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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME	

CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

SOCIOLOGY **0495/22**

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 One demographic trend in modern industrial societies is an ageing population. Another trend in many of these societies is that women are starting families later in life and are having fewer children.

(a) What is meant by the term *ageing population*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why women are starting families later in life.

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(c) Explain the social consequences of women having fewer children.

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(d) To what extent is an ageing population a problem for family life?

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2 The nuclear family is one example of a family type. Some sociologists believe that roles within nuclear families have become more equal in recent years.

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

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which women's roles within the family may have changed in recent years.

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(c) Explain why some sociologists think that the nuclear family is dysfunctional for [illegible] family members.

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(d) To what extent are family roles more equal than they were in the past?

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Section B: Education

3 The educational performance of pupils can be greatly influenced by their peer group. Another important influence may be the community background of pupils.

(a) What is meant by the term *peer group*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which the peer group may have a positive influence on a pupil's educational performance.

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(c) Explain how language use can affect the educational performance of working pupils.

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(d) To what extent is the community background of the pupil the main influen[illegible] educational performance?

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4 Schools play a major role in promoting the core values of society through both the official curriculum and the hidden curriculum. The influence of schools in this respect may be countered by the development of anti-school sub-cultures among pupils.

(a) What is meant by the term *official curriculum*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which the hidden curriculum may influence gender socialisation.

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(c) Explain why pupils from some social backgrounds are more likely than others to with anti-school sub-cultures.

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(d) To what extent are schools successful in promoting the core values of society?

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Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

5 The police may have stereotypical views of some ethnic minorities resulting from racist attitudes. This may be a factor influencing rates of recorded crime among the ethnic minorities.

(a) What is meant by the term *stereotypical views*?

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(b) Describe **two** social consequences of racist attitudes within police forces.

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(c) Explain why some ethnic minorities may appear to commit more crimes than [illegible] groups.

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(d) How far are the activities of the police the main influence on rates of recorded cr

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6 Some sociologists claim that people commit crime because of poor socialisation and social control by families and communities.

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

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(b) Describe **two** social groups who may be more likely than others to commit crime.

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(c) Explain how socialisation may prevent people from committing crime.

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(d) How far is lack of social control by families and communities the main cause of c

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Section D: Media

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7 An important influence on the content and presentation of news is the concept of newsworthiness.

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

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which the owners of the media can influence the content of the news.

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(c) Explain why news reports may contain bias.

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(d) How far are the media able to shape and change political attitudes?

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8 More people watch television than are exposed to any other form of mass communi
This means that the images and messages portrayed on television may be very influenti

(a) What is meant by the term *mass communication*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why democracy may be threatened when television channels are owned by just a few people.

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(c) Explain why the images and messages presented on television may have a particularly strong influence on children.

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(d) How far is television the main influence on the behaviour of young people?

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