UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

CAN
NUMBER

2544345192

SOCIOLOGY **0495/12**

Paper 1 **October/November 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 pen.
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 **22** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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Section A: Research Methods

1 Positivists prefer to use a scientific approach when studying s
data which they believe will help them uncover trends in societ
the *interactionist perspective* prefer to gather qualitative data. Inte
data is rich in insights into the reasons and motives that explain s

The sociologist's theoretical perspective is usually the most im
choice of research method. Once a research method has been c
to decide who will be included in the study group. There are a nu
sample group to study. These include random, stratified and clust

The *sampling* process helps keep research projects at a manageable level. The sampling process may also influence the research method by which the data is collected. Provided that the sample is carefully chosen the results can be said to apply to a much larger population.

The evidence collected directly by a sociologist is known as primary data. Secondary data may also be used in sociological research. *Historical documents* are an example of secondary data.

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

(i) Interactionist perspective

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(ii) Sampling

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(iii) Historical documents

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(b) Describe **two** reasons for using a stratified sample in sociolo

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(c) Describe **two** reasons for carrying out sociological research.

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(d) Describe **two** sources of secondary data, apart from historical documents.

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(e) Describe **two** reasons why qualitative data may be 'rich in ins
motives that explain social actions'.

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(f) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of using a scientific approach when studying society.

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Section B: Culture and Socialisatio

2 The experience of childhood is not the same in all societies. Fo are more child-centred than others. This helps us to understand construction.

(a) What is meant by the term social construction of childhood?

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(b) Describe **two** roles that a child may have in all societies.

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(c) Explain how children learn to interact with others through sec

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(d) To what extent are all societies becoming child-centred?

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3 Value consensus refers to agreement about basic values. Functi consensus is important to society.

(a) What is meant by the term values?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why value consensus may be important to society.

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(c) Explain what governments can do to try to eliminate social c

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(d) To what extent is there agreement about values in society?

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Section C: Social Stratification and Ineq

4 Differences in the distribution of wealth may give rise to other for For example, people who are wealthy may have better access people in the same society.

(a) What is meant by the term distribution of wealth?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of social inequality, apart from differences in access to health care.

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(c) Explain how an individual with a low social status can over they experience.

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(d) To what extent does life expectancy reflect the distribution of

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5 Industrialisation has brought about changes in patterns of work resulted in more opportunities for social mobility and achieved sta

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

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(b) Describe **two** ways of achieving upward social mobility.

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(c) Explain how the nature of work may be changed by the proc

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(d) To what extent does work in modern industrial societies provi

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Section D: Power and Authority

6 Pluralists believe that the state acts as a referee between competi
are many types of pressure groups. A distinction is often mad
promotional pressure groups.

(a) What is meant by the term defensive pressure group?

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(b) Distinguish between insider and outsider pressure groups.

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(c) Explain how pressure groups try to influence the decisions of

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(d) How far are pluralists correct in believing that the state a competing pressure groups?

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7 One principle of democratic societies is that citizens are able to process.

(a) What is meant by the term democratic societies?

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(b) Describe **two** types of political systems, apart from democracy.

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(c) Explain the processes by which government decisions are ma

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(d) To what extent do democratic systems reflect the will of the p

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