UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER					

SOCIOLOGY **2251/13**

Paper 1 **October/November 2013**

2 hours 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 and **three** questions from Sections **B** to **D**.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **22** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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Section A: Research Methods

For Examiner's Use

1 The sociologist's choice of research method will depend on how much time and money they have for the research. For example, large-scale *cross-sectional surveys* may employ many researchers and cost a lot of money. On the other hand, small-scale projects with one researcher using covert or *overt observation* may be cheaper to carry out.

Another influence on the choice of research method is whether the sociologist wants to collect quantitative or qualitative data.

Ethical issues are also a factor that the researcher has to consider and this may influence them to use already published studies so as to avoid the *researcher effect*.

(a) In sociological research what is meant by the following terms:

(i) Cross-sectional surveys

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(ii) Overt observation

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(iii) Researcher effect

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(b) Describe **two** disadvantages of using already published studies in sociological research.

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(c) Describe **two** ethical issues when carrying out covert participant observation.

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(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of overt participant observation in sociological research.

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For Examiner's Use

(e) Describe **two** reasons for using qualitative methods of data collection in sociology.

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(f) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using quantitative methods of data collection in sociological research.

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

For Examiner's Use

2 Socialisation never ends. Children learn how to live in their own society but during their lives they pass through different stages, such as adolescence, in which they learn new social roles.

(a) What is meant by the term social roles?

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(b) Describe **two** agencies of socialisation.

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(c) Explain why socialisation continues throughout life.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) To what extent does the experience of adolescent life differ between societies today?

For Examiner's Use

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For Examiner's Use

3 Culture refers to the norms and values that bind people together in society. Within the main culture of a society there may be many sub-cultures.

(a) What is meant by the term norms?

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(b) Describe **two** deviant sub-cultures.

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(c) Explain why most people conform to the norms and values of society.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) To what extent is sub-culture the main influence on an individual's social identity?

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Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality

For Examiner's Use

4 Similarly to many ethnic minority groups, young and old people may face discrimination at work. Young people may find it difficult to obtain entry into the job market. Older people often face ageism and difficulties in finding new jobs.

(a) What is meant by the term ageism?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why young people may find it difficult to obtain entry into the job market.

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(c) Explain why older people may face difficulties in finding new jobs.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) To what extent do members of minority ethnic groups face discrimination at work?

For Examiner's Use

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For Examiner's Use

5 Even though there is more equality in modern industrial societies, patriarchy is still to be found. The life chances of men and women are different between societies.

(a) What is meant by the term patriarchy?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which societies can be patriarchal.

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(c) Explain how women's roles may be changing in modern industrial societies.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) To what extent are the life chances of women different to the life chances of men in modern industrial societies?

For Examiner's Use

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Section D: Power and Authority

For Examiner's Use

6 Marxist theories of power are based on the idea that members of society are divided into two main classes. One of these classes is the ruling class, the other is the working class, and a state of conflict exists between the two.

(a) What is meant by the term ruling class?

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(b) Describe **two** features of the working class.

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(c) Explain how conflict between the ruling class and the working class is expressed.

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(d) How far is the ruling class still the most powerful group in modern industrial societies?

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For Examiner's Use

7 In most countries the right to vote in government elections was given to men before it was given to women.

(a) What is meant by the term right to vote?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why the right to vote was given to men before it was given to women.

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(c) Explain why fewer women than men become politicians.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) To what extent does a person's gender influence voting behaviour?

For Examiner's Use

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