



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

SOCIOLOGY

2251/22

Paper 2

October/November 2017

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

No Additional Materials are required.



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this 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, **1** blank page and **1** insert.

Answer **two** questions

Section A: Family

- 1** Marriage and family life are not always a positive experience for all individuals. Marital breakdown is increasingly common in modern industrial societies. As an institution, however, the family remains an important part of all societies and performs many different functions for its members.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'marital breakdown'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** consequences for the family of increasing life expectancy. [4]
 - (c) Explain how families ensure children conform to society's norms and values. [6]
 - (d) Explain why conjugal roles are changing in modern industrial societies. [8]
 - (e) To what extent is there a dark side of the family today? [15]

Section B: Education

- 2** Formal education in the world today takes many forms. For some sociologists it allows people to better their life chances whereas for others it simply reinforces social divisions and maintains social inequalities.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'formal education'? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of the culture of masculinity that may explain the educational underachievement of boys. [4]
 - (c) Explain how schools can be ethnocentric. [6]
 - (d) Explain why some students join anti-school sub-cultures. [8]
 - (e) To what extent does the education system help the ruling class maintain their power in society? [15]

Section C: Crime, deviance and social control

- 3 For some people being a criminal is their master status. This is often associated with young people in sub-cultures. One reason for criminal behaviour is inadequate socialisation at home, although not all sociologists would agree with this explanation.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'master status'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** examples of white-collar crimes. [4]
- (c) Explain how sub-cultures can be linked to crime and deviance. [6]
- (d) Explain why inadequate socialisation may cause some people to commit crime. [8]
- (e) To what extent are policing strategies effective at controlling crime? [15]

Section D: Media

- 4 Today's media are increasingly difficult to control. Media representations of ethnic minorities are often stereotypical and propaganda is still seen on a global scale. This may lead to a greater possibility of the media affecting how the audience think and behave.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'propaganda'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** stereotypes of ethnic minorities seen in the media. [4]
- (c) Explain how globalisation is changing media content. [6]
- (d) Explain why governments try to control the content of the media. [8]
- (e) To what extent do the media shape the audience's attitudes and behaviour? [15]

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