

# **Cambridge International Examinations**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY 0495/12

Paper 1 October/November 2014

2 hours 30 minutes

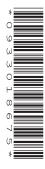
No Additional Materials are required.

### **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 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.



International Examinations

[6]

[8]

#### Section A: Research Methods

In their research, sociologists will often ask questions in order to find out information and test hypotheses. A popular method used for doing this is questionnaires or surveys. A questionnaire consists of a series of written questions that can be either open or closed. Positivist sociologists tend to prefer closed questions, whereas interpretivists will opt for open questions instead.

Using questionnaires means a large sample can be researched if a suitable sampling frame can be found. If a stratified sample is used, then representative data can be collected and generalisations can be made. Questionnaires typically produce quantitative data and in this way are similar to structured interviews and official statistics.

	(1)	open questions	[2]			
	(ii)	structured interview	[2]			
	(iii)	sampling frame	[2]			
(b)	Describe <b>one</b> strength and <b>one</b> limitation of using a large sample in sociological research. [4					
(c)	Describe <b>one</b> advantage and <b>one</b> disadvantage of using official statistics in sociological research.					
(d)	Des	scribe <b>two</b> types of survey used in sociology.	[4]			
(e)	Des	scribe <b>two</b> ways that questionnaires can be distributed.	[4]			
(f)	Des	scribe <b>two</b> strengths and <b>two</b> limitations of using questionnaires in sociological researc	h. [8]			
		Section B: Culture and Socialisation				
The way people behave in society is strongly influenced by the processes of socialisation and social control. Nurture is therefore thought by sociologists to be more important than nature.						
(a)	Wha	at is meant by the term social control?	[2]			
(b)	Des	scribe <b>two</b> examples of informal social control.	[4]			
(c)	-	plain why nurture is thought to be more important than nature in shaping the way peo ave.	ple [6]			
(d)		what extent can it be argued that in modern industrial societies the media is the mortant agency of socialisation?	ost [8]			
Sub-cultures exist in most societies and are particularly popular with young people.						
(a)	Wha	at is meant by the term <i>sub-culture</i> ?	[2]			
(b)	Des	scribe <b>two</b> shared values.	[4]			

© UCLES 2014 0495/12/O/N/14

(c) Explain why sub-cultures are particularly popular with young people.

(d) To what extent is primary socialisation more influential than secondary socialisation?

1

2

3

(a) What is meant by the following terms?

# Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality

4	Poverty, which can be absolute or relative, may affect some social groups more than others.					
	(a)	What is meant by the term absolute poverty?	[2]			
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> reasons why individuals may find themselves in a poverty trap.	[4]			
	(c)	Explain why some social groups are more likely to experience poverty than others.	[6]			
	(d)	To what extent is poverty a feature of modern industrial societies?	[8]			
5		all societies individuals have different amounts of status depending upon their social classical classical classical also affect the job an individual does and their employment opportunities.	ass.			
	(a)	What is meant by the term status?	[2]			
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> examples of social classes.	[4]			
	(c)	Explain how a person's employment opportunities may be affected by their social class.	[6]			
	(d)	To what extent is de-skilling a feature of employment in modern industrial societies?	[8]			
	Section D: Power and Authority					
6		Suffrage is thought by many to be a source of power for individuals in society. How an individuals in society. How an individuals in society. How an individuals is clearly influenced by their social characteristics.				
	(a)	What is meant by the term suffrage?	[2]			
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> consequences for women of getting the right to vote.	[4]			
	(c)	Explain why political representation is thought by many to be biased and unrepresentative society.	e of [6]			
	(d)	To what extent do social characteristics such as gender, age, ethnicity and social class af voting behaviour?	ffect [8]			
7	7 Different societies have very different political systems. How power and authority are cand distributed within these societies is a matter of debate.		sed			
	(a)	What is meant by the term <i>authority</i> ?	[2]			
	(b)	Describe <b>two</b> features of a dictatorship.	[4]			
	(c)	Explain how governments in a democracy try to stay in power and win votes.	[6]			
	(d)	To what extent do you agree with the Pluralist view that power is widely distributed democratic societies?	d in [8]			

© UCLES 2014 0495/12/O/N/14

1

## **BLANK PAGE**

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2014 0495/12/O/N/14