

Sociology**Section A: The Family**

- 1 There is a variety of family types in modern industrial society, one of which is the single-parent family.
- (a) What is meant by the term *single-parent family*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** reasons for the growth in single-parent families. [4]
 - (c) Explain the possible consequences for society of a growth in single-parent families. [6]
 - (d) How far is the growth in single-parent families a sign of the decline of the nuclear family? [8]
- 2 In modern industrial societies the family can take many forms due to cultural and regional diversity.
- (a) What is meant by the term *cultural diversity*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways in which, during the course of a person's life, the structure of their family may change. [4]
 - (c) Explain how family structures may vary depending on cultural and social class background. [6]
 - (d) To what extent does cultural and regional diversity influence the structure of the family in modern industrial societies? [8]

Section B: Education

- 3 Despite continuing gender inequalities girls are now outperforming boys in many subjects at school.
- (a) What is meant by the term *gender inequalities*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** reasons why girls are outperforming boys in many subjects at school. [4]
- (c) Explain how girls may be treated differently to boys within the education system. [6]
- (d) How far can teachers and schools affect a pupil's educational performance? [8]
- 4 The achievement of ethnic minorities in education may be influenced by both in-school factors and out-of-school factors.
- (a) What is meant by the term *ethnic minorities*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways in which school factors can influence the educational performance of ethnic minorities. [4]
- (c) Explain how home background may affect the educational performance of ethnic minorities. [6]
- (d) How far can educational policies help to improve the educational achievement of ethnic minorities? [8]

Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

- 5 In modern industrial societies conformity is maintained through agencies of social control, such as the media, and computer technology. For example, surveillance may be used as a means of social control.
- (a) What is meant by the term *surveillance*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** means of social control in modern industrial societies, apart from surveillance. [4]
- (c) Explain how social control is maintained in traditional societies. [6]
- (d) To what extent might the reporting of crime by the media lead to an increase in recorded crime? [8]
- 6 White-collar crimes are under-represented in official crime statistics, it has been claimed.
- (a) What is meant by the term *white-collar crime*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** types of crime that may be under-represented in the official crime statistics, apart from white-collar crime. [4]
- (c) Explain why white-collar crimes may be hard to detect. [6]
- (d) How far are the official crime statistics a reliable indicator of crime levels in society? [8]

Section D: Media

- 7 The media play a major role in agenda setting in modern industrial societies.
- (a) What is meant by the term *agenda setting*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways the media can influence political attitudes, apart from agenda setting. [4]
 - (c) Explain some of the factors which influence journalists in their selection and presentation of the news. [6]
 - (d) To what extent do the media influence people's social behaviour? [8]
- 8 Advertising may help to shape the way people from many cultures view themselves and the lifestyle choices they make. Advertising has an increasingly global influence.
- (a) What is meant by the term *advertising*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways in which advertising may help shape the way people view themselves. [4]
 - (c) Explain what factors, apart from advertising, may influence the lifestyle choices people make. [6]
 - (d) To what extent is advertising creating a global culture? [8]

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