UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

CAN
NUMBER

0482031056

SOCIOLOGY **0495/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2013**

2 hours 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black ink.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 and **three** questions from Sections **B** to **D**.
You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.
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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Sociology

Section A: Research Methods

1 Much sociological research is conducted by means of questions.
in many ways about a huge range of topics. The topics may b
and patterns of migration. *Postal questionnaires* are one way in
questions. This type of research method is favoured by positivists.

Other methods of research concentrate on observing behav
observation can be carried out vary and include participant observation and *non-participant observation*. Participant observation is used by sociologists who prefer to carry out *qualitative research*. Laboratory experiments may also be used to observe behaviour, but this method is rarely used in sociology.

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

(i) Postal questionnaires

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(ii) Non-participant observation

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(iii) Qualitative research.

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why laboratory experiments are r research.

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(c) Describe **two** limitations of postal questionnaires.

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(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of using non-participant observation in sociological research.

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(e) Describe **two** ways of asking questions in sociology, apart fro

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(f) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using positivist methods in sociological research.

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2 Some thinkers believe that an individual's social identity is fixed at sociologists believe that socialisation is more important in shapin roles.

(a) What is meant by the term sex?

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(b) Describe briefly **two** social roles that females can now perform in modern industrial societies.

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(c) Explain in what ways gender may influence an individual's so

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(d) To what extent is an individual's social identity throughout life

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3 Functionalists believe that for society to be successful all membe roles. Everyone has more than one role and sometimes an i conflict.

(a) What is meant by the term role conflict?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of role conflict.

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(c) Explain how industrialisation may have changed roles in soci

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(d) To what extent do all members of society have to carry out th
society to be successful?

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Section C: Social Stratification and Ineq

4 Slavery and social class are different types of social division.

(a) What is meant by the term slavery?

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(b) Describe **two** types of social division, apart from slavery and social class.

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(c) Explain why extreme differences of income and wealth ma
industrial societies.

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(d) To what extent is social class the main type of social div societies today?

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5 In spite of attempts to eliminate it, poverty can still be found in think that attempts to eliminate poverty through welfare provision h culture.

(a) What is meant by the term dependency culture?

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(b) Describe **two** ways of defining poverty.

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(c) Explain why attempts to eliminate poverty through welfare pr
dependency culture.

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(d) To what extent have attempts to eliminate poverty been succ

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Section D: Power and Authority

6 There are many forms of government in which power and authorit
Examples include dictatorships and democratic systems.

(a) What is meant by the term dictatorship?

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(b) Distinguish between charismatic and legal rational authority.

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(c) Explain how politicians gain power in democratic systems.

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(d) To what extent is the power of authoritarian regimes limited?

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7 Political systems are organised in many different ways and voting
voting systems are first past the post and proportional representat

(a) What is meant by the term proportional representation?

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(b) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of the first past the post voting system.

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(c) Explain how governments are formed in countries which elections.

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(d) To what extent do elections in democratic systems reflect the

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