



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

2251/13

Paper 1

October/November 2012

2 hours 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.

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.

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

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

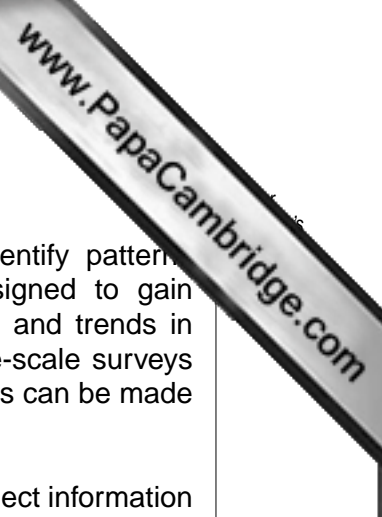
Answer Question 1 and **three** questions from Sections **B** to **D**.

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

This document consists of **28** printed pages.



Section A: Research Methods



1 Many sociologists favour the positivist perspective. Positivists seek to identify patterns and *trends* in society. To achieve this, they use methods that are designed to gain *quantitative data*. Positivists believe that these methods allow the patterns and trends in society to be studied in an objective way. Positivists also prefer using large-scale surveys and for this they identify a *survey population*. They believe that generalisations can be made from these surveys that researchers can then test.

By contrast, sociologists who favour the interpretivist perspective prefer to collect information through smaller-scale studies. Interpretivist sociologists believe that this is the best way to understand the meanings and motives that influence the way individuals act in society. Participant observation is a method widely used in carrying out detailed, small-scale studies of group behaviour.

(a) What is meant by the following terms:

(i) Trends

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..... [2]

(ii) Quantitative data

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..... [2]

(iii) Survey population

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..... [2]

(e) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of small-scale studies.

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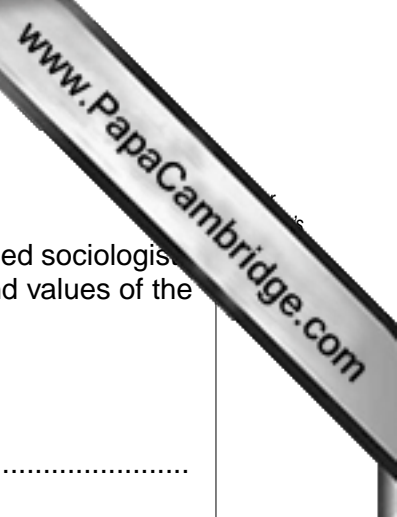
[4]

(f) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of participant observation.

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[8]

Section B: Culture and Socialisation



2 The experiences associated with childhood vary between societies. This has led sociologists to suggest that childhood is a social construction that reflects the customs and values of the society in which the child lives.

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

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.....[2]

(b) Describe **two** social factors that influence the experience of childhood.

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3 Functionalists believe that value consensus is necessary for society to have social order. They believe that the existence of social order will ensure that any social change will be gradual and not disrupt society.

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

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.....[2]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which social order can be achieved, apart from through value consensus.

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.....[4]

Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality



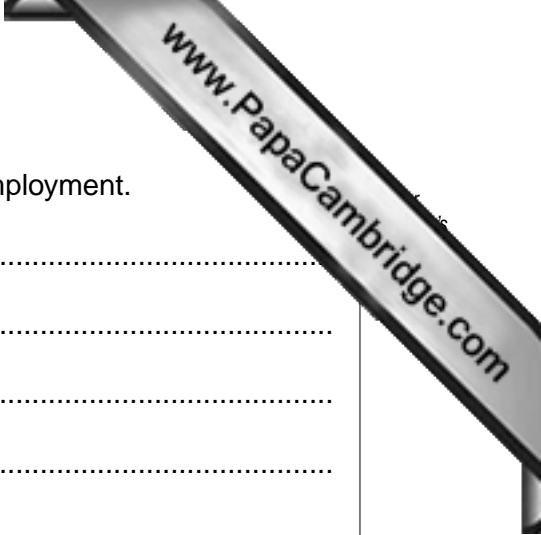
4 Stratification can take many forms, one of which is the gendered division of labour. Patriarchy has been identified as a cause of gender divisions.

(a) What is meant by the term *gendered division of labour*?

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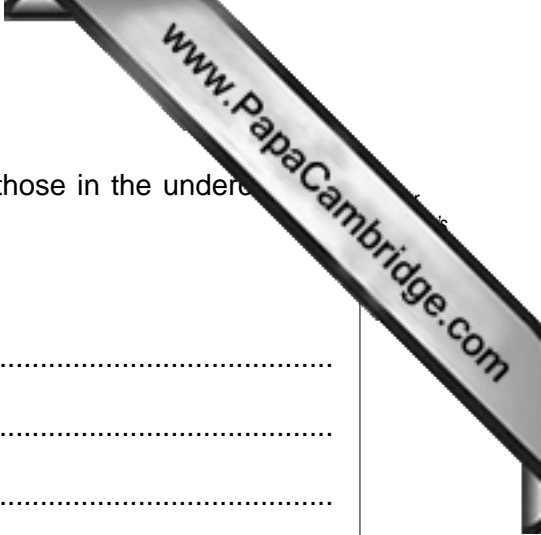
(b) Describe **two** benefits of patriarchy for men.

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(c) Explain how females may be discriminated against in paid employment.

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for the student to write their answer to the question.



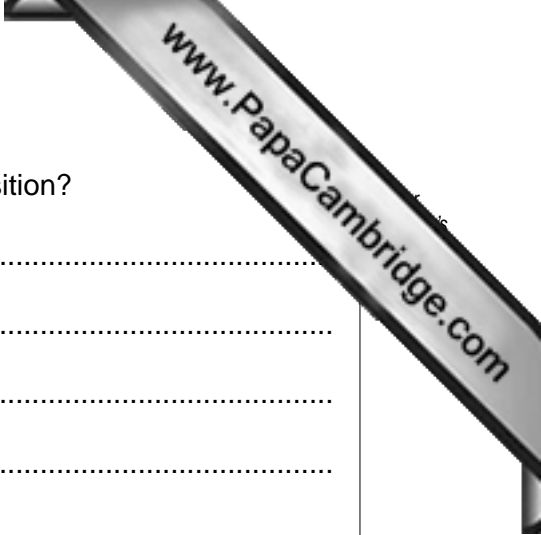
5 An underclass exists in many societies. The market situation of those in the underclass is weak and this means that their life chances are limited.

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

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why the underclass may experience difficulties in gaining paid employment.

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(d) How far can the underclass be blamed for their low social position?

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for writing an answer to the question above.

Dotted lines for writing, with a label [8] at the bottom right.

Section D: Power and Authority



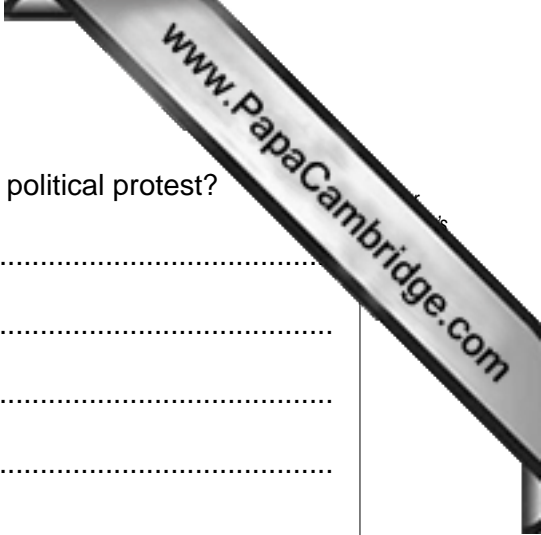
6 Propaganda plays an important part in maintaining the power of authoritarian regimes. However, political protest still occurs in authoritarian regimes.

(a) What is meant by the term *political protest*?

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(b) Describe **two** examples of political propaganda.

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(d) To what extent can people in authoritarian regimes engage in political protest?

A series of horizontal dotted lines provided for writing an answer to the question above.

7 Pressure groups have long been a feature of the political process in modern industrial societies. Pressure groups are classed as promotional or defensive, although some can be both.

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

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(b) Describe **two** defensive pressure groups.

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