



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE  
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**SOCIOLOGY**

**0495/21**

Paper 2

**October/November 2011**

**1 hour 45 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 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.

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 **25** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



**Section A: Family**

1 There are two different forms of marriage: monogamy and polygamy. Polygamy is widely practised in traditional societies, whereas monogamy is widely practised in modern industrial societies.

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

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why monogamy is the main form of marriage in modern industrial societies.

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..... [4]





2 Although some men and women share tasks in the home today, segregated conjugal roles are still the norm.

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

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why some men may be sharing more tasks in the home today.

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..... [4]





**Section B: Education**

3 There are marked differences in educational performance between girls and boys. One reason for this is gender stereotyping. A culture of masculinity may also partly explain the educational performance of boys.

(a) What is meant by the term *culture of masculinity*?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** ways in which girls may be treated differently to boys in schools.

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(c) Explain why girls are now achieving better examination results than boys in modern industrial societies.

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[6]



4 Pupils learn what is expected of them in terms of social class, gender and ethnicity through both the official curriculum and the hidden curriculum.

(a) What is meant by the term *hidden curriculum*?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of how the official curriculum can affect educational performance.

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**Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control**

5 Sociologists make a distinction between the terms *crime* and *deviance*.

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

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** examples of criminal behaviour.

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6 Patterns of crime vary according to gender, ethnicity and social class. Crime rates are also affected by the distinction between rural and urban areas.

(a) What is meant by the term *crime rates*?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** reasons why working class people appear to commit more crime.

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Section D: Mass Media

7 The mass media have the power to scapegoat and label less powerful groups in society.

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

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** groups of people who are more likely to be labelled by the mass media.

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8 The mass media play an important role in defining the dominant values of society. They also help to shape youth culture and other sub-cultures.

(a) What is meant by the term *dominant values*?

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..... [2]

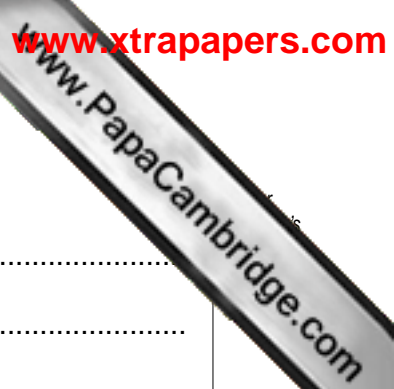
(b) Describe **two** examples of dominant values in modern industrial societies.

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(c) Explain how the mass media can influence the values of young people.

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