UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EX
International General Certificate of Secondary Educati

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

CAN
NUMBER

4324179983

SOCIOLOGY **0495/13**

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 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 **22** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

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UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Section A: Research Methods

1 The sociologist's choice of research method will depend on ho they have for the research. For example, large-scale *cross-secti* many researchers and cost a lot of money. On the other hand, sm researcher using covert or *overt observation* may be cheaper to c

Another influence on the choice of research method is whethe collect quantitative or qualitative data.

Ethical issues are also a factor that the researcher has to consider and this may influence them to use already published studies so as to avoid the *researcher effect*.

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

(i) Cross-sectional surveys

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(ii) Overt observation

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(iii) Researcher effect

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(b) Describe **two** disadvantages of using already published studi

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(c) Describe **two** ethical issues when carrying out covert participant observation.

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(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of overt participant observation in sociological research.

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(e) Describe **two** reasons for using qualitative methods of data c

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

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2 Socialisation never ends. Children learn how to live in their own s they pass through different stages, such as adolescence, in wh roles.

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

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(b) Describe **two** agencies of socialisation.

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(c) Explain why socialisation continues throughout life.

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(d) To what extent does the experience of adolescent life differ b

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3 Culture refers to the norms and values that bind people together culture of a society there may be many sub-cultures.

(a) What is meant by the term norms?

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(b) Describe **two** deviant sub-cultures.

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(c) Explain why most people conform to the norms and values of

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(d) To what extent is sub-culture the main influence on an individ

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Section C: Social Stratification and Ineq

4 Similarly to many ethnic minority groups, young and old people work. Young people may find it difficult to obtain entry into the job face ageism and difficulties in finding new jobs.

(a) What is meant by the term ageism?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why young people may find it difficult to obtain entry into the job market.

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(c) Explain why older people may face difficulties in finding new j

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(d) To what extent do members of minority ethnic groups face di

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5 Even though there is more equality in modern industrial societi found. The life chances of men and women are different between

(a) What is meant by the term patriarchy?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which societies can be patriarchal.

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(c) Explain how women's roles may be changing in modern indu

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(d) To what extent are the life chances of women different to t
modern industrial societies?

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Section D: Power and Authority

6 Marxist theories of power are based on the idea that members of main classes. One of these classes is the ruling class, the other i state of conflict exists between the two.

(a) What is meant by the term ruling class?

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(b) Describe **two** features of the working class.

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(c) Explain how conflict between the ruling class and the workin

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(d) How far is the ruling class still the most powerful group in mo

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7 In most countries the right to vote in government elections was given to women.

(a) What is meant by the term right to vote?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why the right to vote was given to men before it was given to women.

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(c) Explain why fewer women than men become politicians.

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(d) To what extent does a person's gender influence voting beha

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