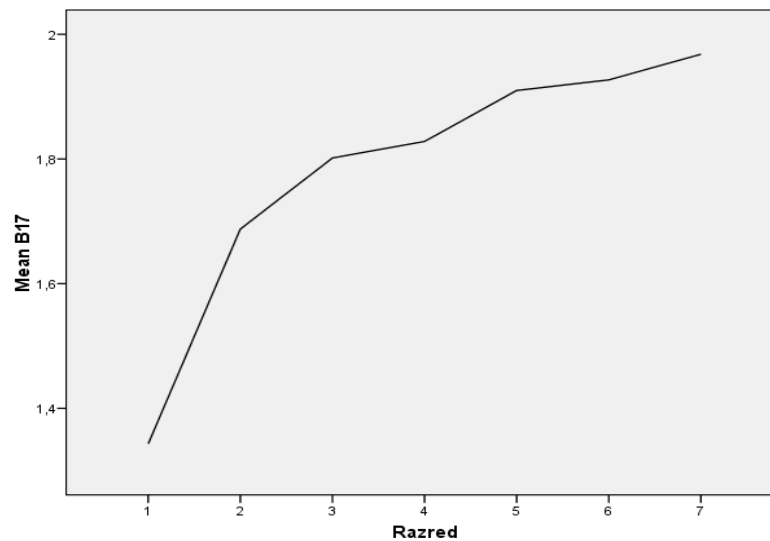
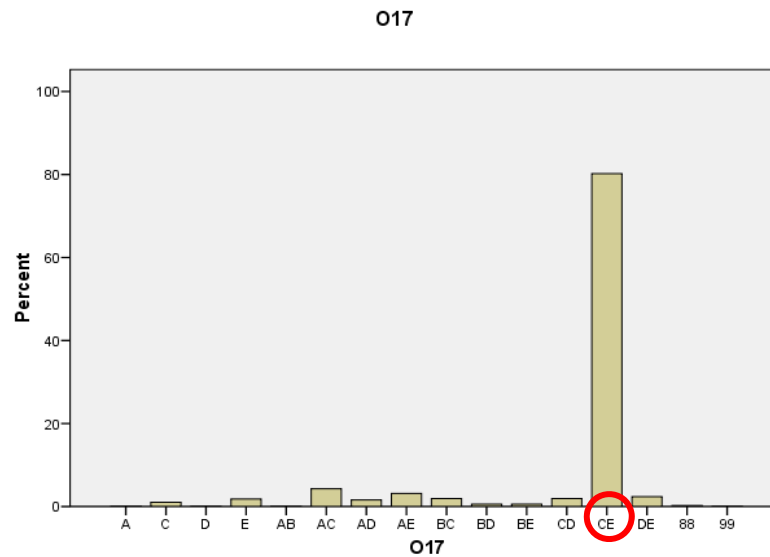
## 16. U čemu se očituje „gubitak čarobnosti” svijeta prema Maxu Weberu?

<b>M</b>	<b>1,06 (0,53)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,36</b>



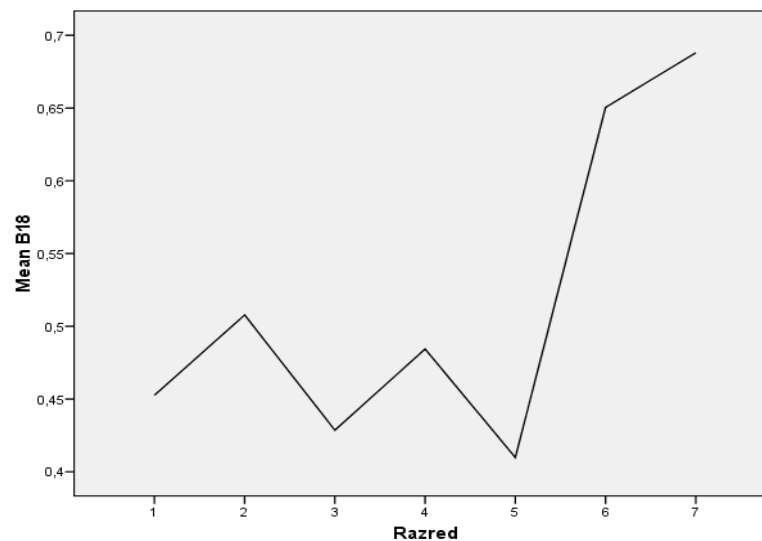
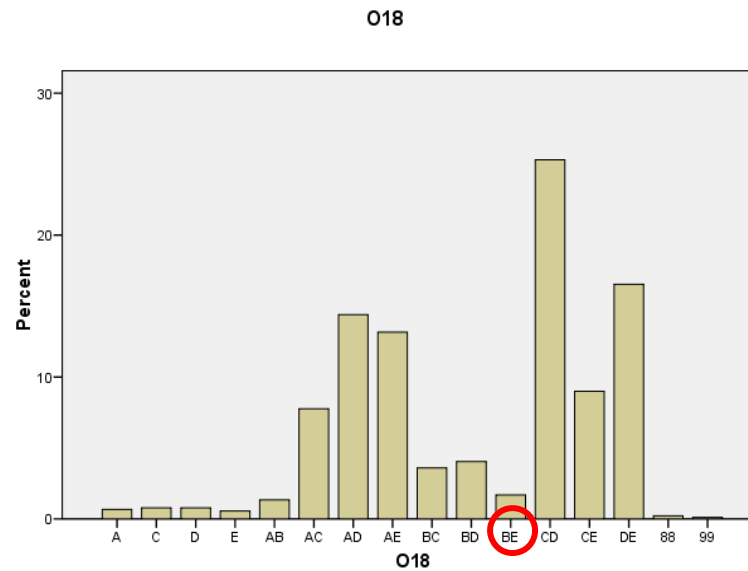
## 17. Što poučava mikrosociologija?

<b>M</b>	<b>1,77 (0,89)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,36</b>



## 18. Koja su specifična obilježja industrijskih društava?

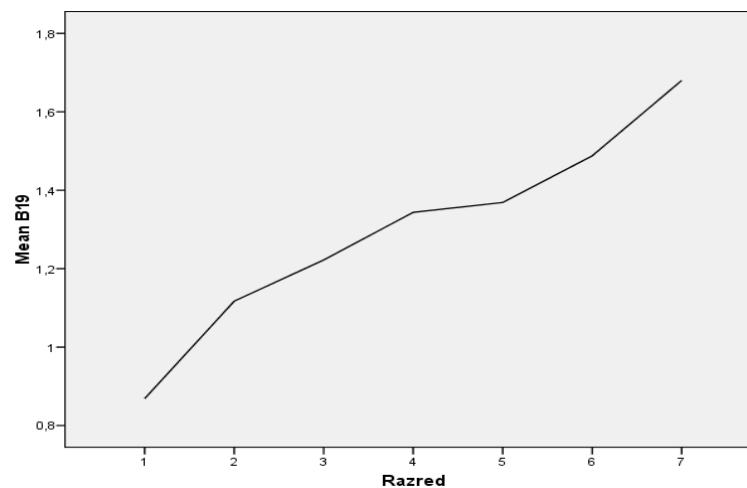
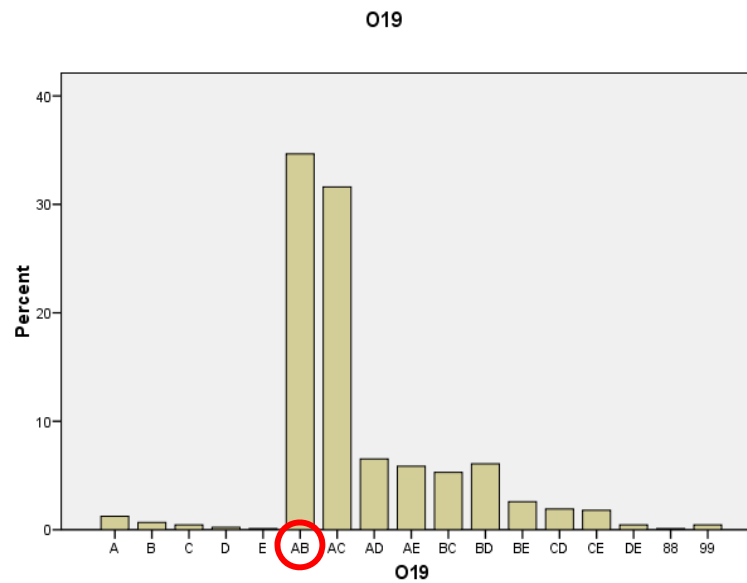
<b>M</b>	<b>0,52 (0,26)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,10</b>





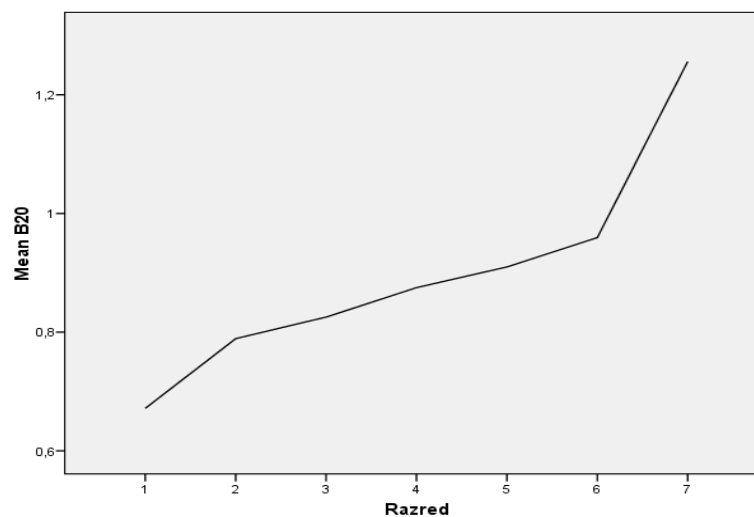
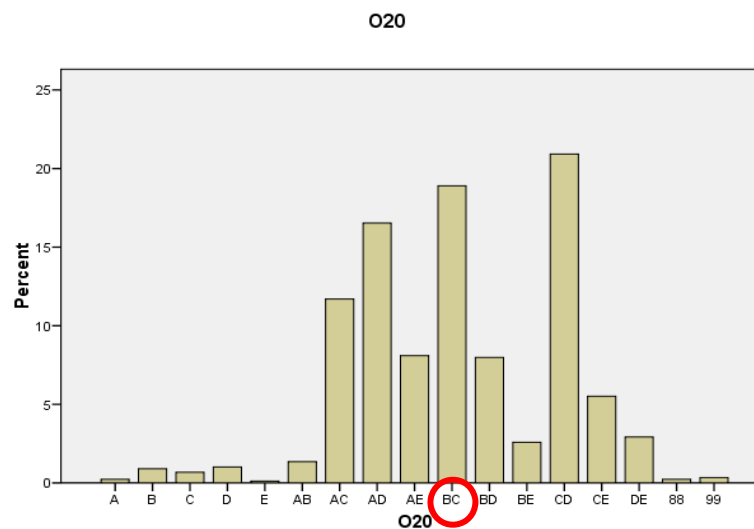
## 19. Koje su osnovne postavke interakcionističke teorije u sociologiji?

<b>M</b>	<b>1,29 (0,65)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,40</b>



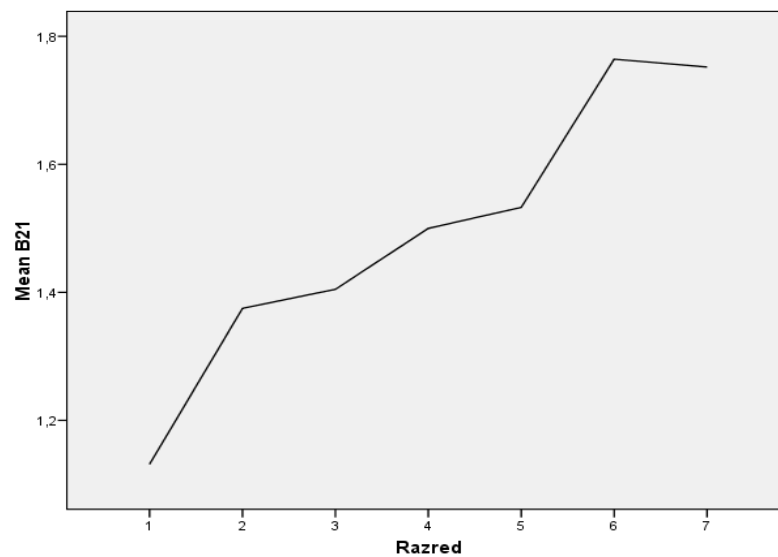
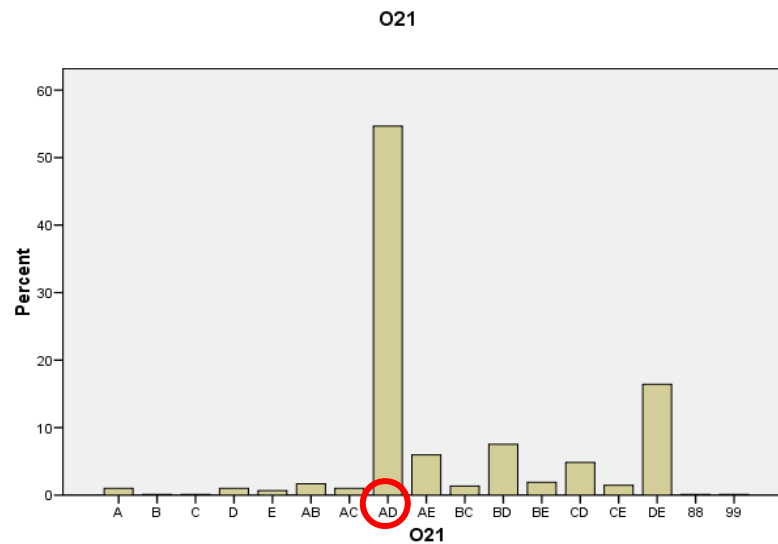
## 20. O čemu ovisi klasni položaj nekoga pojedinca prema Maxu Weberu?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,89 (0,45)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,19</b>



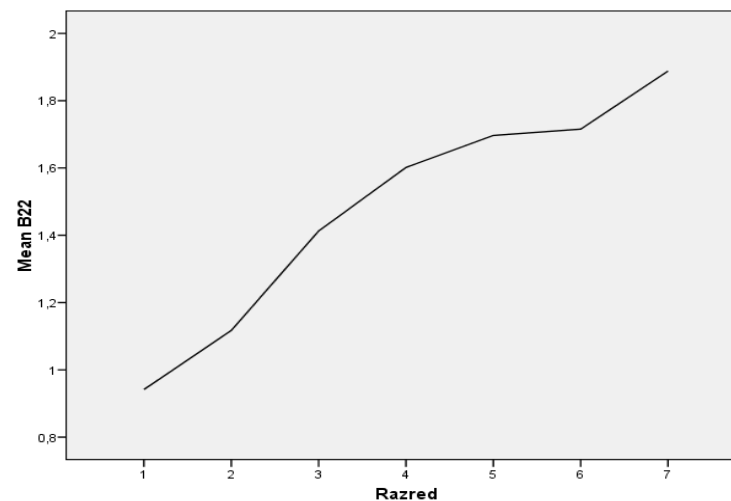
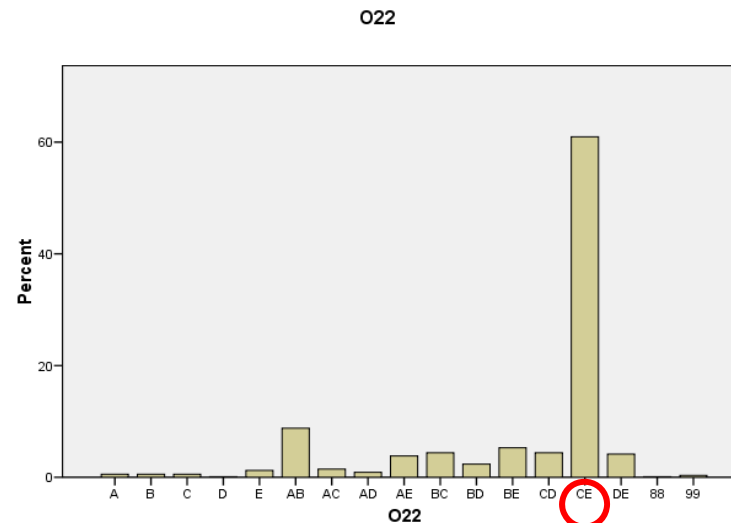
## 21. Što je društvena diferencijacija?

<b>M</b>	<b>1,49 (0,75)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,29</b>



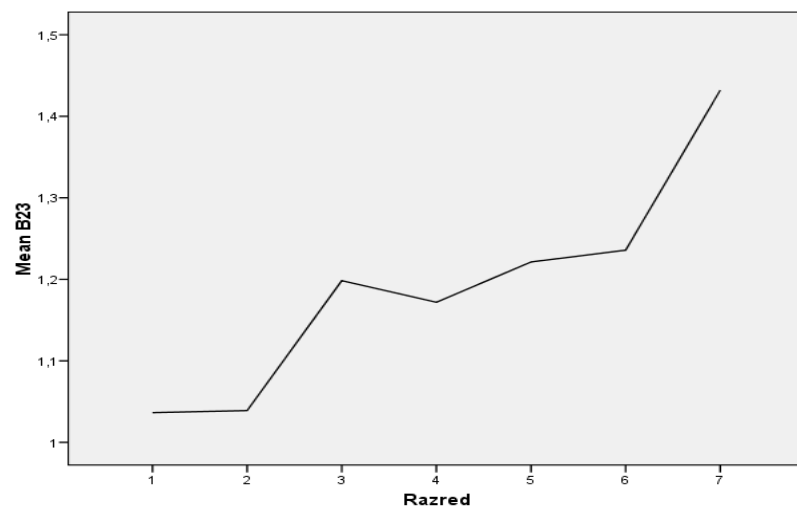
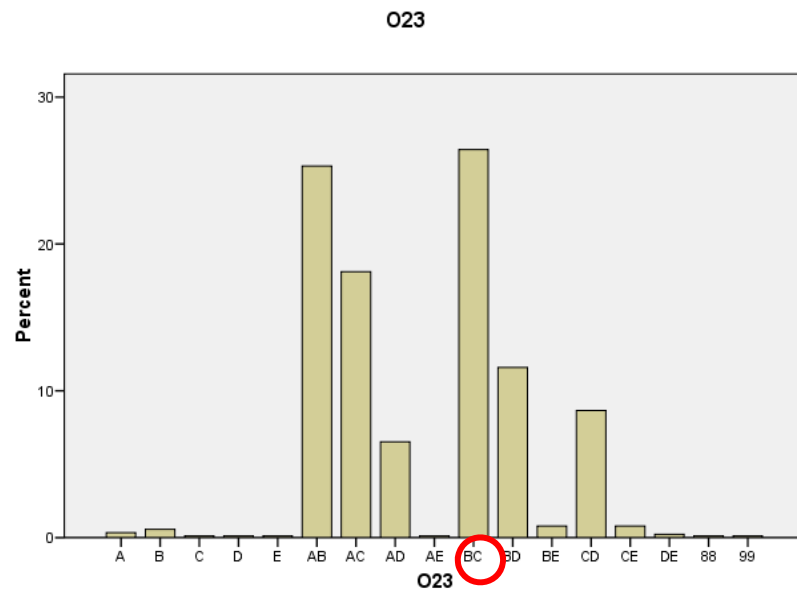
## 22. Čiji porast predstavlja promjenu u suvremenoj obitelji?

<b>M</b>	<b>1,47 (0,74)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,38</b>



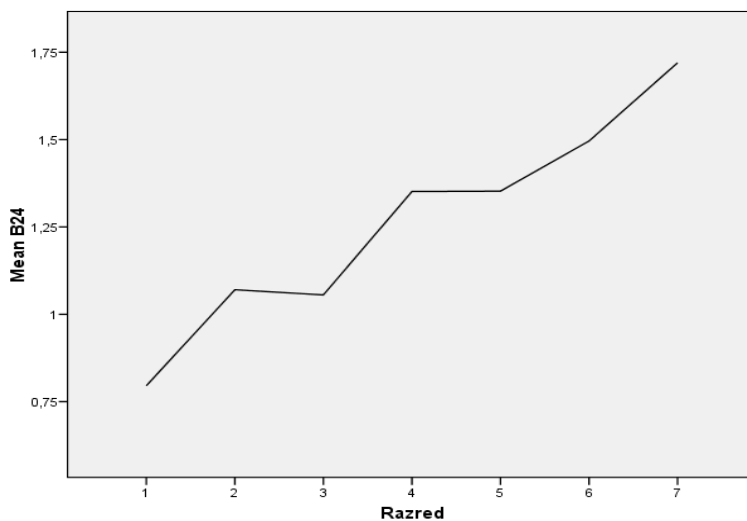
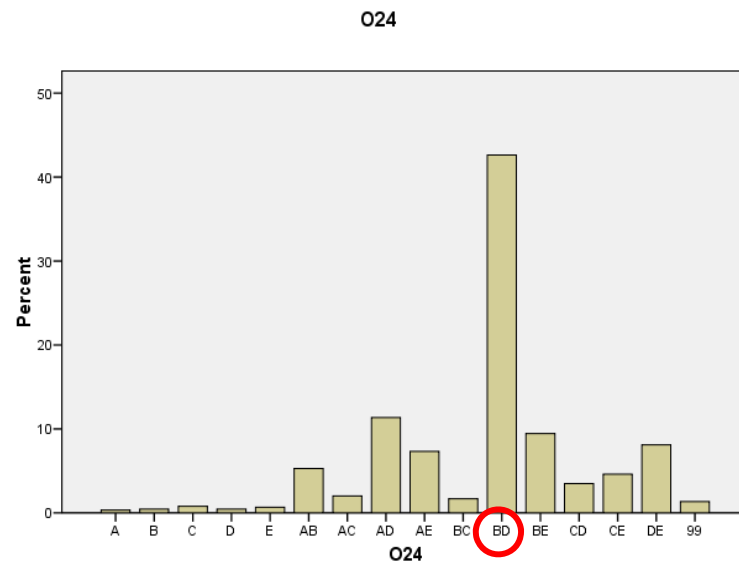
## 23. Koja dva svojstva pripadaju industrijskim gradovima?

M	1,19 (0,60)
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,19



## 24. Koji se sustavi organizacije rada smatraju sustavima niskoga povjerenja između zaposlenika i poslodavaca?

M	1,26 (0,63)
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,36

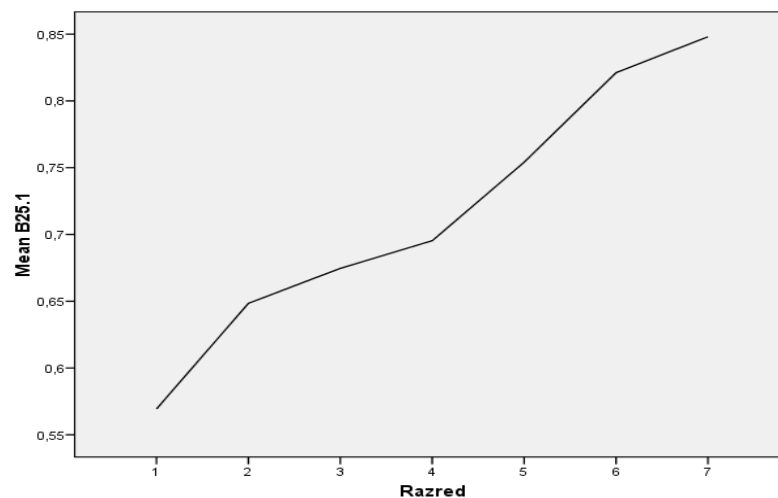
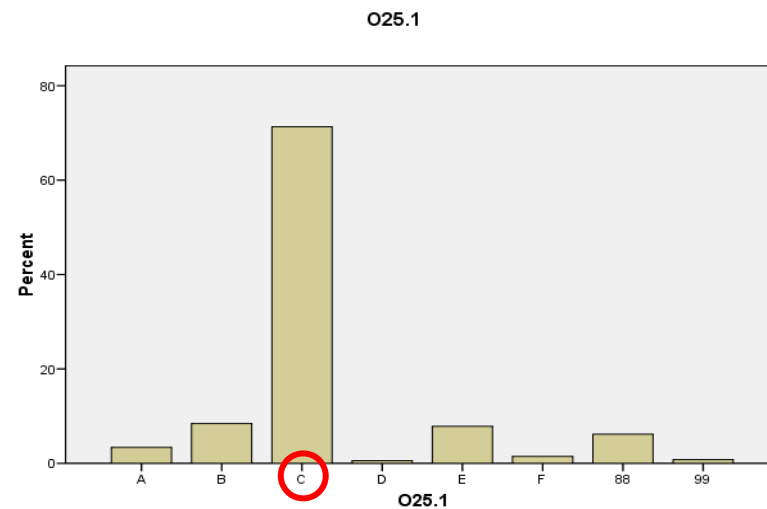


## III. Zadatci povezivanja i sređivanja

### 25. Grupama pridružite tipične djelatnosti članova

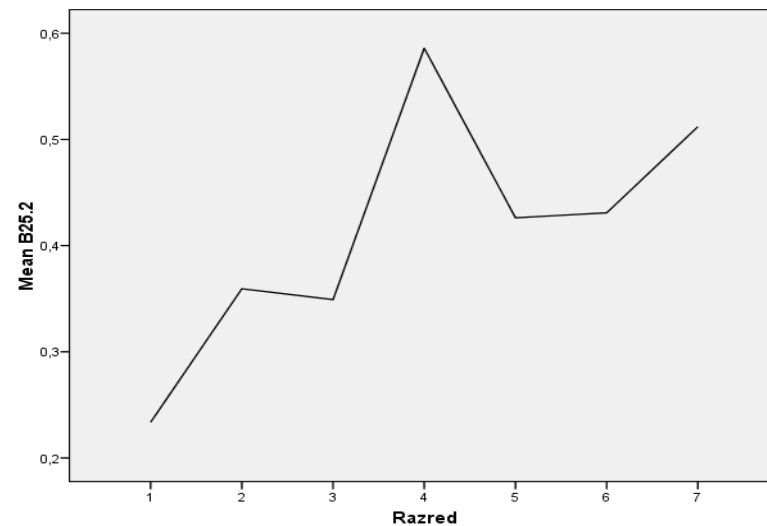
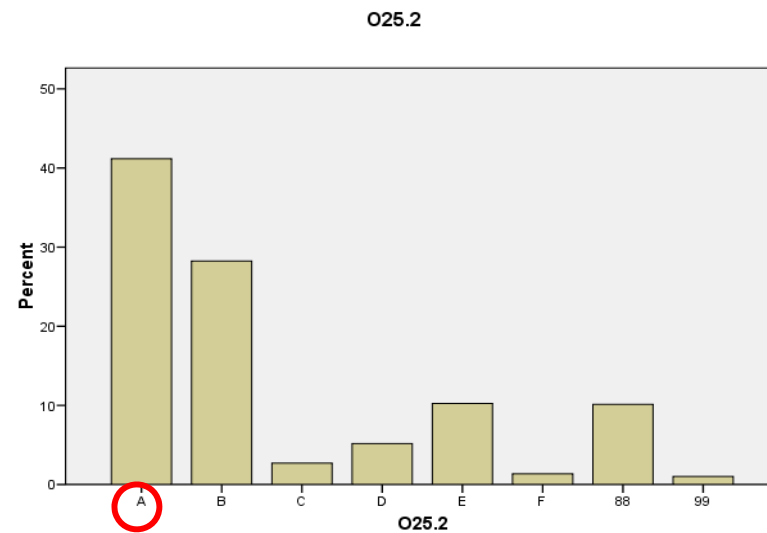
#### 25.1. primarne grupe

M	0,71
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,16



## 25.2. sekundarne grupe

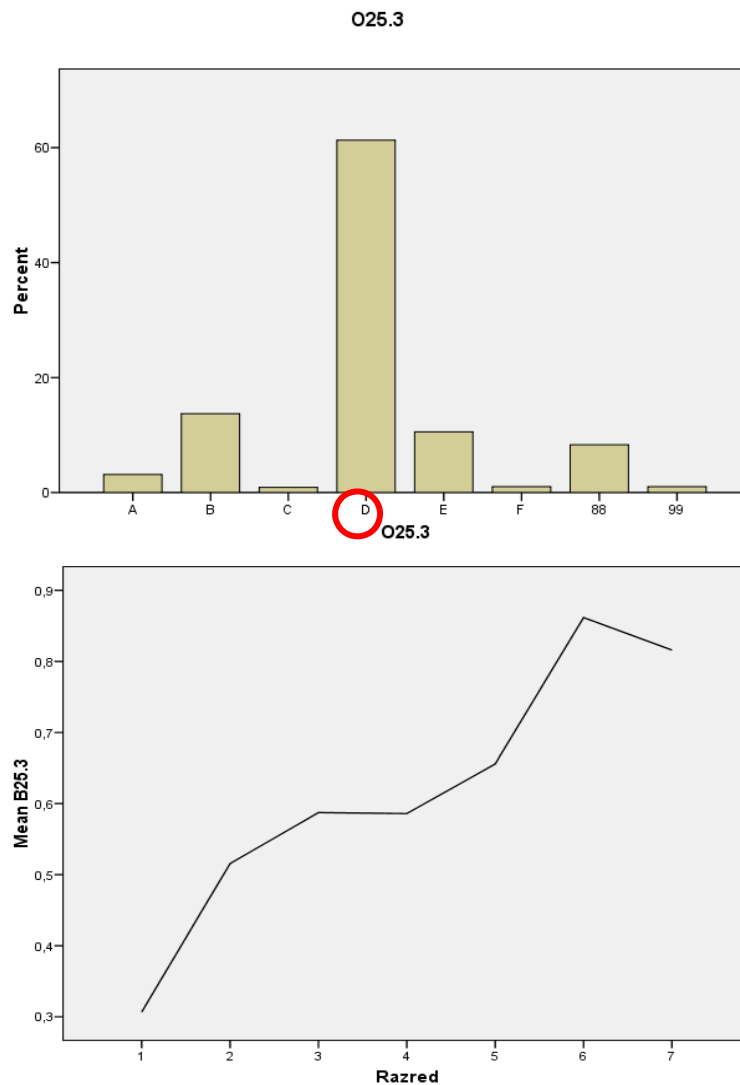
<b>M</b>	<b>0,41</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,13</b>





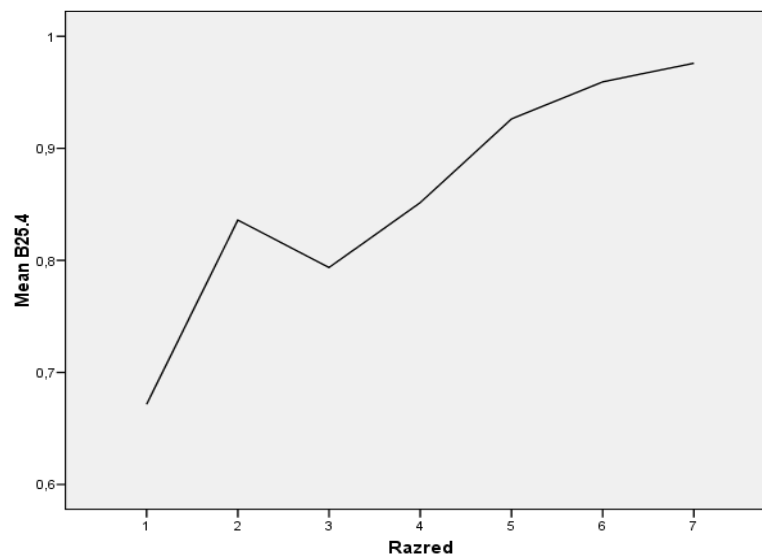
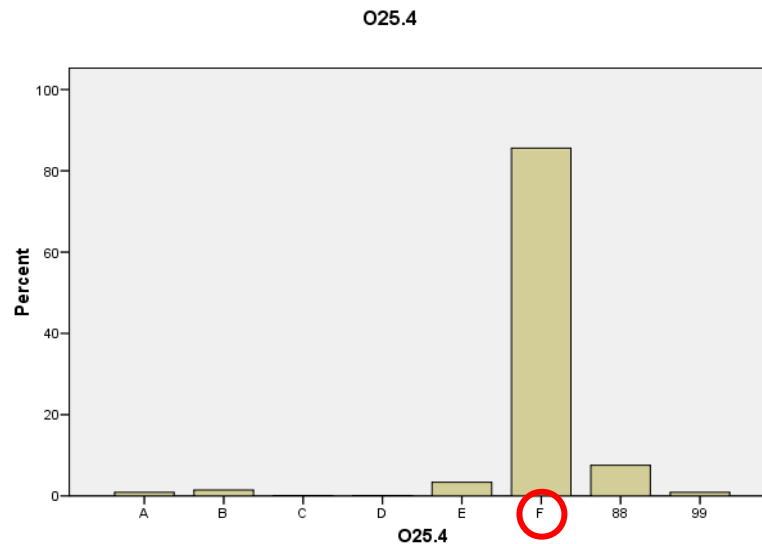
## 25.3. referentne grupe

<b>M</b>	<b>0,61</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,30</b>



## 25.4. terapijske grupe

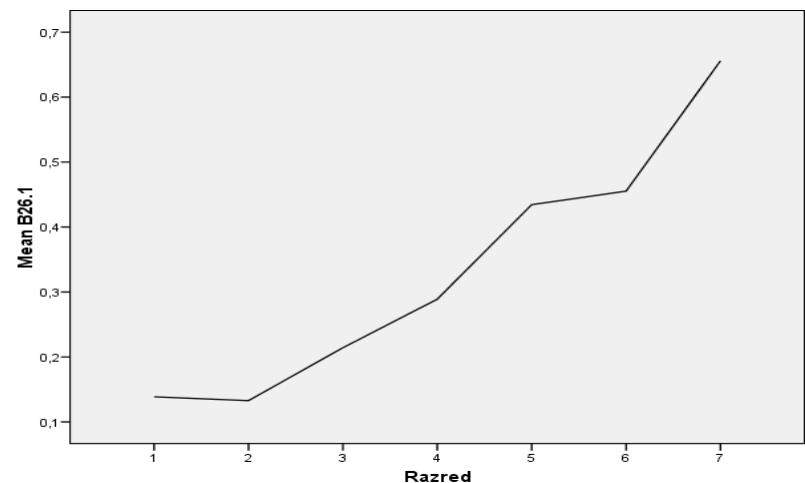
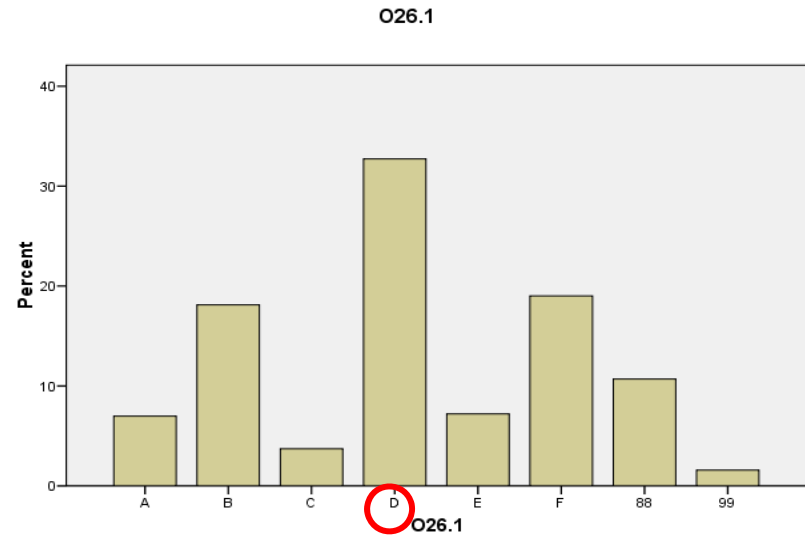
M	0,86
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,24



## 26. Vrstama društvenih normi pridružite njihove primjere.

### 26.1. mores

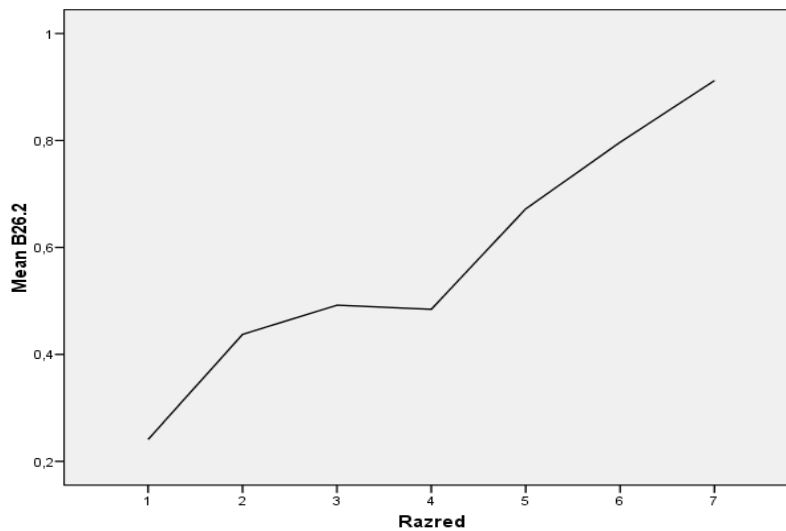
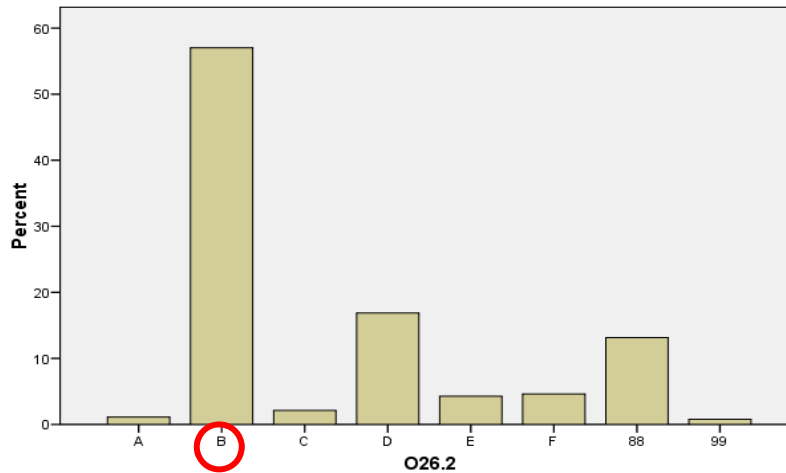
M	0,33
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,34



## 26.2. folkways

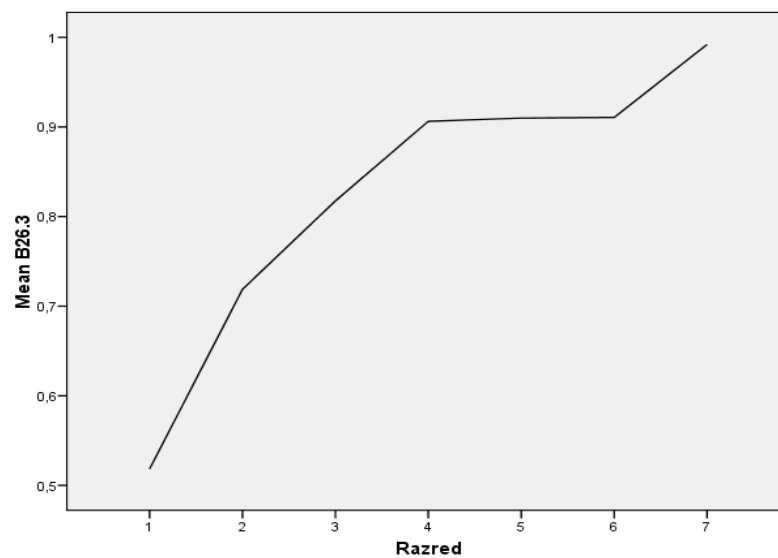
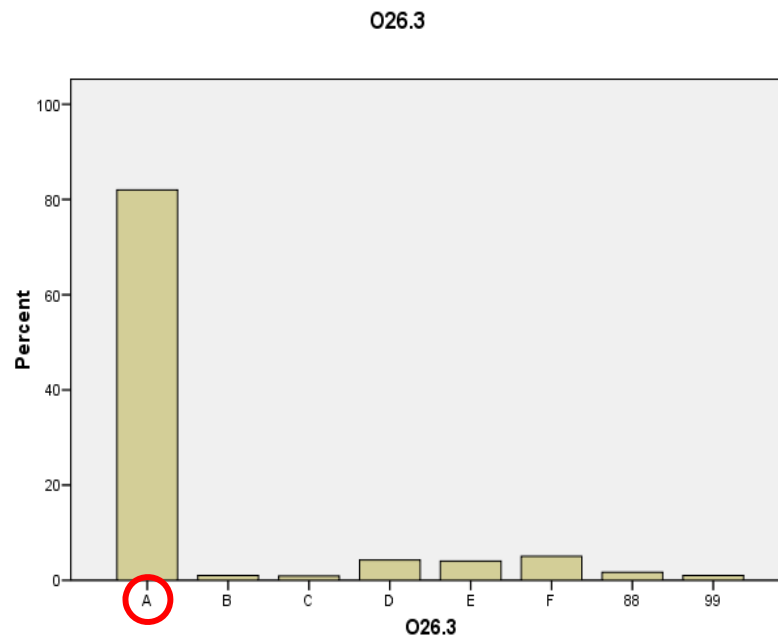
<b>M</b>	<b>0,57</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,40</b>

O26.2



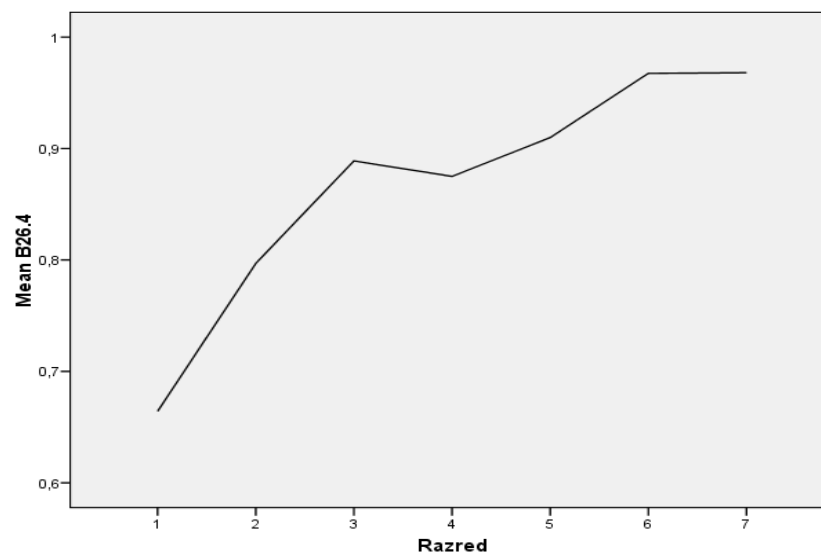
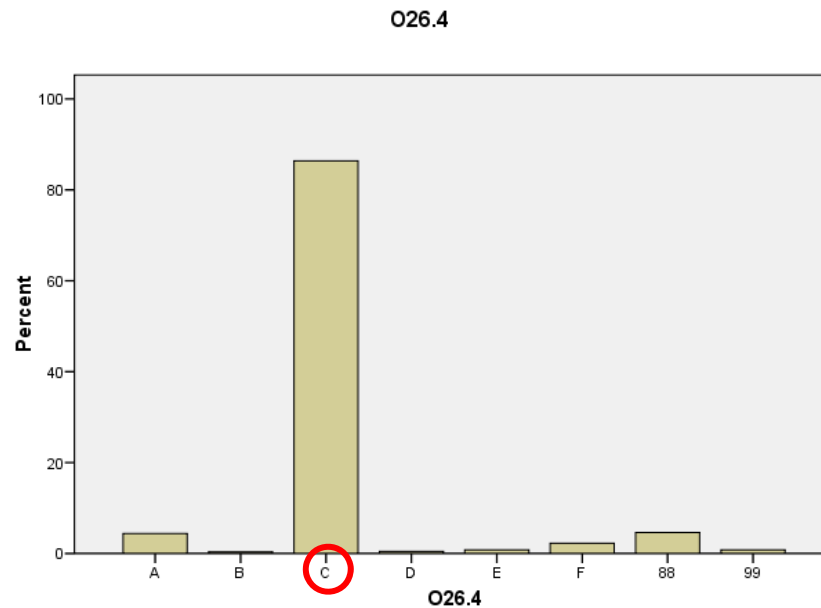
## 26.3. tabui

<b>M</b>	<b>0,82</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,35</b>



## 26.4. zakoni

<b>M</b>	<b>0,86</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,26</b>

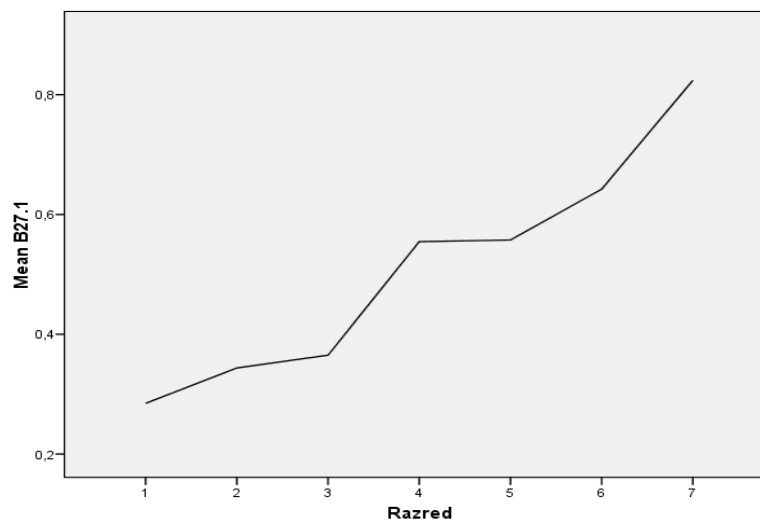
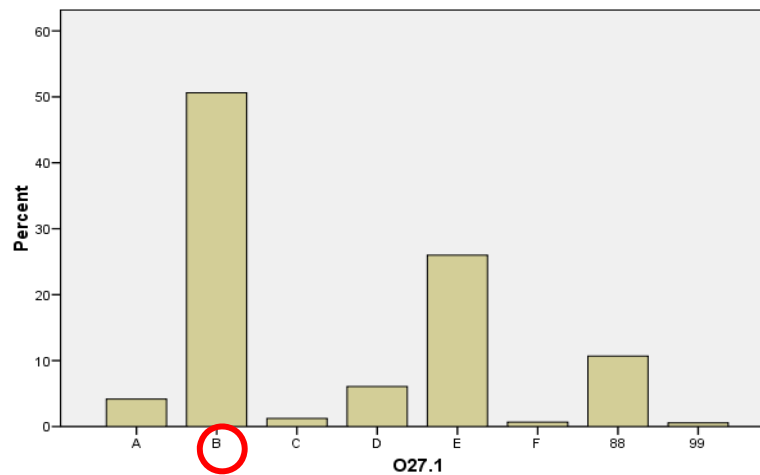


## 27. Individualnim načinima adaptacije na anomiju pridružite konkretne primjere.

### 27.1. inovacija

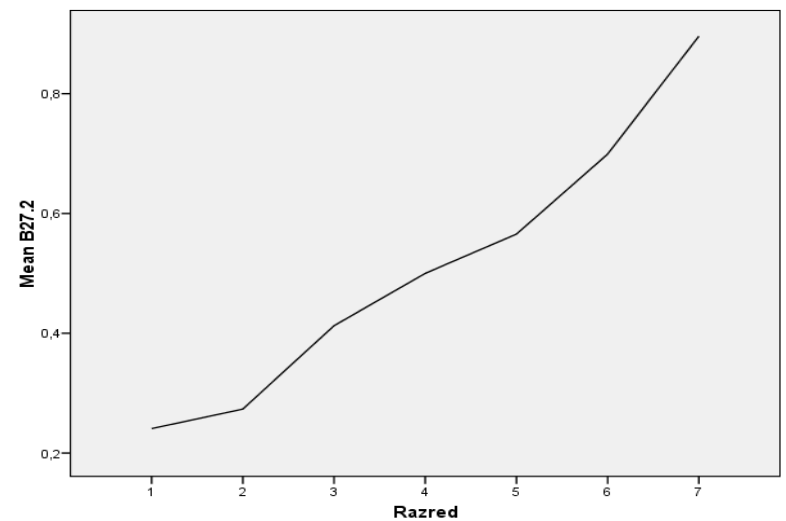
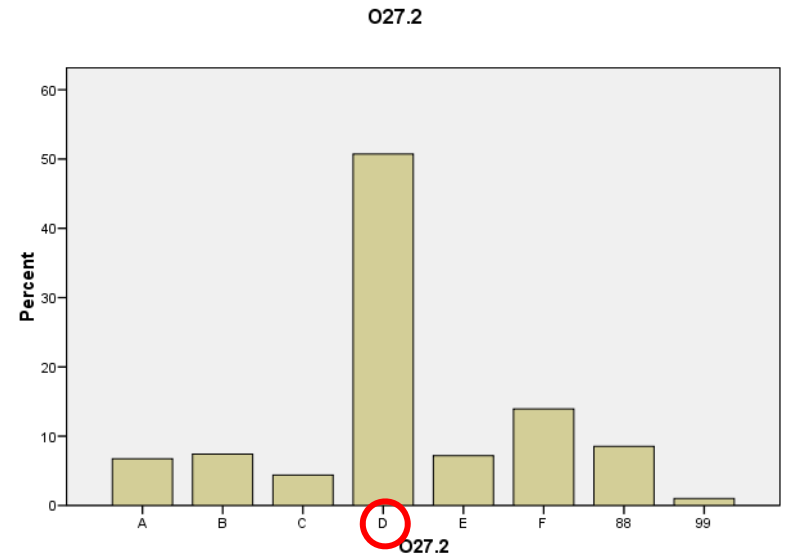
<b>M</b>	<b>0,51</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,32</b>

O27.1



## 27.2. konformizam

<b>M</b>	<b>0,51</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,39</b>

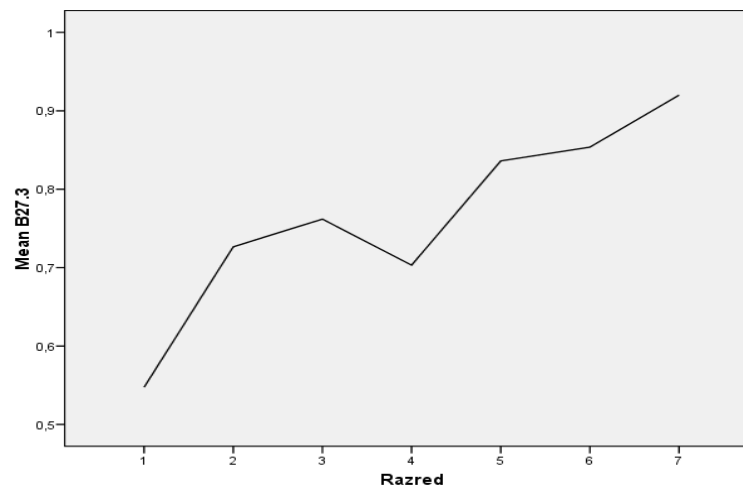
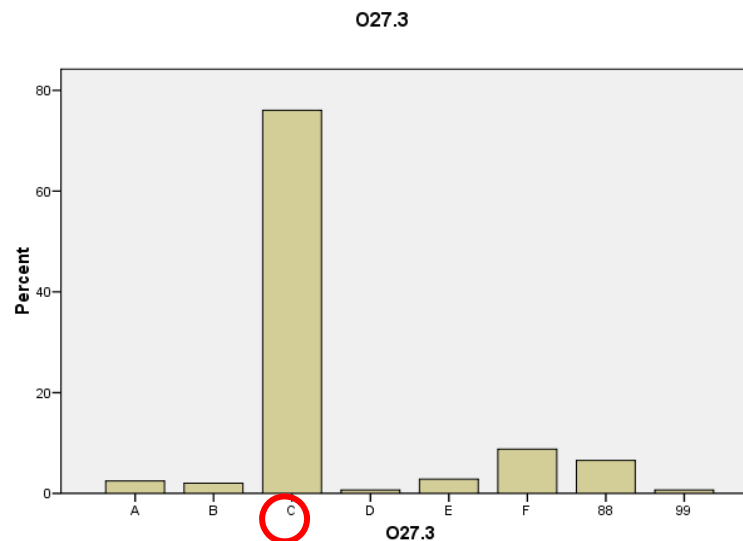






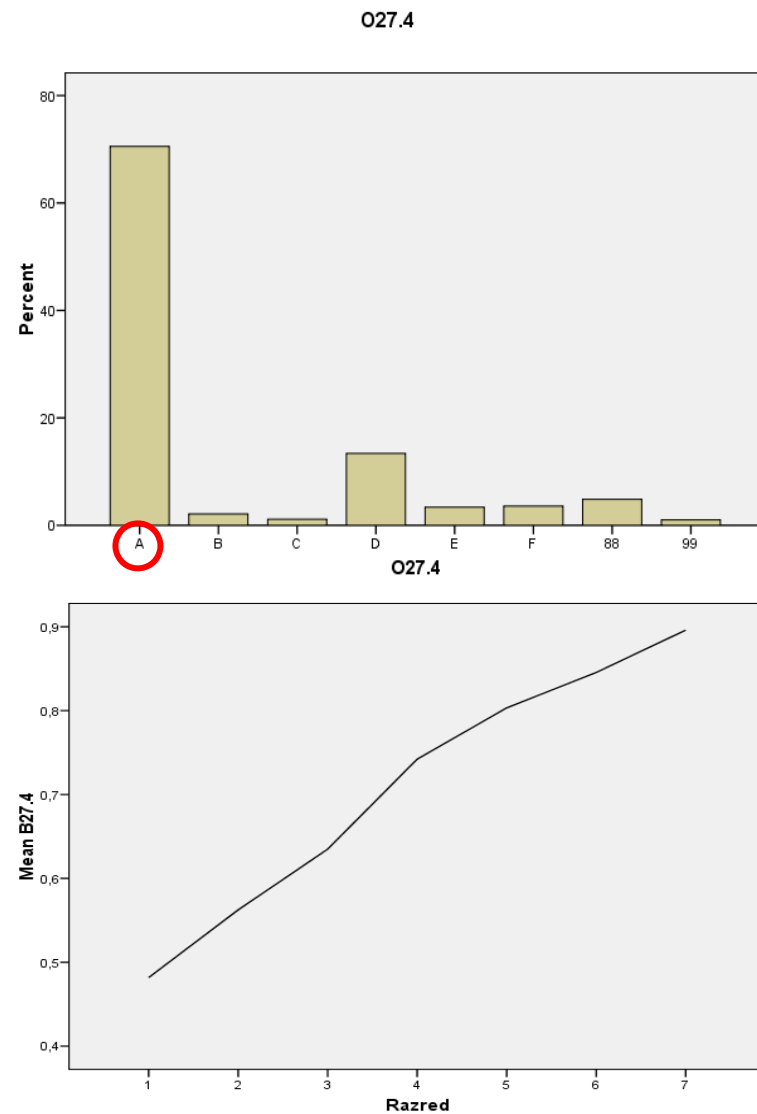
## 27.3. povlačenje

M	0,76
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,22



## 27.4. ritualizam

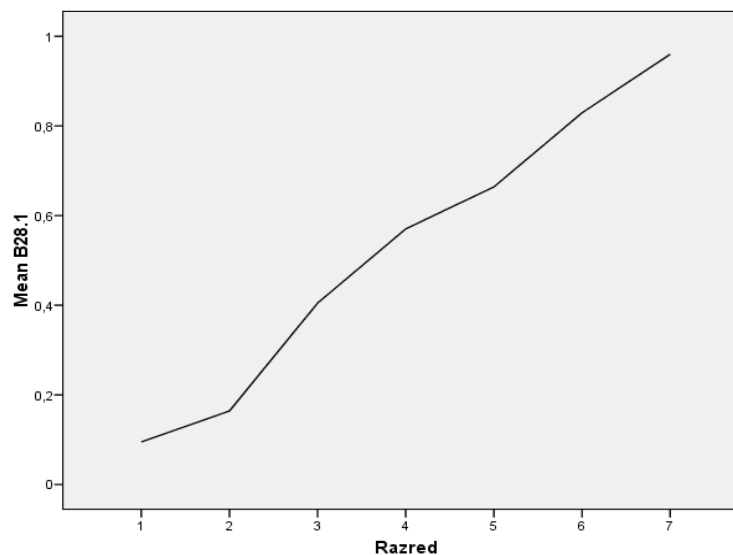
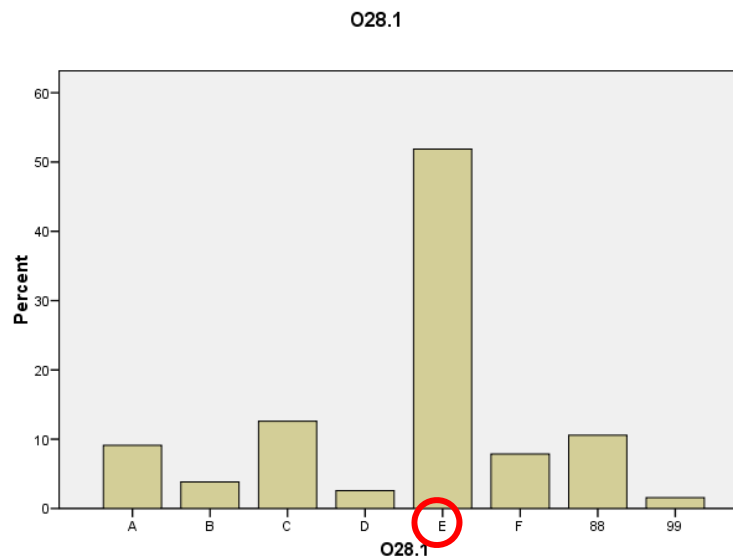
<b>M</b>	<b>0,71</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,29</b>



**28.** Teoretičarima stratifikacije pridružite pojmove i tvrdnje koji se vežu za njihova prezimena.

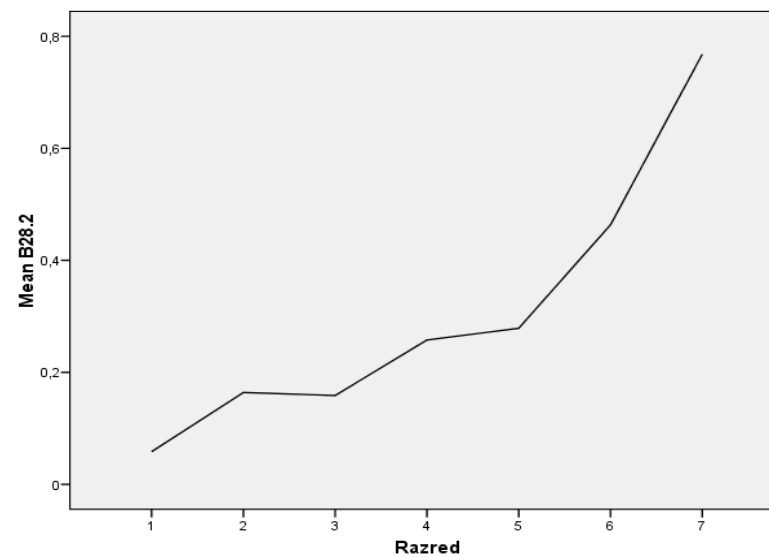
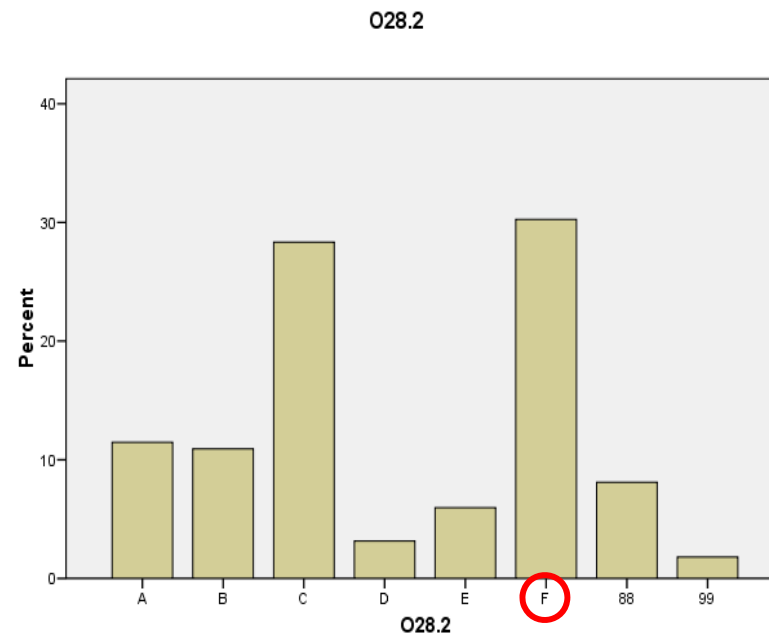
**28.1.** Marx

M	0,52
M (O)	0,70
ID	0,55



## 28.2. Weber

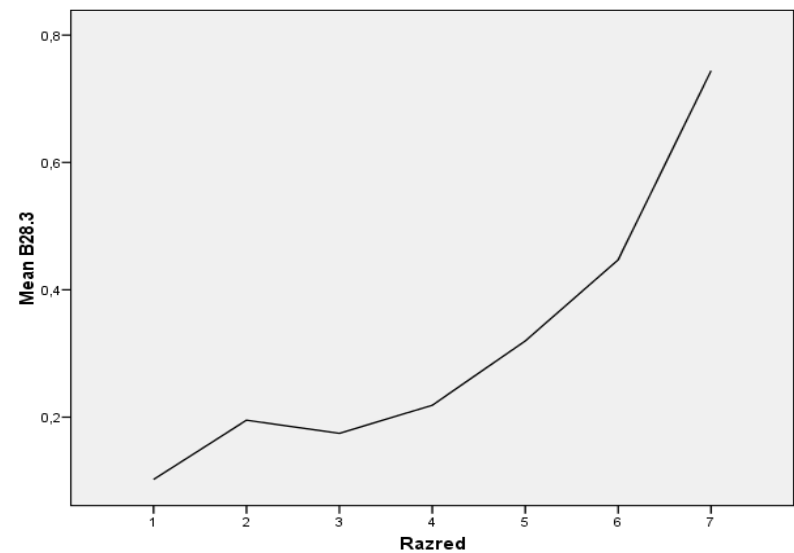
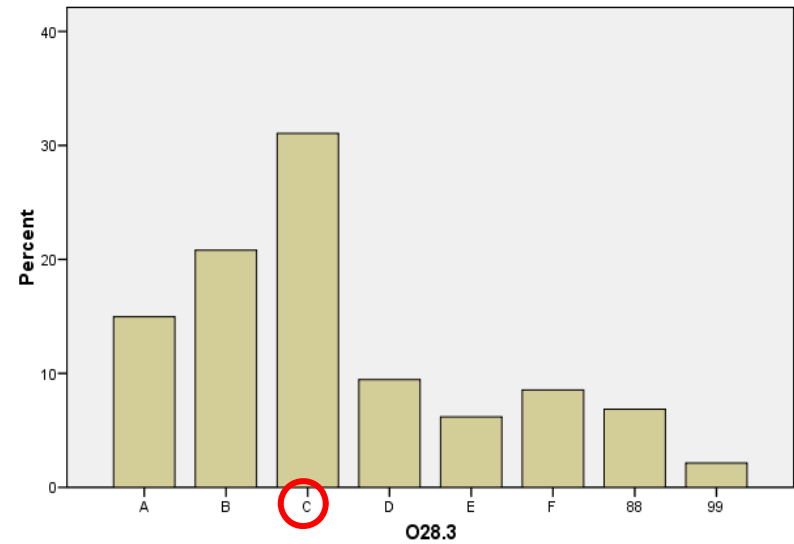
<b>M</b>	<b>0,30</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,70</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,43</b>



## 28.3. Parsons

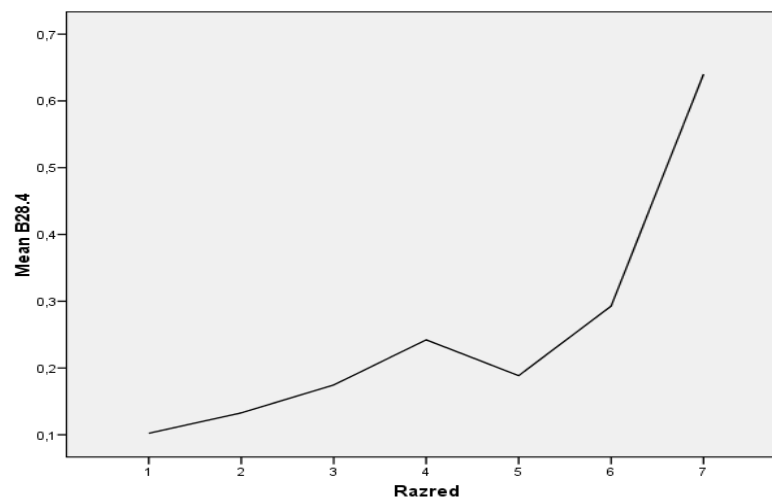
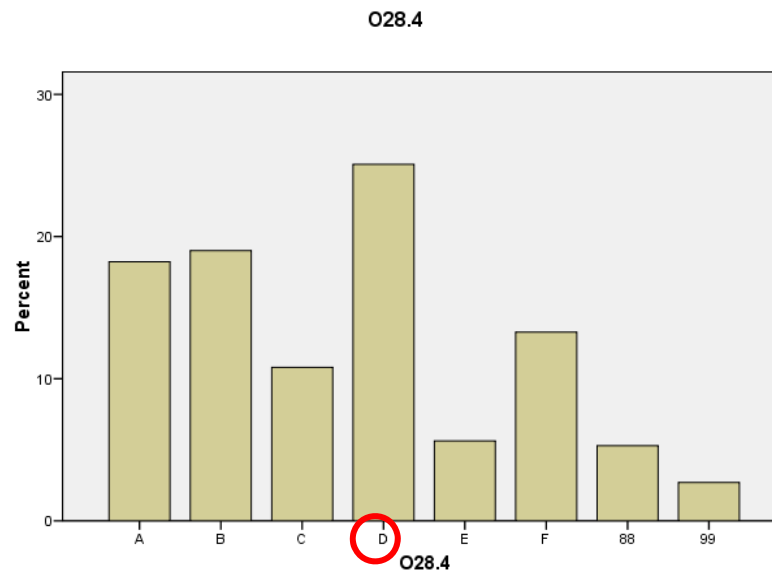
M	0,31
M (O)	0,70
ID	0,39

O28.3



## 28.4. Wright

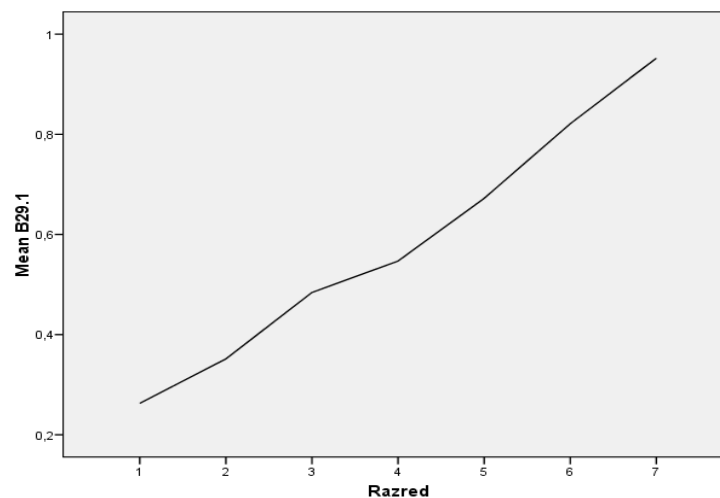
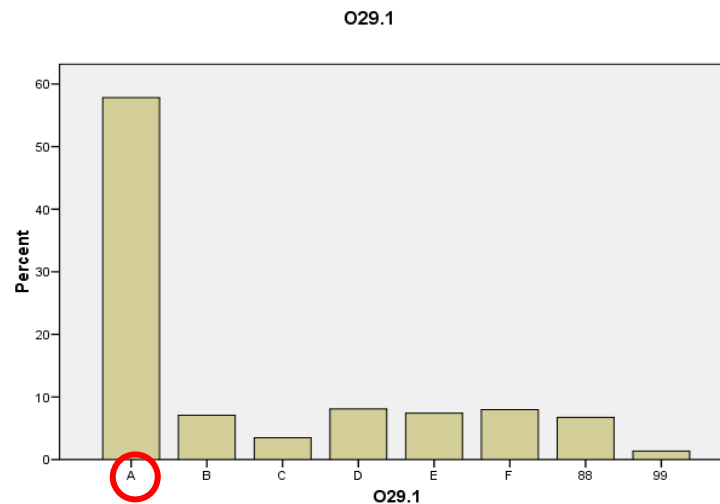
M	0,25
M (O)	0,70
ID	0,32



## 29. Funkcijama religije pridružite njezine opise.

### 29.1. kompenzacijska funkcija

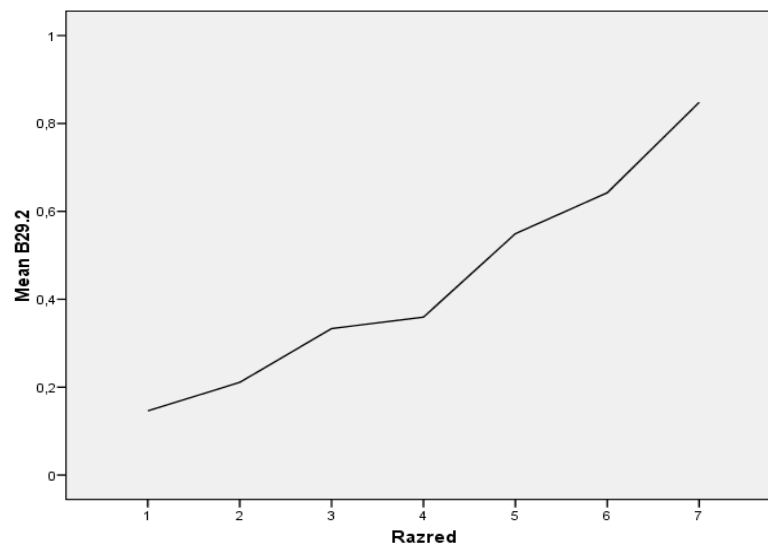
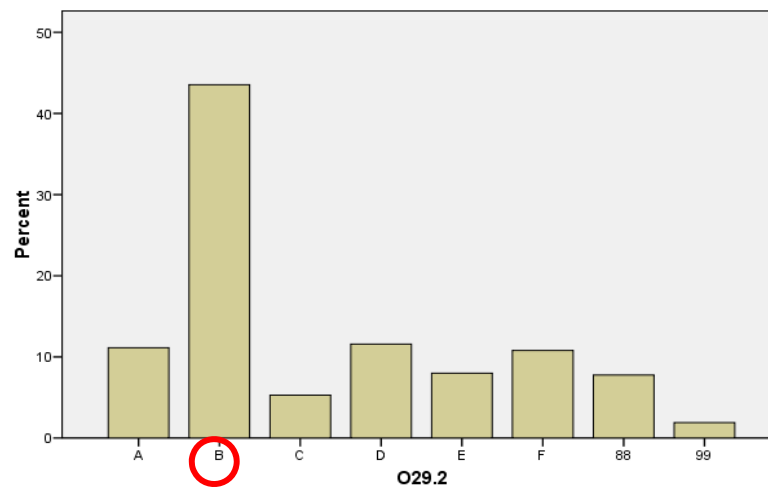
<b>M</b>	<b>0,58</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,43</b>



## 29.2. socijalna integracija

<b>M</b>	<b>0,44</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,43</b>

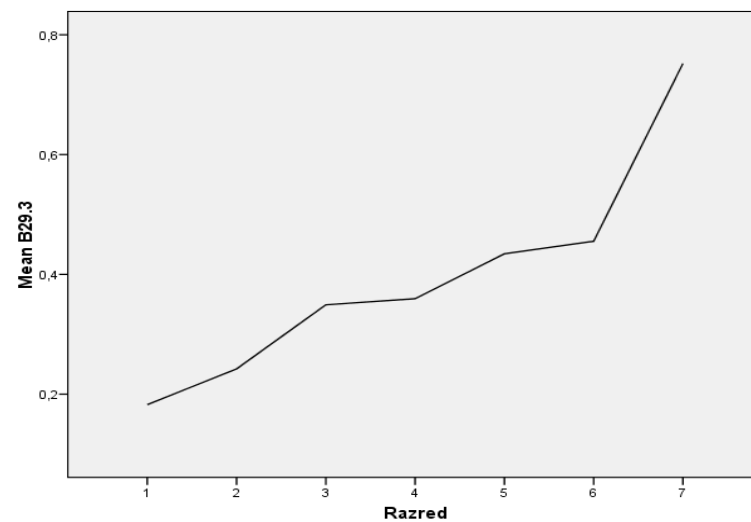
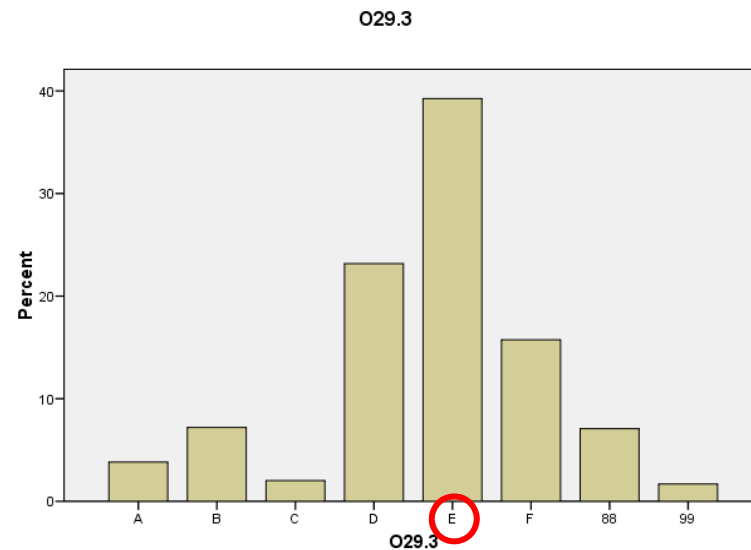
O29.2





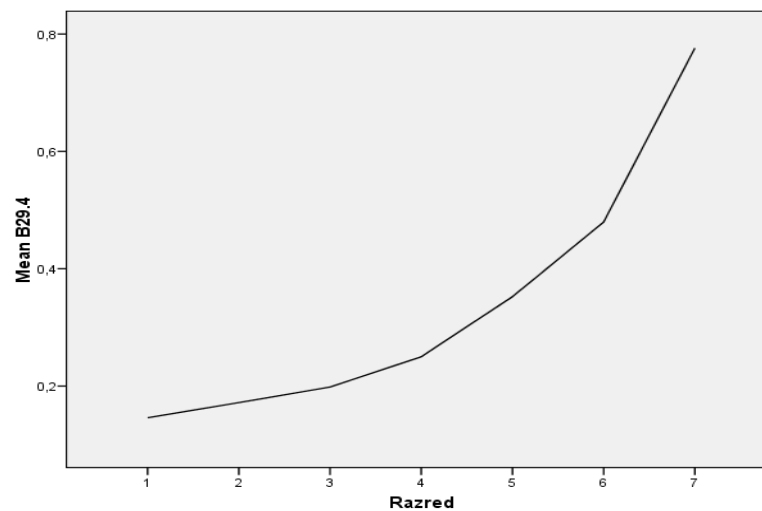
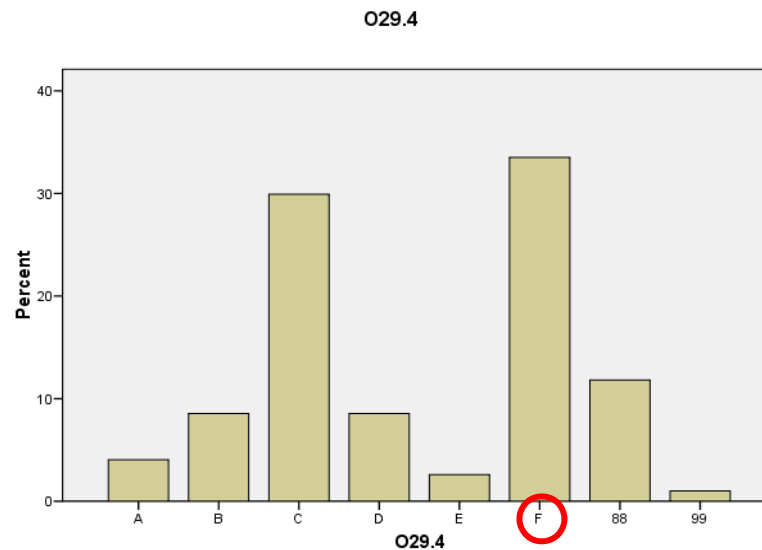
## 29.3. socijalna kontrola

<b>M</b>	<b>0,39</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,30</b>



## 29.4. ideološka funkcija

<b>M</b>	<b>0,34</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,38</b>



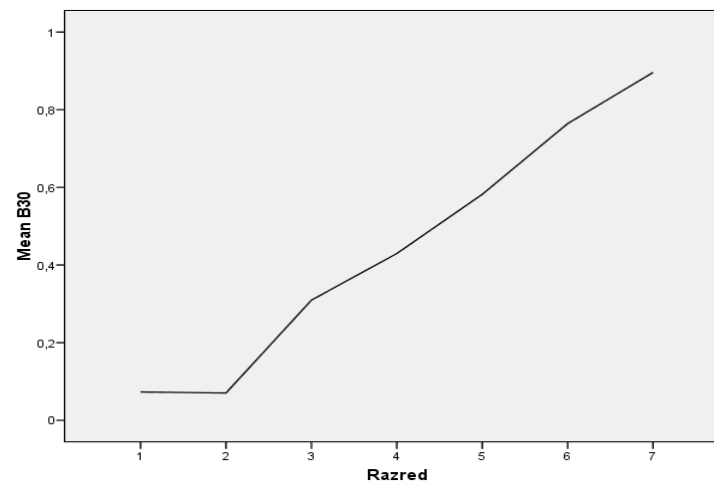
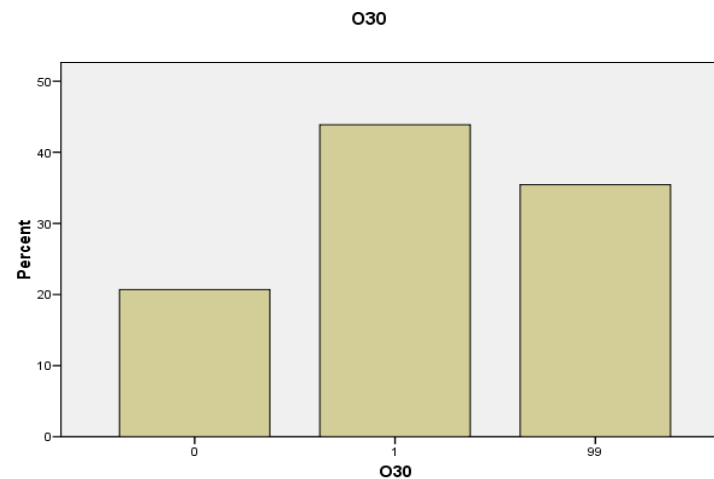
## II. dio ispita – zadatci vezani uz tekstove

### VI. Zadatci dopunjavanja

30. Proces slabljenja religije u društvu naziva se

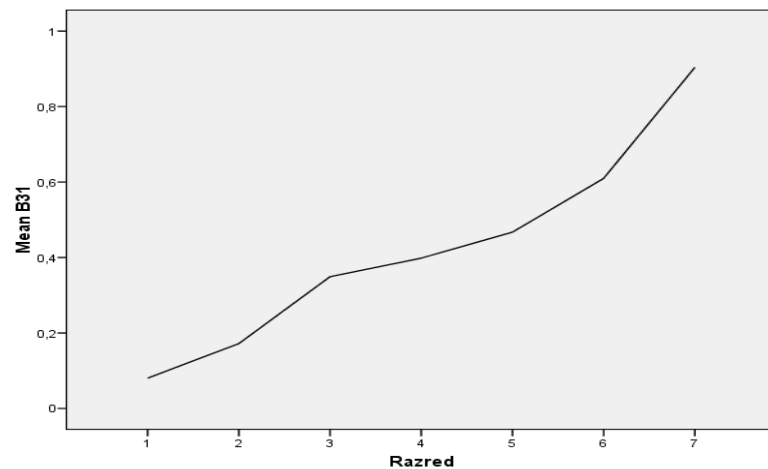
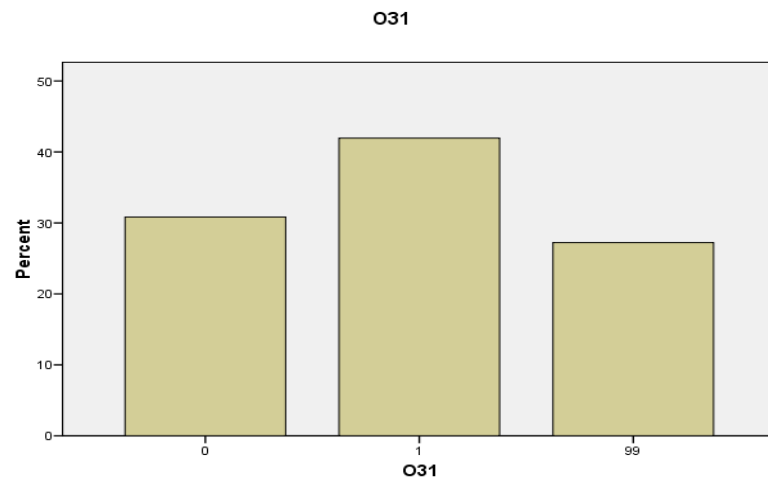
---

M	0,44
M (O)	0,70
ID	0,56



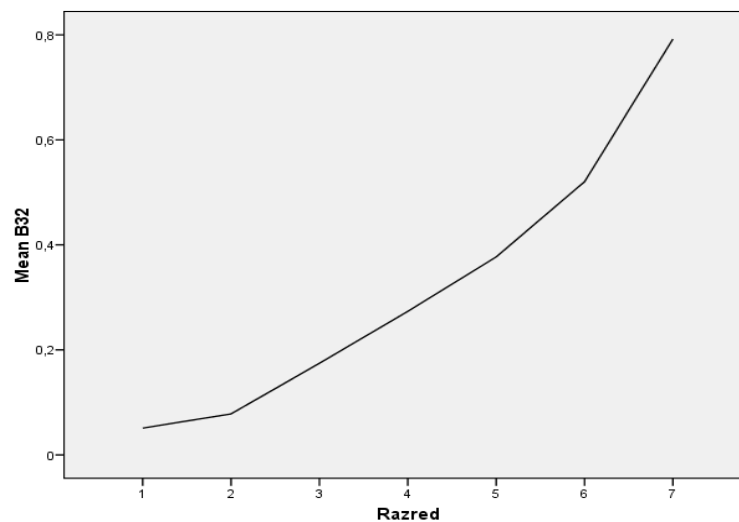
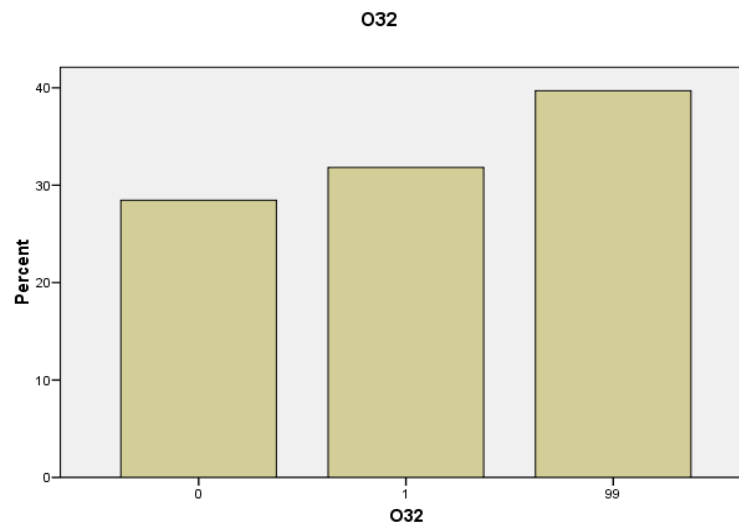
**31.** Visoka rasprostranjenost elemenata tradicionalne religioznosti posljedica je procesa usvajanja normi i vrijednosti u obitelji i društvu koji se naziva \_\_\_\_\_.

<b>M</b>	<b>0,42</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,50</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,47</b>



**32.** Proces u kojem religija izlazi iz javne u privatnu sferu života naziva se \_\_\_\_\_.

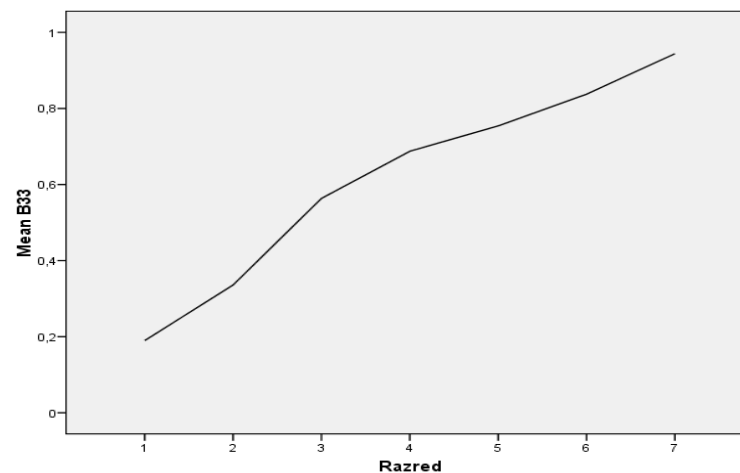
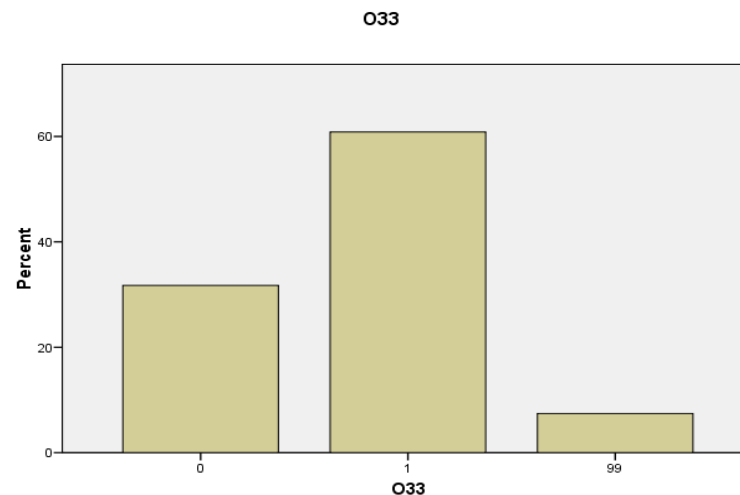
<b>M</b>	<b>0,32</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,50</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,48</b>



**33.** Podatci iz istraživanja u zagrebačkoj regiji 1972. godine govore da je religija bila bitan čimbenik stvaranja i očuvanja nacionalnoga i kulturnoga

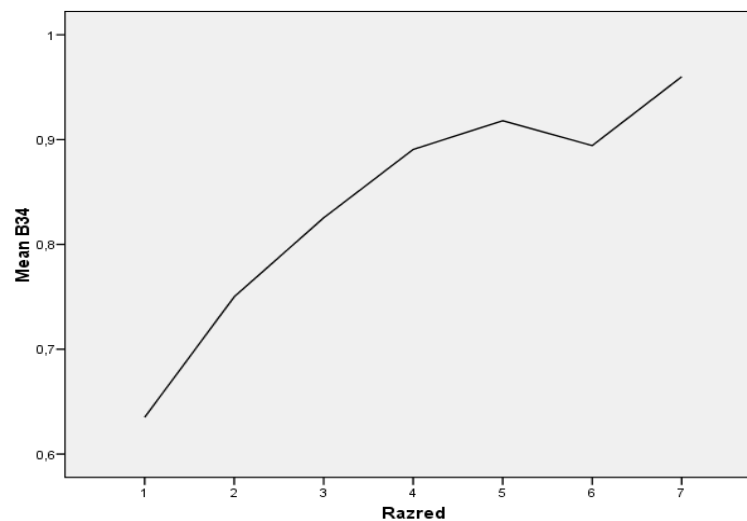
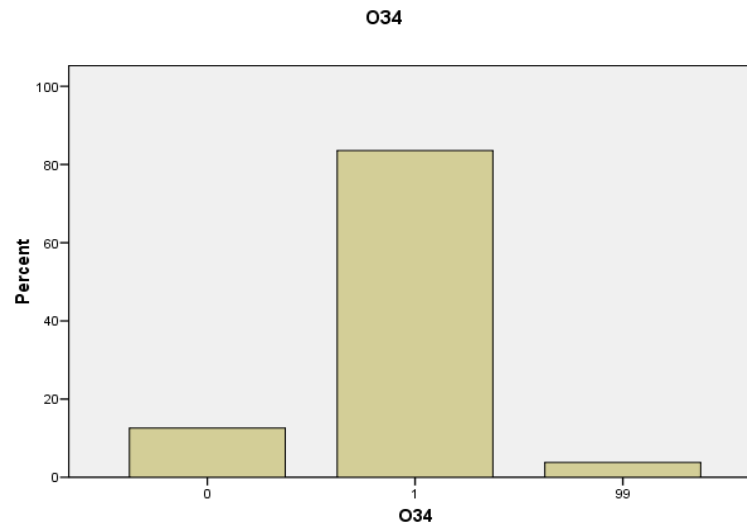
---

M	0,61
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,47



**34.** Iz tablice 2. vidimo da je najslabije zastupljen oblik religijske prakse \_\_\_\_\_.

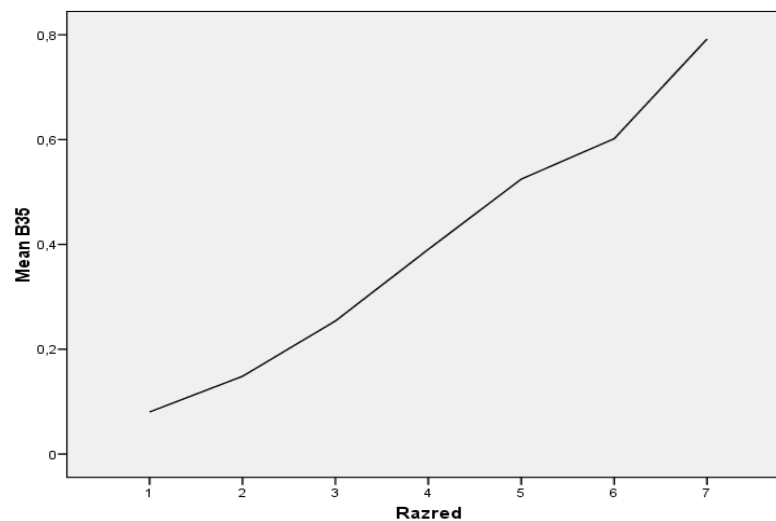
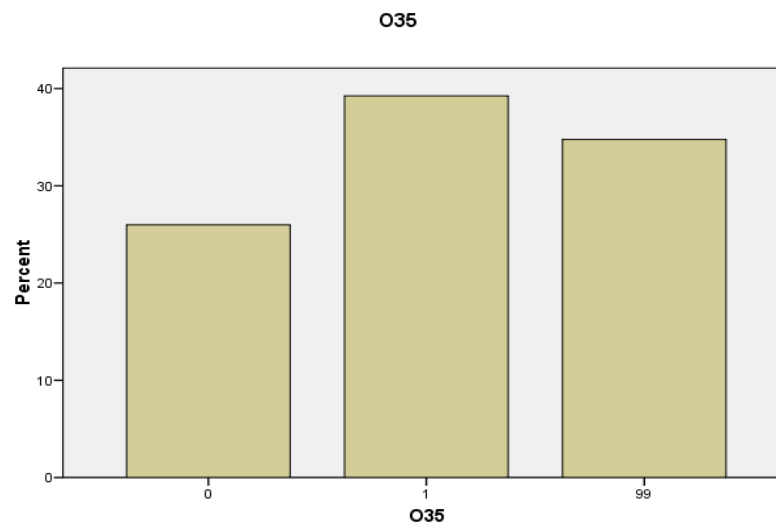
<b>M</b>	<b>0,84</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,24</b>



## V. Zadatci kratkih odgovora

**35.** Koja dva oblika tradicionalne religioznosti predstavljaju ritual prijelaza?

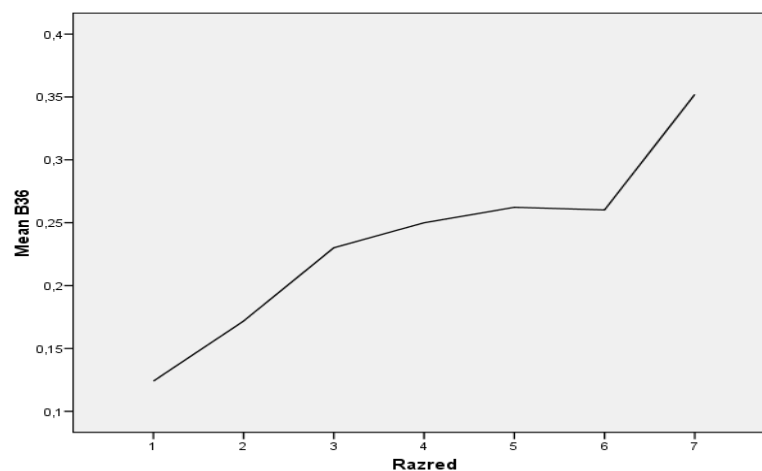
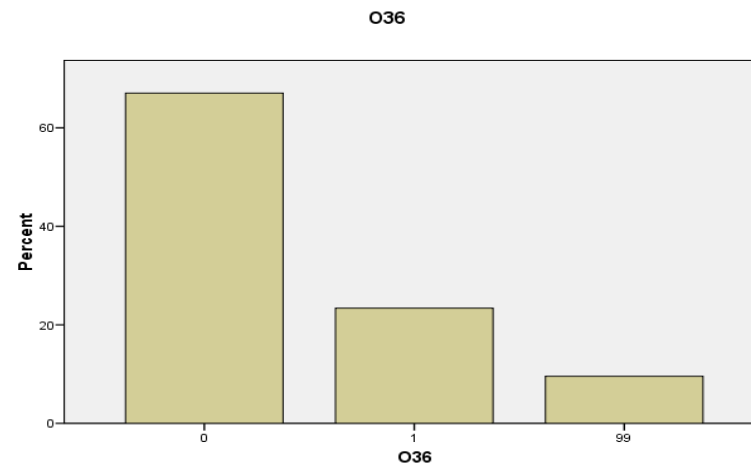
M	0,39
M (O)	0,60
ID	0,45





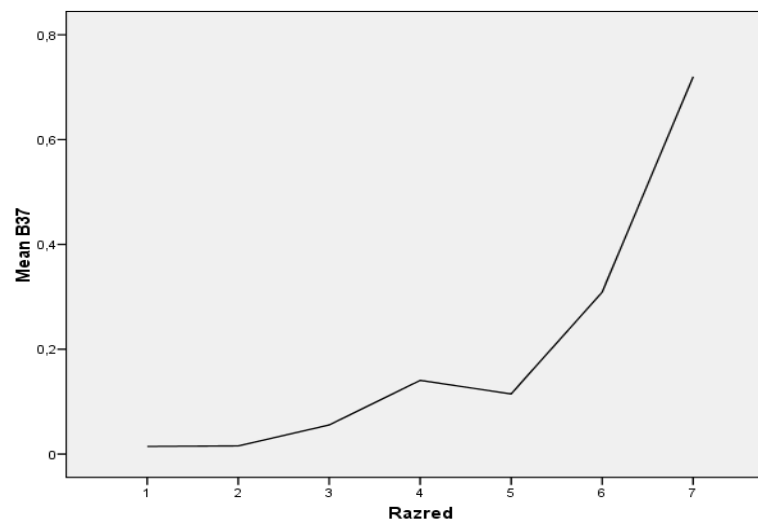
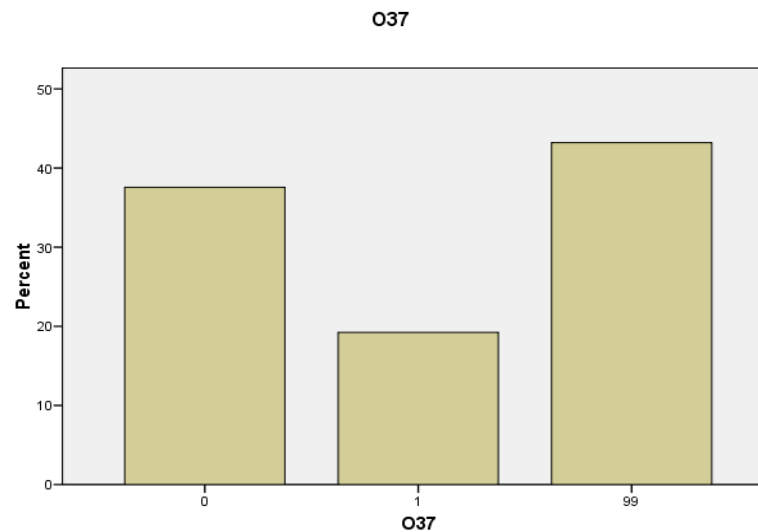
**36.** Kolika je prosječna razlika u postotku između uvjerenih vjernika (onih koji u potpunosti prihvaćaju neko vjersko učenje) i religioznih vjernika (onih koji ne prihvaćaju sve što njihova vjera uči) u razdoblju aktualne religioznosti i samoidentifikacije (tablica 2.)?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,23</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,50</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,13</b>



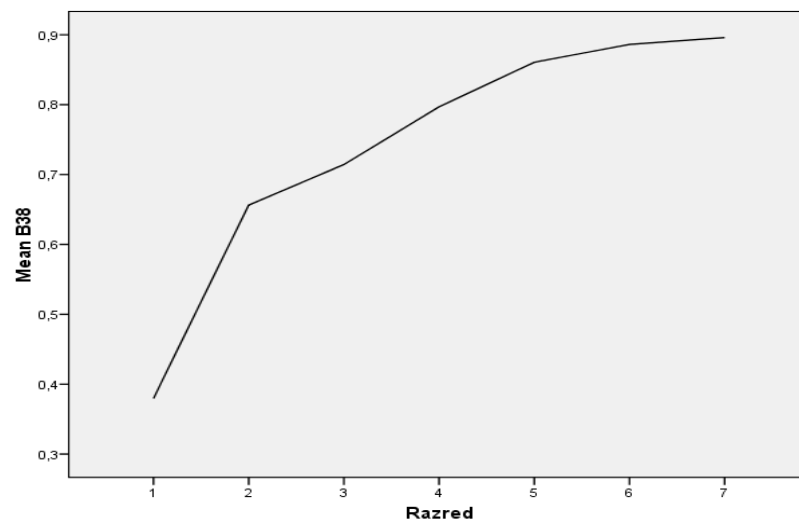
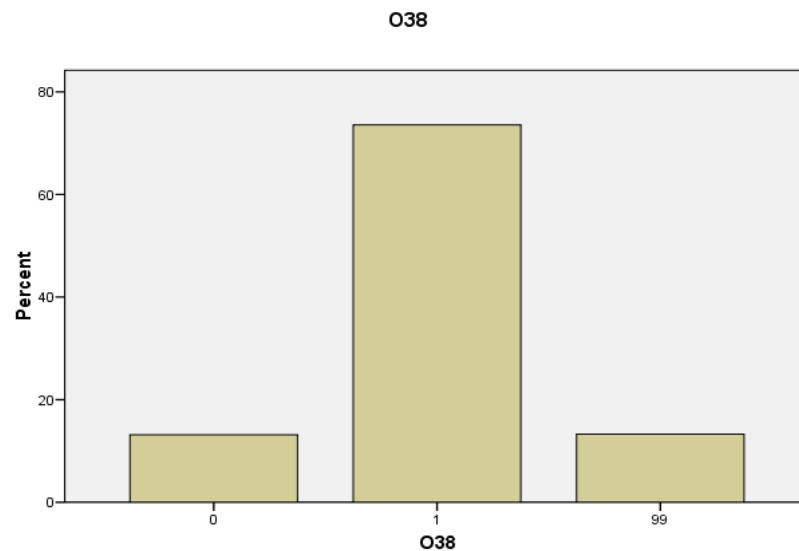
### 37. Kako se naziva proglašavanje nacionalnih simbola, povijesnih ličnosti i događaja „svetima“?

<b>M</b>	<b>0,19</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,80</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,50</b>



**38.** Koja je najčešća metoda korištena u istraživanju religijskoga fenomena uključujući i ovo istraživanje?

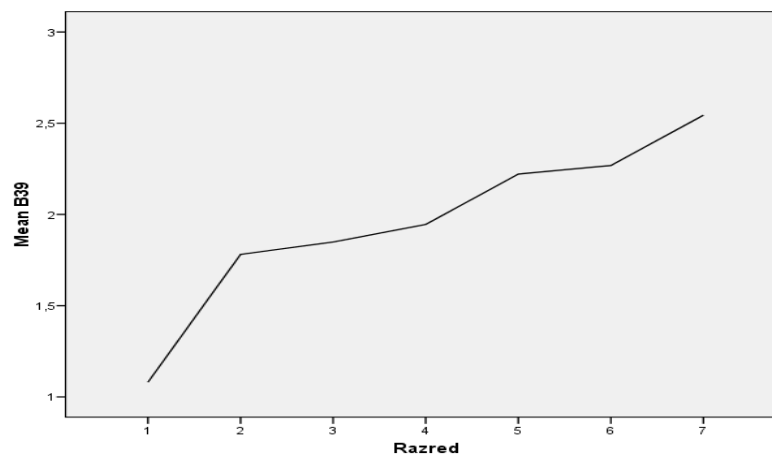
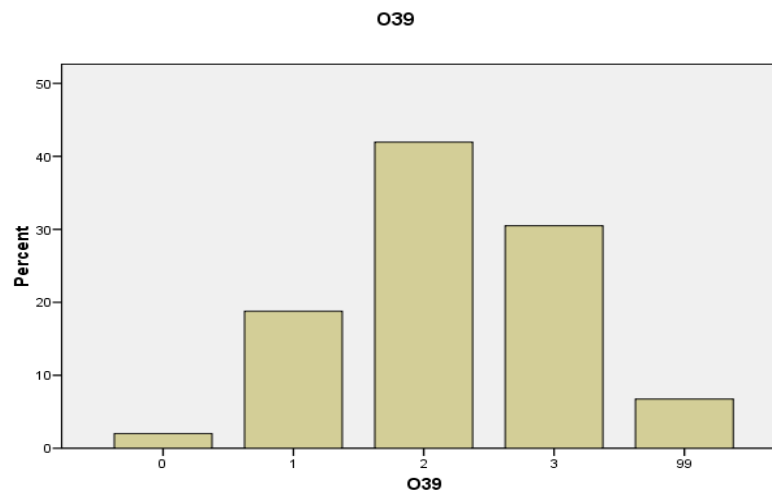
<b>M</b>	<b>0,74</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,60</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,35</b>



## VI. Zadatci produženih odgovora

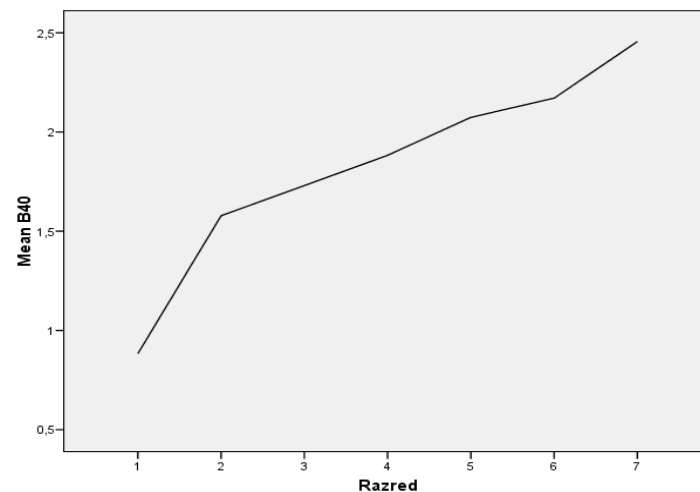
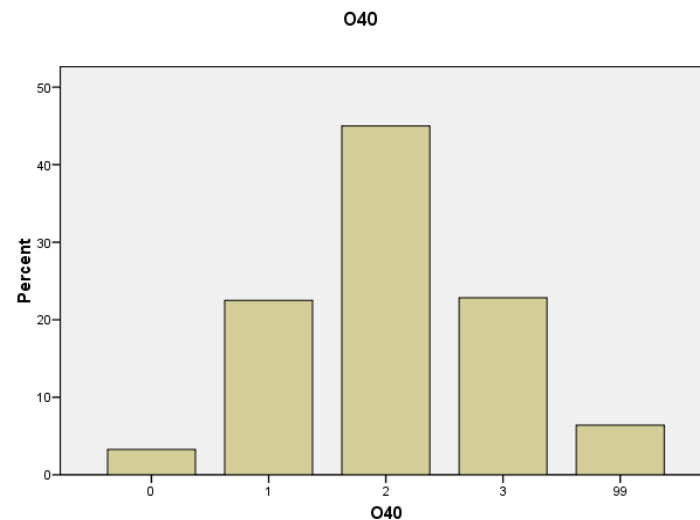
**39.** Što je, u ovome istraživanju, tradicionalna religioznost? Koji su oblici tradicionalne religioznosti? Koji je element tradicionalne religioznosti najviše zastupljen, a koji najslabije (tablica 1.)?

<b>M</b>	<b>1,94 (0,65)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,50</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,42</b>



**40.** Zašto je tradicionalna religioznost u Hrvata široko rasprostranjena? Potvrdite nekim podatkom (tablica 1.). Ide li ta religioznost u prilog kolektivnome ili individualnome identitetu?

<b>M</b>	<b>1,81 (0,60)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,50</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,47</b>



**41.** Koliko se ispitanika izjasnilo uvjerenim vjernicima i religioznima prema podatcima iz grafikona o religijskoj samoidentifikaciji?

Povežite taj podatak s činjenicom da se u navedenome istraživanju 96,5% ispitanika izjasnilo da pripadaju nekoj vjeri, uglavnom katoličkoj. Kakav je odnos prema religijskoj praksi nesigurnih, ravnodušnih, nereligioznih i protivnika vjere? Navedite podatak (tablica 2.).

<b>M</b>	<b>1,63 (0,54)</b>
<b>M (O)</b>	<b>0,50</b>
<b>ID</b>	<b>0,47</b>

