



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

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**SOCIOLOGY**

**9699/03**

Paper 3 Social Change and Differentiation

**May/June 2007**

**3 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

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.

Answer **three** questions, **each from a different section**.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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 **4** printed pages.



**Option A: Families and Households**

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

- 1 (a) (i) Define the term *kinship*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of kinship. [6]  
(b) Evaluate the claim that in modern industrial societies social class determines the type of family structure people adopt. [16]
- 2 (a) (i) Define the term *conjugal roles*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of conjugal roles. [6]  
(b) Evaluate the claim that the family oppresses its less powerful members. [16]

**Option B: Education**

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

- 3 (a) (i) Define the term *material deprivation*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of the way in which material deprivation can affect education. [6]  
(b) Evaluate the claim that in modern industrial societies state education systems act as a means of social control. [16]
- 4 (a) (i) Define the term *gender stereotyping*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of gender stereotyping taken from education. [6]  
(b) Evaluate the contribution of interactionists to an understanding of the educational process as experienced by pupils. [16]

**Option C: Religion**

Answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6.

- 5 (a) (i) Define the term *social function*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of the social functions of religion. [6]
- (b) 'Far from maintaining social order, religion is often an initiator of social change.' Assess this claim. [16]
- 6 (a) (i) Define the term *new religious movements*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of new religious movements. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the post-modernist view that there is no role for traditional religious organisations such as churches in modern industrial societies. [16]

**Option D: Crime and Deviance**

Answer **either** Question 7 **or** Question 8.

- 7 (a) (i) Define the term *moral panic*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of moral panic. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that most crime in modern industrial societies is carried out by young working class men. [16]
- 8 (a) (i) Define the term *social order*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of social order in relation to the theories of crime and deviance. [6]
- (b) 'There is no such thing as deviance in society other than in the mind of the observer.' Assess this claim. [16]

**Option E: Work and Leisure**

Answer **either** Question 9 **or** Question 10.

- 9 (a) (i) Define the term *scientific management*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of scientific management in relation to studies of work. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that in modern industrial societies women no longer face sexual inequality in the workplace. [16]
- 10 (a) (i) Define the term *professionalisation* in relation to work. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of professionalisation in relation to studies of work. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that in modern industrial societies social identity is shaped primarily by employment. [16]

**Option F: Mass Media**

Answer **either** Question 11 **or** Question 12.

- 11 (a) (i) Define the term *ideological control*. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** ways in which the mass media may act as a means of ideological control. [6]
- (b) 'The growth of conglomerates that control the global media is undermining local cultures.' Assess this claim. [16]
- 12 (a) (i) Define the term *operational control* in relation to the mass media. [3]  
(ii) Identify and briefly describe **two** examples of operational control in the context of the mass media. [6]
- (b) Evaluate the view that the mass media has a direct effect on the attitudes and behaviour of its audience. [16]

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