

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

Original Con

CANDIDATE NAME		
CENTRE NUMBER	CANDIDATE NUMBER	

SOCIOLOGY 2251/01

Paper 1

For Examination from 2011

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours 30 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 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.

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.

For Exam	iner's Use
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Total	

This document consists of 22 printed pages and 2 blank pages.



#### **Section A: Research Methods**

www.PapaCambridge.com The social survey is a method of research that involves collecting data from a large sample people. This is usually gathered by the use of a questionnaire or structured interview. The data that is created is normally referred to as quantitative.

Surveys tend to produce information which is less detailed than qualitative research, but they can be used to make generalisations over broad areas. Reliability is one of the strengths of surveys as the data collected can be easily coded and analysed and the process can be repeated by a different researcher in the same way.

Surveys involving the collection of information at one point in time are referred to as cross sectional surveys. They provide evidence of what is happening in the present. Longitudinal studies are used to study people over time and are useful for analysing changes in a society.

1)	Wh	at is meant by the following terms:	
	(i)	questionnaire	
			[2]
	(ii)	qualitative research	
			[2]
(	iii)	data.	
			 [2]

(b)	Explain why data collected using social surveys 'can be easily coded and analys	For iner's
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		.
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		.   •
	[4	·]
(c)	Describe <b>two</b> types of sampling that may be used to collect data that is representative of a larger population.	e
	[4	·]
(d)	Describe <b>one</b> strength and <b>one</b> limitation of <i>structured</i> interviews.	
		.
	[4	.]

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(e)	Describe <b>one</b> strength and <b>one</b> limitation of <i>longitudinal</i> studies.
	[4]
(f)	Describe <b>two</b> strengths and <b>two</b> limitations of using questionnaires in sociological research.
	[8]

## **Section B: Culture and Socialisation**

Sociologists believe individuals are socialised into society. Each society has its own

www.PapaCambridge.com distinctive cultural norms and values. (a) What is meant by the term norms? (b) Describe two examples of cultural norms.

(c)	Explain how a child may be socialised by their parents.
	[8]

(d)	To what extent are individuals shaped by socialisation, rather than instinct?
	ro
	[8]

www.PapaCambridge.com Social control is necessary to ensure individuals accept the norms and values of This is carried out by formal and informal controls. (a) What is meant by informal social control? **(b)** Describe **two** examples of formal social controls.

	g  Explain why there is a greater need for formal social controls in modern in societies.
(c)	Explain why there is a greater need for formal social controls in modern in societies.
	[6]

(d)	Some sociologists equally. Assess the	s believe his view.	that th	e laws	of s	ociety	benefit	all	members	of	Cal
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# **Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality**

Some people may migrate to another country to live in search of a better life. Often they

www.PapaCambridge.com form an ethnic minority in the new country and can only find low paid work. (a) What is meant by the term migrate? (b) Describe two reasons why people might move to a different country.

	Mary Mary	
	12	
(c)	Explain why ethnic minorities may only be able to find low paid work.	6
	Explain why ethnic minorities may only be able to find low paid work.	Tide
	[6]	

(d)	How far are ethnic minorities disadvantaged in societies?

Social class is a form of stratification found in many societies. This form of strating allows some individuals to experience social mobility.  (a) What is meant by the term <i>social mobility</i> ?
14
Social class is a form of stratification found in many societies. This form of strating allows some individuals to experience social mobility.
(a) What is meant by the term social mobility?
[2]
(b) Describe two forms of stratification other than social class.
[4]

	the the tenth of t	
	15	
(c)	Explain how an individual can move from one social class to another.	Fo
	15 Explain how an individual can move from one social class to another.	ridge
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(d)	To what extent does social mobility exist in modern industrial societies?
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## **Section D: Power and Authority**

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www.PapaCambridge.com In democracies the government gains its authority from winning an election. (a) What is meant by the term authority? (b) Describe two features of a democracy.

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(c)	18 Explain how governments attempt to stay in power in a democracy.	For iner's
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	[6]	

(d)	How far do governments in modern industrial societies represent the interests groups in society?
	[8]

Family background may have an important part in shaping an individual's political However, in some modern industrial societies, political participation is declining.  (a) What is meant by the term <i>political participation</i> ?	
20	
Family background may have an important part in shaping an individual's political However, in some modern industrial societies, political participation is declining.	For vine
(a) What is meant by the term political participation?	de.
[2]	
(b) Describe <b>two</b> factors, apart from the family, that may influence an individual's political views.	
[41]	

(c)	Explain how news reporting may influence the way a person votes in national ele
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(d)	How far is voting behaviour influenced by an individual's social class and background?

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