UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

CAN
NUMBER

7716563463

SOCIOLOGY **0495/13**

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 **28** printed pages.

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Section A: Research Methods

Sociologists can find evidence in many forms, both primary data data may be quantitative or qualitative. *Official statistics* and content quantitative data.

Qualitative data can include *life histories* and personal documents as sociologist has gathered personally using interpretivist methods such Sometimes researchers ask people to keep diaries which can then b from interviews and questionnaires.

1 **(a)** What is meant by the following terms:

(i) Secondary data

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(ii) Official statistics

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(iii) Life histories.

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(b) Explain **two** limitations of using personal documents in sociol

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(c) Describe **two** reasons for combining different sources of data in a research study.

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(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of covert participant observation.

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(e) Describe **two** types of interviews that may be used in sociolo

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

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2 For feminist sociologists the most basic division in society is betwe than between different classes. This division is reflected in their roles.

(a) What is meant by the term gender roles?

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(b) Describe **two** male gender roles.

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(c) Explain how the socialisation process may be different f
compared to a middle class child.

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(d) To what extent is gender more important than class in sh females?

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3 Functionalists claim that agencies of socialisation regulate peopl in order to encourage social conformity. Some of these agencies formal social control.

(a) What is meant by the term agencies of socialisation?

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(b) Describe **two** agencies of formal social control.

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(c) Explain how informal sanctions may help to produce social c

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(d) To what extent does formal social control achieve the regulati

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Section C: Social Stratification and Inequal

4 Social status may be achieved or ascribed. Each individual has m
and these may change during a lifetime.

(a) What is meant by the term social status?

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(b) Describe **two** statuses that are usually fixed at birth.

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(c) Explain the difficulties a person may encounter when trying to

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(d) To what extent is achieved status more important than a industrial societies?

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5 Many ethnic minority groups are found at the bottom of stratific often experience racial discrimination.

(a) Define the term ethnic minority.

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(b) Describe **two** examples of racial discrimination.

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(c) Explain how governments may try to reduce racial discrimina

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(d) To what extent is upward social mobility possible for people fr

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Section D: Power and Authority

6 Governments maintain authority through the exercise of power. power involves the use of coercion.

(a) What is meant by the term authority?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** ways by which governments can apply coercion.

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(c) Explain the processes through which democratic government

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(d) How far does government authority depend on the use of co

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7 There is a distinction between insider and outsider pressure group use lobbying as a way of influencing governments. New social m which differ from pressure groups.

(a) What is meant by the term lobbying?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** features of new social movements.

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(c) Explain how outsider pressure groups try to influence govern

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(d) To what extent do pressure groups reflect the interests of the

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