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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

SOCIOLOGY **2251/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2010**

Candidates answer on the Question Paper **1 hour 45 minutes**

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

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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Section A: Family

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1 Marriage can take different forms: monogamy, serial monogamy and polygamy. In most modern industrial societies monogamy and serial monogamy are widely practised.

(a) What is meant by the term *serial monogamy*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why many divorced people remarry.

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(c) Explain why divorce rates are high in many modern industrial societies.

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(d) Assess the effects on society of a high divorce rate.

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For Examiner's Use

2 Roles within the family have changed considerably in modern industrial society and men and women now have more equal roles in the home.

(a) What is meant by the term *equal roles*?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which family roles have changed as societies have modernised.

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(c) Explain why some women may find it difficult to achieve equality within the family.

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(d) How far are family roles more equal in modern industrial societies?

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Section B: Education

For Examiner's Use

3 Girls are now outperforming boys at school in most modern industrial societies. However, gender divisions still exist in education.

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

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which gender socialisation may affect educational achievement.

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(c) Explain how boys and girls may be treated differently within the education system.

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(d) To what extent may the influences of teachers and schools affect a pupil's educational achievement?

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4 The educational performance of pupils can be greatly influenced by their peer group.

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

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(b) Describe **two** characteristics of a peer group.

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

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(d) How might government educational policies affect pupils' educational performance?

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Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

For Examiner's Use

5 In society some groups are more likely to be labelled as deviant than other groups.

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

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(b) Describe **two** groups within society who are more likely to be labelled deviant than others.

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(c) Explain how labelling may lead to an increase in recorded crime.

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(d) Assess the likely consequences for a group that has been labelled deviant.

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For Examiner's Use

6 Police records suggest that young working class males living in the inner cities are more likely than other groups to become involved in juvenile delinquency.

(a) What is meant by the term *juvenile delinquency*?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why it appears that more crime is committed in inner city areas.

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(c) Explain why women appear to commit fewer crimes than men.

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(d) Assess the extent to which official crime statistics may not accurately reflect the amount of crime in society.

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Section D: The Mass Media

For Examiner's Use

7 It is important for democracy that the mass media is not censored by the government.

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

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which young people may be influenced by the messages and images presented by the mass media.

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(c) Explain why it might be a matter of concern in a democratic society that a few powerful individuals own most newspapers and television channels.

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(d) How far, and in what ways, may the mass media influence people's behaviour?

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8 Pluralists and Marxists have different views about the political influence of the mass media. However, both agree that the mass media play an increasingly important role in 'agenda setting'.

(a) What is meant by the term *agenda setting*?

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(b) Describe **two** features of the pluralist view of the mass media.

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(c) Explain why Marxists criticise the pluralist view of the mass media.

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(d) How far, and in what ways, may the mass media influence political attitudes?

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