Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Second

SOCIOLOGY

Paper 1

No Additional Materials are required.

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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.

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Sociology

Section A: Research Methods

1 For sociologists, interviews are an important method of collecting types of interview, including structured, semi-structured and also use group interviews. When researchers plan to carry out have to decide which sort of interview to use, how to select th *pre-coded* questions. Researchers also have to decide how the avoid interviewer bias distorting their findings. It may be difficult to 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]

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2 Some theorists believe that human behaviour is shaped by biologi
claim that human behaviour is learnt through primary and s
sometimes referred to as the nurture-nature debate.

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

(b) Describe **two** limitations in explaining human behaviour

(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]

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Section D: Power and Authority

6 Aspects of democracy can be found in dictatorships and features s democracies.

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

(b) Describe **two** features of democratic systems.

(c) Explain how people can resist the power of oligarchical leade

(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]

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