

SOCIOLOGY

0495/21

October/November 2019

Paper 2

2254748205

1 hour 45 minutes (including 15 minutes' reading time)

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside the question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer two questions.

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

This document consists of 3 printed pages and 1 blank page.



Answer two questions

Section A: Family

1 Families are changing. Marriage is no longer a social expectation and the roles of children and parents are increasingly diverse. Sociologists debate the causes and effects of these changes, some focusing on urbanisation, some on child-centeredness and others exploring feminist views.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'child-centeredness'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two examples of family diversity.	[4]
(c)	Explain how feminism has affected family life in modern industrial societies.	[6]
(d)	Explain why urbanisation causes families to change.	[8]
(e)	To what extent are families today symmetrical?	[15]

Section B: Education

2 Education takes many forms and can be formal or informal. It also differs depending on the type of school a student attends. Some sociologists believe that the amount of cultural capital an individual has affects their educational achievement, others believe education is a meritocratic system.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'cultural capital'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two ways education is a meritocratic system.	[4]
(c)	Explain how the peer group a student belongs to may affect educational achievement.	[6]
(d)	Explain why cultural factors are important in determining educational achievement.	[8]
(e)	To what extent does selective education prevent social mobility?	[15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

3 Sociologists debate why an individual might take part in criminal and deviant behaviour. Some blame inadequate socialisation, others look at the process of labelling. What is interesting is that different social groups seem to have different levels of offending. For example, according to official statistics, young people commit more crime than older people.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'labelling'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two moral panics.	[4]
(c)	Explain how crime and deviance can be different.	[6]
(d)	Explain why some young people commit crime.	[8]
(e)	To what extent does functionalist theory explain criminal behaviour?	[15]

Section D: Media

4 The media industry has undergone significant changes recently which have affected form, content and ownership. Mass communication is no longer the only option for producers. Many sociologists now also believe that the audience plays an important part in determining media content and representations.

(a)	What is meant by the term 'mass communication'?	[2]
(b)	Describe two news values.	[4]
(c)	Explain how the digital divide may affect an individual's use of media.	[6]
(d)	Explain why advertising is important in today's media.	[8]
(e)	To what extent is the pluralist view of media correct?	[15]

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