UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

8066415019

SOCIOLOGY **0495/12**

Paper 1 **May/June 2011**

2 hours 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.
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.
You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.

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.

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Section A: Research Methods

For Examiner's Use

Questionnaires are a popular research method used in sociology. Closed or open-ended questions can be used to gain information. Respondents can fill in the questionnaire by themselves, or an interviewer may fill in the form for them. This method usually creates quantitative data which is useful in large-scale research.

When a group is studied at different stages over a long period of time, it is known as a longitudinal survey. There are a number of advantages and limitations with this type of survey.

In order to collect qualitative data, other methods such as participant observation may be used. Research that produces qualitative data is usually described as in-depth.

1 **(a)** In sociological research, what is meant by the following terms:

(i) open-ended questions

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(ii) respondents

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(iii) participant observation.

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(b) Distinguish between *qualitative* and *quantitative* data.

For Examiner's Use

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(c) Describe **two** problems for the researcher when carrying out a questionnaire.

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(d) Describe **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using an interviewer to ask questions when conducting a questionnaire.

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(e) Describe **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using closed questions in a questionnaire.

For Examiner's Use

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(f) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using longitudinal surveys.

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

For Examiner's Use

2 Sociologists believe that primary socialisation is carried out by the family. One of the main ways children learn the norms and values of society is through interaction with their parents.

(a) What is meant by the term *interaction*?

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(b) Describe **two** features of primary socialisation.

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(c) Explain how children learn to interact with other people once they go to school.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) How far is socialisation influential in shaping the individual's behaviour?

For Examiner's Use

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For Examiner's Use

3 Functionalist sociologists believe that social order is based on shared values. People are encouraged to accept these values through the processes of social control.

(a) What is meant by the term *social order*?

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(b) Distinguish between *formal* and *informal* social control.

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(c) Explain how governments help to maintain social order in modern industrial societies.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) To what extent is social order based on shared values in modern industrial societies?

For Examiner's Use

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Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality

For Examiner's Use

4 Sociologists claim that females and males experienced different gender socialisation in the past. This had a large impact on their life chances. However, social divisions between females and males may be disappearing today.

(a) What is meant by the term *social divisions*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of gender socialisation.

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(c) Explain how women's roles within the home may affect their opportunities in employment.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) To what extent do women still experience gender inequality in employment in modern industrial societies?

For Examiner's Use

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5 Opportunities for social mobility are available to all individuals in modern industrial societies. However, people from working class backgrounds and some ethnic minority groups have greater difficulty in improving their social position.

For Examiner's Use

(a) What is meant by the term *social mobility*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why unskilled workers may find it hard to achieve upward social mobility.

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(c) Explain why some ethnic minority groups may have more opportunities for social mobility than other ethnic minority groups.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) How far is it possible for individuals from a working class background to move into the middle class in modern industrial societies?

For Examiner's Use

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Section D: Power and Authority

For Examiner's Use

6 Sociologists view power and authority as important concepts when studying political systems.

(a) What is meant by the term *power*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why people accept the authority of the government in democratic societies.

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(c) Explain why some groups may reject the authority of the government.

For Examiner's Use

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(d) How far is government controlled by elite groups in democratic societies?

For Examiner's Use

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For Examiner's Use

7 In democratic societies, pressure groups and the mass media play an important role in the political process.

(a) What is meant by the term *political process*?

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(b) Describe **two** features of a pressure group.

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(c) Explain how pressure groups are able to influence government decisions.

For Examiner's Use

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For Examiner's Use

(d) How far is the political agenda controlled by the mass media in modern industrial societies?

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