



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE
NAME

CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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SOCIOLOGY

2251/23

Paper 2

October/November 2011

1 hour 45 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.

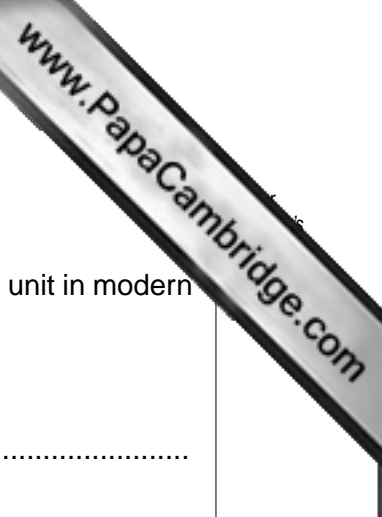
You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.

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.



Section A: Family



1 Although the nuclear family is in decline, it is still a common type of household unit in modern industrial societies. However, there are many other types of households.

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

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(b) Describe **two** types of households other than the nuclear family.

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..... [4]

2 The family in modern industrial societies has become increasingly isolated. This may have led to an increase in dysfunctional families and added to the 'dark side' of family life. The 'dark side' is where some people in the family experience abuse or harm from other family members.

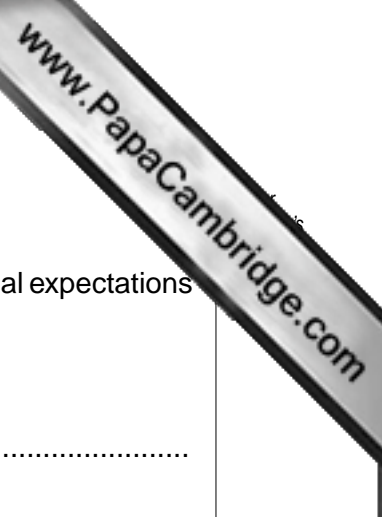
(a) What is meant by the term *dysfunctional family*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why the modern family has become increasingly isolated.

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Section B: Education



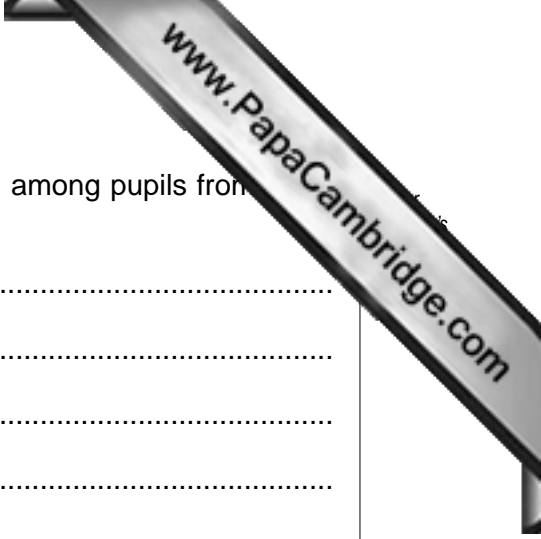
3 Educational achievement is said to increase the life chances of individuals. Social expectations are an important influence on educational achievement.

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

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which education can change an individual's life chances.

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(c) Explain why educational underachievement is more common among pupils from ethnic minority groups.

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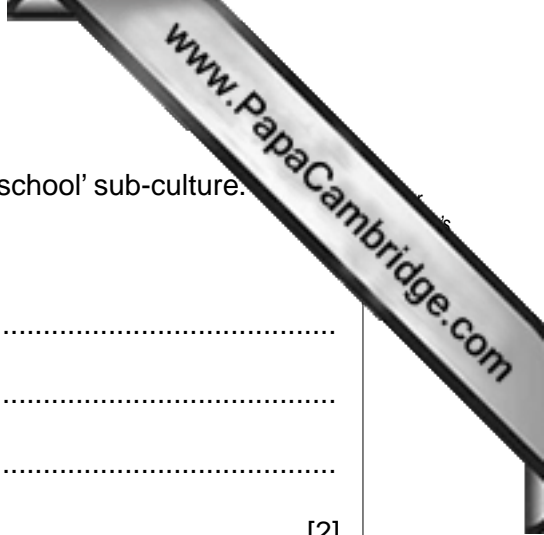
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[6]



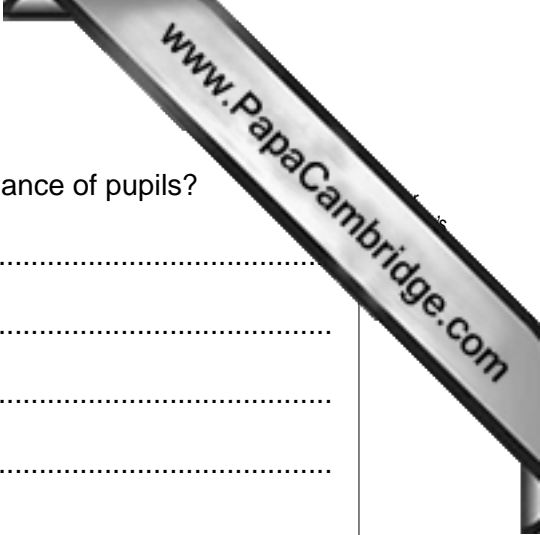
4 Pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds are often part of an 'anti-school' sub-culture.

(a) What is meant by the term *disadvantaged background*?

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(b) Describe **two** characteristics of an anti-school sub-culture.

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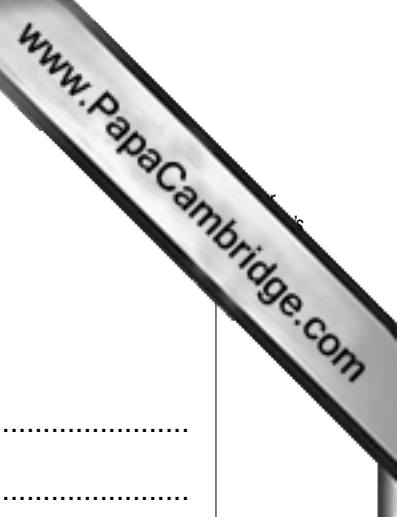


(d) How far can the peer group influence the educational performance of pupils?

Dotted lines for writing the answer.

[8]

Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control



5 Various agencies of social control exist to deter criminal behaviour.

(a) What is meant by the term *agencies of social control*?

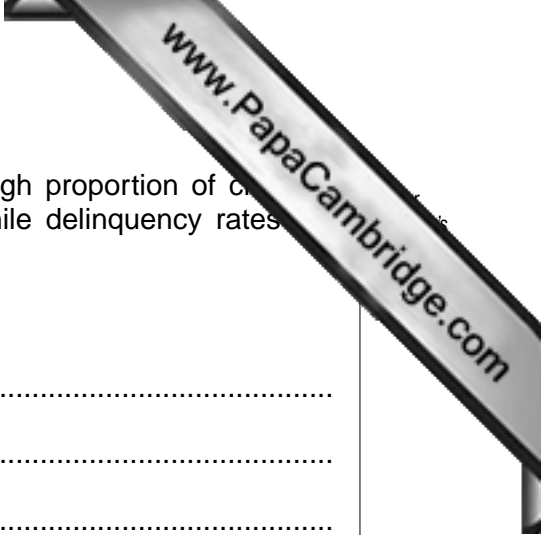
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(b) Describe **two** agencies of social control.

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(d) How far are powerful groups in society able to control what types of behaviour are defined as criminal?

[Area containing horizontal dotted lines for writing]



6 Young working class males are seen to be responsible for a high proportion of crime in modern industrial societies. Official statistics suggest that juvenile delinquency rates are much higher in inner city areas.

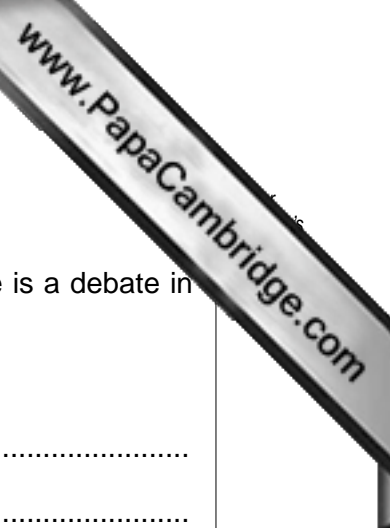
(a) What is meant by the term *inner city areas*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why rates of juvenile delinquency are higher in inner city areas.

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Section D: Mass Media



7 Sensationalism is often used by the mass media to attract audiences. There is a debate in sociology about the extent to which the mass media shape social attitudes.

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

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(b) Describe **two** ways, apart from sensationalism, through which the mass media attract audiences.

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8 In modern industrial societies advertising may influence the type of goods and services that are bought. Advertising may also shape the way that people see themselves and the life choices they make.

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

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which advertising in the mass media is used to influence what people buy.

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