



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE
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SOCIOLOGY

0495/13

Paper 1

October/November 2013

2 hours 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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.
DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer Question 1 and **three** questions from Sections **B** to **D**.
You may not need all the answer lines for your answer.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

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

Section A: Research Methods

- 1 The sociologist's choice of research method will depend on how much time and money they have for the research. For example, large-scale *cross-sectional surveys* may employ many researchers and cost a lot of money. On the other hand, small-scale projects with one researcher using covert or *overt observation* may be cheaper to carry out.

Another influence on the choice of research method is whether the sociologist wants to collect quantitative or qualitative data.

Ethical issues are also a factor that the researcher has to consider and this may influence them to use already published studies so as to avoid the *researcher effect*.

(a) In sociological research what is meant by the following terms:

(i) Cross-sectional surveys

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..... [2]

(ii) Overt observation

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(iii) Researcher effect

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(b) Describe **two** disadvantages of using already published studies in sociological research.

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(c) Describe **two** ethical issues when carrying out covert participant observation.

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(d) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of overt participant observation in sociological research.

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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2 Socialisation never ends. Children learn how to live in their own society but during their lives they pass through different stages, such as adolescence, in which they learn new social roles.

(a) What is meant by the term social roles?

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..... [2]

(b) Describe **two** agencies of socialisation.

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(c) Explain why socialisation continues throughout life.

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3 Culture refers to the norms and values that bind people together in society. Within the culture of a society there may be many sub-cultures.

(a) What is meant by the term norms?

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(b) Describe **two** deviant sub-cultures.

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Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality

4 Similarly to many ethnic minority groups, young and old people may face discrimination at work. Young people may find it difficult to obtain entry into the job market. Older people often face ageism and difficulties in finding new jobs.

(a) What is meant by the term ageism?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why young people may find it difficult to obtain entry into the job market.

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5 Even though there is more equality in modern industrial societies, patriarchy is still found. The life chances of men and women are different between societies.

(a) What is meant by the term patriarchy?

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(b) Describe **two** ways in which societies can be patriarchal.

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(d) To what extent are the life chances of women different to the life chances of men in modern industrial societies?

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Section D: Power and Authority

6 Marxist theories of power are based on the idea that members of society are divided into two main classes. One of these classes is the ruling class, the other is the working class, and a state of conflict exists between the two.

(a) What is meant by the term ruling class?

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(b) Describe **two** features of the working class.

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7 In most countries the right to vote in government elections was given to men before it was given to women.

(a) What is meant by the term right to vote?

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(b) Describe **two** reasons why the right to vote was given to men before it was given to women.

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