UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

CAN
NUMBER

5787967439

SOCIOLOGY **0495/12**

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.

DC (NF) 69849
© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) Non-participant observation

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(iii) Qualitative research.

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [8]

© UCLES 2013

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?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

© UCLES 2013

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

.... [8]

© UCLES 2013

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?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [8]

© UCLES 2013

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?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

© UCLES 2013

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

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

.... [8]

© UCLES 2013

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?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [8]

© UCLES 2013

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?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) Distinguish between charismatic and legal rational authority.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

© UCLES 2013

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

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

.... [8]

© UCLES 2013

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?

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

© UCLES 2013

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [6]

© UCLES 2013

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

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

.... [8]

© UCLES 2013

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2013

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2013