



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

SOCIOLOGY

2251/02

Paper 2

October/November 2008

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

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.

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A: Family

- 1 In modern industrial societies the roles within the family have changed considerably.
- (a) What is meant by the term *role*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of how marital roles within the family have changed since the nineteenth century. [4]
 - (c) Explain how the roles of children within families have changed since the nineteenth century. [6]
 - (d) To what extent are the roles performed by men and women in the family today based on equality? [8]
- 2 The traditional way of life usually gives rise to the extended family. Social change and economic development often leads to the break up of the extended family.
- (a) What is meant by the term *extended family*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** reasons why traditional ways of life are usually associated with the extended family. [4]
 - (c) Explain why the break-up of the extended family often comes about as the result of economic development. [6]
 - (d) To what extent does the decline in the extended family mean that family life is less important in modern industrial societies? [8]

Section B: Education

- 3 One way that children from poor families can achieve upward social mobility is through the formal education system.
- (a) What is meant by the term *formal education*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways in which the formal education system can provide children from poor families with the opportunity to achieve upward social mobility. [4]
 - (c) Explain why many children from poor families underachieve at school. [6]
 - (d) To what extent can schools help improve the educational performance of children from poor families, and how likely are they to succeed? [8]

- 4 Pupils learn what is expected of them (for example in terms of social class, gender and ethnic identity) through the hidden curriculum.
- (a) What is meant by the term *hidden curriculum*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways in which the hidden curriculum may influence gender roles. [4]
- (c) Explain how the peer group can influence the values and expectations of pupils. [6]
- (d) To what extent is the educational performance of pupils influenced by their interaction with teachers? [8]

Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

- 5 Social control can be formal or informal. In small-scale tribal societies social control is mostly informal.
- (a) What is meant by the term *social control*? [2]
- (b) Describe the difference between formal and informal social control. [4]
- (c) Explain how social control is maintained in small-scale tribal societies. [6]
- (d) How far, and in what ways, does social control serve the interests of the most powerful groups in society? [8]
- 6 Young working class males are responsible for a high proportion of crimes in modern industrial societies. Official statistics suggest that juvenile delinquency rates are much higher in inner city areas.
- (a) What is meant by the term *juvenile delinquency*? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** reasons why rates of juvenile delinquency are higher in inner city areas. [4]
- (c) Explain why a high proportion of recorded crime in modern industrial societies is attributed to young working class males. [6]
- (d) To what extent do official statistics provide an accurate account of the amount of crime in society? [8]

Section D: The Mass Media

- 7 The mass media often leave out important information and not all sides to a story are given equal coverage. They are often accused of bias and distortion in the way they present the news to the public.
- (a) What is meant by the phrase *bias and distortion*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** reasons why important information may be left out of a news report. [4]
 - (c) Explain how the process of gathering and editing news reports may lead to bias and distortion. [6]
 - (d) How far, and in what ways, do the owners of newspapers control what is published? [8]
- 8 In modern industrial societies advertising can influence the type of goods and services that are bought. It may also shape the way that people view themselves and the lifestyle choices they make.
- (a) What is meant by the term *lifestyle*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of how advertising may influence the lifestyle choices people make. [4]
 - (c) Explain the purposes of advertising. [6]
 - (d) How far, and in what ways, are lifestyle choices influenced by factors other than advertising? [8]

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