Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

SOCIOLOGY **0495/11**

Paper 1 **May/June 2014**

2 hours 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

8242134442

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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 **4** printed pages and **1** insert.

© UCLES 2014

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Sociology

Section A: Research Methods

1 For sociologists, interviews are an important method of collecting *primary data*. There are different types of interview, including structured, semi-structured and unstructured. Sociologists may also use group interviews. When a researcher plans to carry out research using interviews they have to decide which sort of interview to use, how to select their sample and whether to ask *pre-coded* questions. The researcher also has to decide how they will carry out the interview to avoid interviewer bias distorting their findings. It may be difficult to achieve *representativeness* with interviews.

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

(i) Primary data [2]

(ii) Pre-coded questions [2]

(iii) Representativeness [2]

(b) Describe **two** types of sampling that may be used in sociological research. [4]

(c) Describe **two** ways in which the interviewer can try to avoid interviewer bias when carrying out sociological research. [4]

(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of using pre-coded questions. [4]

(e) Describe **two** differences between structured and unstructured interviews. [4]

(f) Describe **two** advantages and **two** limitations of using unstructured interviews in sociological research. [8]

© UCLES 2014

Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2 Some theorists believe that human behaviour is shaped by biological factors. However, sociologists claim that human behaviour is learnt through primary and secondary socialisation. This is sometimes referred to as the nurture-nature debate.

(a) What is meant by the term *secondary socialisation*? [2]

(b) Describe **two** limitations in explaining human behaviour in terms of biological factors. [4]

(c) Explain how individuals learn their gender roles. [6]

(d) To what extent is human behaviour influenced by nurture? [8]

3 Some sociologists think that people conform to the rules of society through choice. Other sociologists believe that social conformity is achieved through coercion.

(a) What is meant by the term *social conformity*? [2]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which humans are made to conform to the rules of society. [4]

(c) Explain how young people learn to obey authority. [6]

(d) To what extent do people conform to social rules through choice in modern industrial societies? [8]

Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality

4 Stratification is found in all societies. Those at the bottom of the stratification system may be living in poverty and have restricted life chances.

(a) What is meant by the term *poverty*? [2]

(b) Describe **two** problems faced by individuals living in poverty. [4]

(c) Explain why poverty is found in wealthy societies. [6]

(d) To what extent does an individual's position in the stratification system influence their life chances? [8]

5 Social mobility is one means through which the status a person has in society may change. Social mobility can be inter-generational or intra-generational.

(a) What is meant by the term *inter-generational social mobility*? [2]

(b) Describe **two** statuses that may be inherited at birth. [4]

(c) Explain some of the ways through which an individual can change their social status. [6]

(d) To what extent are social class differences disappearing in modern industrial societies? [8]

© UCLES 2014

Section D: Power and Authority

6 In the real world aspects of democracy can be found in dictatorships and features such as oligarchy can be found in democracies.

(a) What is meant by the term *oligarchy*? [2]

(b) Describe **two** features of democratic systems. [4]

(c) Explain how people can resist the power of oligarchical leadership. [6]

(d) To what extent can aspects of dictatorship be found in democratic systems? [8]

7 Modern forms of technology have made it possible for governments to introduce new forms of surveillance. These changes have implications for civil liberties.

(a) What is meant by the term *civil liberties*? [2]

(b) Describe **two** forms of surveillance a government may use. [4]

(c) Explain in what ways governments can limit civil liberties. [6]

(d) To what extent do people in democratic societies possess civil liberties? [8]

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.

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 2014