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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

SOCIOLOGY **0495/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2013**

1 hour 45 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 any **three** questions.
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 **25** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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Section A: The Family

1 Most governments create laws and policies which directly affect the family. Some people consider that living as part of a family is best for everyone.

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

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(b) Describe **two** government policies which directly affect families.

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(c) Explain how governments can use laws and policies to influence the birth rate.

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(d) How far do sociologists agree that living as part of a family is best for all of us?

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2 It has been suggested that with the emergence of the 'new man', conjugal roles wit[illegible] family are now more equal.

(a) What is meant by the term *new man*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which men's involvement in family life has changed in modern industrial societies.

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(c) Explain some of the problems women face in trying to achieve equal relationship[illegible] men in the family.

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(d) To what extent are conjugal roles in modern industrial societies more equal today than in the past?

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Section B: Education

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3 Despite increasing equality in schools, social class remains an important influence on educational achievement.

(a) What is meant by the term *social class*?

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(b) Describe **two** influences on educational achievement, other than those linked to social class.

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(c) Explain some of the reasons why working class children may underachieve at sc

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(d) How far have government educational policies helped working class children ove[illegible] social class barriers in education?

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4 Functionalists argue that schools transmit the core values of society and this leads to social cohesion and conformity.

(a) What is meant by the term *social cohesion*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which pupils are encouraged to conform to school rules.

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(c) Explain why some pupils do not conform to school rules.

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(d) How far do sociologists agree that the role of schools is to promote social confor

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Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

5 Official crime statistics suggest that juvenile delinquency rates are highest in inner city areas. Statistics also show that a high proportion of crimes are committed by young working class males.

(a) What is meant by the term *juvenile delinquency*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why not all acts of juvenile delinquency may be recorded in the official crime statistics.

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(c) Explain some of the reasons why juvenile delinquency rates are higher in inner-city areas.

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(d) To what extent are young working class males responsible for a high propo[illegible] crimes committed by juveniles?

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6 In recent years there has been a growth in self-report and victim surveys.

(a) What is meant by the term *victim surveys*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why a person might be reluctant to report a crime committed against them.

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(c) Explain why some social groups are more likely to be victims of crime than other

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(d) How far can the causes of crime be explained in terms of the concept of anomie?

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Section D: Media

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7 It has been suggested that ethnic minorities are stereotyped and under-represented in the media.

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

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(b) Describe **two** examples of ethnic stereotypes used by the media.

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(c) Explain why some ethnic minorities may be under-represented in the media.

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(d) To what extent may attitudes towards ethnic minorities be shaped by the media?

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8 Not everyone has access to the new media and there is a 'digital divide' between those who can and those who cannot afford to access it.

(a) What is meant by the term *new media*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which the lives of young people may be affected by the new media.

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(c) Explain why some groups of people more than other groups are likely to use the [illegible] media.

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(d) How far is the use of the new media creating a global youth culture?

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