



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE
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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.



Section A: Research MethodsFor
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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.....[2]

(ii) Overt observation

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.....[2]

(iii) Researcher effect

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.....[2]

For
Examiner's
Use

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

..... [4]

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

..... [4]

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

[4]

For
Examiner's
Use

- [4]

- [8]

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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..... [2]

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

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..... [4]

(c) Explain why socialisation continues throughout life.

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

- 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.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) What is meant by the term norms?

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..... [2]

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

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..... [4]

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

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

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

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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..... [2]

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

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..... [4]

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

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

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

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

- 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.

For
Examiner's
Use

(a) What is meant by the term patriarchy?

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..... [2]

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

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..... [4]

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

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

(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

[8]

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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..... [2]

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

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..... [4]

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

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

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

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

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

For
Examiner's
Use

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

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.....[2]

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

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.....[4]

For
Examiner's
Use

[6]

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

For
Examiner's
Use

[8]

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