UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CAN NUMBER

1312608375

SOCIOLOGY **0495/21**

Paper 2 **May/June 2013**

1 hour 45 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 any **three** questions.
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 **25** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Sociology

Section A: The Family

1 In modern industrial societies the functions of the family are diffe
traditional societies.

(a) What is meant by the term *functions of the family*?

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(b) Describe **two** functions that are carried out by families in traditional societies.

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(c) Explain how the functions performed by families in moder changed from those performed by families in traditional socie

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(d) To what extent is there a variety of family types in modern ind

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2 Families are found in almost every society. However, families can
including those based on arranged marriages and civil partnershi

(a) What is meant by the term *civil partnerships*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why arranged marriages are favoured in some societies.

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(c) Explain why arranged marriages are less likely to be found in

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(d) How far is marriage still valued in modern industrial societies

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Section B: Education

3 In modern industrial societies there is a greater range of schools faith schools.

(a) What is meant by the term *faith schools*?

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(b) Describe **two** types of school other than faith schools.

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(c) Explain the possible negative effects for society of faith scho

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(d) How far does a range of school types help to promote equalit

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4 In a meritocratic society every pupil has equality of opportunity.

(a) What is meant by the term *meritocratic society*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which pupils may be treated unequally within the education system.

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(c) Explain why pupils from middle class homes may find it easie

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(d) How far is there equality of opportunity for all pupils withi modern industrial societies?

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Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social C

5 Official crime statistics and studies of the 'dark figure' of crime h crimes committed by females in recent years.

(a) What is meant by the term *dark figure*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of crimes typically associated with females.

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(c) Explain why there has been an increase in crimes committed

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(d) To what extent are females treated differently from males system?

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6 In some societies young people are regarded as a separate gro
youth cultures. Mods and Rockers are an early example of a yout

(a) What is meant by the term *youth culture*?

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(b) Describe briefly **two** examples of youth cultures, other than Mods and Rockers.

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(c) Explain why youth cultures have become a feature of modern

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(d) To what extent is youth culture the main influence on the id
modern industrial societies?

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Section D: Media

7 The media create many stereotypes which may lead to the creati
panics.

(a) What is meant by the term *folk devils*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of moral panics.

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(c) Explain why some groups are more likely than others to be st

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(d) How far is the behaviour of young women shaped by the me

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8 The media are now divided into traditional and new media.

(a) What is meant by the term *traditional media*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of the new media.

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(c) Explain the differences between the traditional media and the

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(d) To what extent do the new media increase opportunities for society?

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