



# Cambridge Ordinary Level

**SOCIOLOGY**

**2251/22**

Paper 2

**May/June 2022**

**1 hour 45 minutes**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **two** questions.

### Section A: Family

- 1 A person's gender may affect whether they experience the family as patriarchal. The family is constantly changing due to factors such as divorce, secularisation and urbanisation. This means that family roles and functions are often different according to culture, time period and society.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'gender'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** roles grandparents can play in the family in modern industrial societies. [4]
- (c) Explain how urbanisation has affected family life. [6]
- (d) Explain why there has been a loss of family functions in modern industrial societies. [8]
- (e) To what extent is the family patriarchal? [15]

### Section B: Education

- 2 Marxist, feminist and functionalist sociologists believe that schools have different functions. These include teaching social expectations, social control and socialisation. However, not all students conform to school rules and some join anti-school sub-cultures. Factors such as social class, gender and ethnicity can also affect educational achievement.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'anti-school sub-culture'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** features of comprehensive schools. [4]
- (c) Explain how schools teach social expectations to students. [6]
- (d) Explain why Marxist sociologists believe education is a form of social control. [8]
- (e) To what extent is ethnicity the main factor influencing educational achievement? [15]

**Section C: Crime, deviance and social control**

- 3 There are many explanations for crime such as labelling theory and Marxism, as well as explanations which consider age, ethnicity and gender. For example, the media often represents males as more criminal. In reality not all males have the same chance of being arrested. Due to the negative effects of crime, society focuses on different forms of crime prevention.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'crime prevention'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of cyber crimes. [4]
- (c) Explain how age can affect criminal behaviour. [6]
- (d) Explain why **not** all males have the same chance of being arrested. [8]
- (e) To what extent is labelling theory the best explanation for crime and deviance? [15]

**Section D: Media**

- 4 The media is an important institution in society that many people believe is responsible for propaganda and agenda setting. Who controls media content is a matter of debate, but media gate-keepers and advertisers both have a role to play. Not all sociologists view the media in the same way. For example the uses and gratifications approach to media effects is very different to the hypodermic-syringe model.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'agenda setting'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of media gate-keeping. [4]
- (c) Explain how the media can use propaganda to influence its audience. [6]
- (d) Explain why advertising affects media content. [8]
- (e) To what extent is the uses and gratifications model the best explanation of how the media affects its audience? [15]

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