



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Ordinary Level

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**SOCIOLOGY**

**2251/23**

Paper 2

**May/June 2014**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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.



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

**Section A: The Family**

- 1 The family has many functions, one of which is social control. There are cross-cultural variations in the functions performed by the family.
- (a) What is meant by the term *function*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two functions that the family performs for children, apart from social control. [4]
  - (c) Explain how the family acts as an agent of social control. [6]
  - (d) To what extent are there cross-cultural variations in the family? [8]
- 2 It is the norm in modern industrial societies for marriages to be based on monogamy. There may be variations in the conjugal roles performed within marriage.
- (a) What is meant by the term *monogamy*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two types of conjugal roles. [4]
  - (c) Explain why conjugal roles have changed in modern industrial societies. [6]
  - (d) To what extent have women achieved equality with men in the family? [8]

**Section B: Education**

- 3 Some sociologists claim that the education system promotes social mobility. However, it can be argued that social class continues to influence educational achievement.
- (a) What is meant by the term *social mobility*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two ways that schools may reproduce social inequality. [4]
  - (c) Explain some of the reasons for the underachievement of boys in education. [6]
  - (d) To what extent is social class the main factor influencing educational success? [8]
- 4 There are various types of schools, such as state and independent. These all act as an agency of social control and prepare pupils to become the next generation of workers.
- (a) What is meant by the term *independent schools*? [2]
  - (b) Describe two features of vocational education. [4]
  - (c) Explain how schools act as an agency of social control. [6]
  - (d) To what extent are schools successful in preparing pupils for work? [8]

**Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control**

- 5 All societies have expectations of how their citizens should behave. Deviance is discouraged through formal and informal agencies of social control.
- (a) What is meant by the term *deviance*? [2]
- (b) Describe two agencies of formal social control. [4]
- (c) Explain how agencies of informal social control encourage social conformity. [6]
- (d) To what extent is deviance relative to time and place? [8]
- 6 Juvenile delinquency is found throughout modern industrial societies. Relative deprivation is one factor that may explain juvenile delinquency.
- (a) What is meant by the term *juvenile delinquency*? [2]
- (b) Describe two reasons, apart from relative deprivation, why juvenile delinquency is more likely to occur in urban areas. [4]
- (c) Explain why female crime is increasing. [6]
- (d) To what extent is relative deprivation the main reason for crime? [8]

**Section D: Media**

- 7 The media are an important agency of socialisation and help communicate the dominant values of society. However, sociologists disagree about the ways in which the media influence behaviour.
- (a) What is meant by the term *dominant values*? [2]
- (b) Describe two ways in which the media represent women. [4]
- (c) Explain how the media encourage social conformity. [6]
- (d) To what extent can the influence of the media be explained in terms of the uses and gratifications model? [8]
- 8 Sociologists disagree about the extent to which the content of the media is determined by the audience. The development of the new media offers new opportunities for the audience.
- (a) What is meant by the term *new media*? [2]
- (b) Describe two features of popular culture. [4]
- (c) Explain how the new media may be a threat to the traditional media. [6]
- (d) To what extent is the content of the media determined by the audience? [8]

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