

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

SOCIOLOGY 2251/22

Paper 2

October/November 2014

1 hour 45 minutes

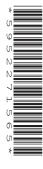
No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer any three questions.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of 3 printed pages, 1 blank page and 1 insert.



Section A: The Family

1	The process of socialisation in the family has an important role in maintaining social stability.				
	(a)	What is meant by the term social stability?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two ways in which the role of the father has changed in the family.	[4]		
	(c)	Explain why children usually follow the norms of society.	[6]		
	(d)	To what extent are parenthood and housework still the main responsibilities of the moti	her? [8]		
2	In n	nodern industrial societies there is a high divorce rate.			
	(a)	What is meant by the term divorce?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two different types of households that may be formed as a result of divorce.	[4]		
	(c)	Explain the possible consequences of divorce for children.	[6]		
	(d)	To what extent is the increase in divorce due to the changing roles of men and women we the family?	ithin [8]		
		Section B: Education			
3	Education may be formal or informal. Schools are the main organisations in which formal education is provided.				
	(a)	What is meant by the term informal education?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two types of schools.	[4]		
	(c)	Explain the functions of the education system.	[6]		
	(d)	To what extent does parental income determine a child's educational achievement?	[8]		
4	There are several factors that can disadvantage pupils, one of which is labelling.				
	(a)	What is meant by the term labelling?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two obstacles to educational success faced by pupils from minority ethnic gro	ups. [4]		
	(c)	Explain how labelling by teachers may affect pupil performance.	[6]		
	(d)	To what extent is gender the main factor influencing educational achievement?	[8]		

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Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

5	Not	Not all crime is reported to the police. Corporate crime, in particular, often goes unreported.			
	(a)	What is meant by the term corporate crime?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two reasons why crimes are not always reported.	[4]		
	(c)	Explain how the media may influence the level of crime in society.	[6]		
	(d)	To what extent is recorded crime a true representation of crime committed in society?	[8]		
6		ciologists suggest that there are many reasons why crimes are committed. One of tosons is relative deprivation.	these		
	(a)	What is meant by the term relative deprivation?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two reasons why urban areas often have high crime rates.	[4]		
	(c)	Explain how peer group pressure may lead some young people to commit crime.	[6]		
	(d)	To what extent is poverty the main cause of crime?	[8]		
		Section D: Media			
7	The	media have various ways of exerting control. One of these ways is gate-keeping.			
	(a)	What is meant by the term gate-keeping?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two reasons for censorship of the media.	[4]		
	(c)	Explain the role of the media in agenda setting.	[6]		
	(d)	To what extent might governments find it difficult to control the content of the media?	[8]		
8	Med	dia representations are constantly changing but stereotypes still exist.			
	(a)	What is meant by the term <i>media representation</i> ?	[2]		
	(b)	Describe two media stereotypes of the elderly.	[4]		
	(c)	Explain how attitudes and behaviour are influenced by the media.	[6]		

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