



Cambridge Ordinary Level

SOCIOLOGY**2251/12**

Paper 1

May/June 2022**2 hours**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
Section A: answer Question 1.
Answer **either** Question 2 in Section B **or** Question 3 in Section C.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 80.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



Section A: Theory and methods

Answer Question 1.

Source A

1 The table shows self-reported data on health in Great Britain from 2005 to 2011.

The data was gained from people aged 16 and over who filled in a questionnaire.

Table 1.1

Percentage who reported their general health was:	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %	2011 %
Very Good	34	33	34	35	40	39	34
Good	41	43	43	40	39	40	43
Fair	18	17	17	16	15	15	18
Bad	6	5	5	4	5	5	5
Very Bad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sample size	18 010	16 720	15 670	14 720	13 480	13 330	13 100

Adapted from source: General Lifestyle Survey, Office for National Statistics.

- (a) From Source A identify the **two** years in which the highest number of people reported their health as 'very good'. [2]
- (b) Identify **two** primary research methods useful for studying people's health, apart from questionnaires. [2]
- (c) Using information from Source A, describe **two** problems with the data gathered on health. [4]
- (d) Describe **two** limitations of using telephone questionnaires in research. [4]
- (e) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of stratified sampling in research. [8]
- (f) Explain why some sociologists prefer large-scale research. [10]
- (g) To what extent are ethical issues the most important factor when planning sociological research? [15]

Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Section B: Culture, identity and socialisation

- 2** Many sociologists investigate globalisation and its impact on the world. This leads to a debate about whether increased multiculturalism is a strength or a weakness of modern industrial societies. Despite these changes all societies still need to have agents of social control and agents of socialisation.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'globalisation'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** agents of formal social control. [4]
- (c) Explain how canalisation influences gender identity. [6]
- (d) Explain why schools are an important agent of socialisation. [8]
- (e) To what extent is multiculturalism a strength of modern industrial societies? [15]

Section C: Social inequality

- 3** Sociologists often research inequalities such as vertical segregation and scapegoating. Many sociologists research ascribed status and how it affects life chances. Some sociologists consider gender to be the most influential factor in social inequality. However, in many societies a welfare state has been created to help individuals affected by some of these issues.
- (a) What is meant by the term 'vertical segregation'? [2]
- (b) Describe **two** ways the welfare state helps individuals in modern industrial societies. [4]
- (c) Explain how some ethnic minority groups are scapegoated in society. [6]
- (d) Explain why ascribed status can affect a person's life chances. [8]
- (e) To what extent is gender the most influential factor in social inequality? [15]

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