

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

SOCIOLOGY

2251/02

Paper 2

October/November 2004

1 hour 45 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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

Section A: Family

- 1 Roles within the family have changed considerably in modern industrial societies since the nineteenth century.
- (a) What is meant by the term *role*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of how roles within the family have changed since the nineteenth century. [4]
 - (c) Explain why the roles of children within families have changed since the nineteenth century. [6]
 - (d) To what extent is there equality in the roles performed by men and women in the family today? [8]
- 2 The extended family is associated with a more traditional way of life. Social change and economic development usually lead to the break up of the extended family.
- (a) What is meant by the term *extended family*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** reasons why the extended family is usually associated with more traditional ways of life. [4]
 - (c) Why does economic development often lead to the break up of the extended family? [6]
 - (d) Does the decline of the extended family mean that family life has become less important in industrial societies today? [8]

Section B: Education

- 3 In most modern industrial societies boys used to outperform girls at school. Recently, however, the gender gap has narrowed and girls now achieve better examination results than boys in many subjects.
- (a) What is meant by the term *gender*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** reasons why boys used to outperform girls at school. [4]
 - (c) In what ways may boys and girls be treated differently within the education system? [6]
 - (d) Why are girls now achieving better examination results than boys in many subjects? [8]
- 4 In theory, formal education systems give everyone a chance to gain knowledge and skills that will enable them to be successful in society. However, in practice such systems fail to bring about social equality.
- (a) What is meant by the term *formal education*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** ways in which formal education may improve a person's chances of being successful in society. [4]
 - (c) What problems do children from poor families face in achieving success at school? [6]
 - (d) How far would compensatory education programmes improve the opportunities of children from poor families? [8]

Section C: Crime, Deviance and Social Control

- 5 In modern industrial societies there are a variety of styles of dress, types of music, language and attitudes that distinguish youth from older people and from children. This is known as youth subculture.
- (a) What is meant by the term *subculture*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** influences on the way that young people view themselves. [4]
 - (c) What factors explain the growth of youth subcultures in modern industrial societies? [6]
 - (d) How far do youth subcultures represent a threat to the dominant values of society? [8]
- 6 Official statistics suggest that most crimes are committed by young men between the ages of 14 and 25. Many come from disadvantaged ethnic minority groups.
- (a) What is meant by the term *ethnic minority*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** reasons why many young criminals come from disadvantaged ethnic minority groups. [4]
 - (c) What factors may encourage young criminals to give up their criminal activity as they get older? [6]
 - (d) Why do women appear to commit fewer crimes than men? [8]

Section D: Mass Media

- 7 It is sometimes claimed that those who own the mass media have too much power.
- (a) What is meant by the phrase *mass media*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** trends in the ownership and control of the mass media in modern industrial societies. [4]
 - (c) In what ways may ownership of the mass media be a source of power in society? [6]
 - (d) To what extent are the owners of the mass media able to control what is published and broadcast? [8]
- 8 Advertising influences the types of goods and services that are bought in modern industrial societies. It may also help to shape the way people see themselves and the lifestyle choices they make.
- (a) What is meant by the term *lifestyle*? [2]
 - (b) Describe **two** examples of how advertising may influence the lifestyle choices people make. [4]
 - (c) What are the purposes of advertising? [6]
 - (d) What factors, apart from advertising, may influence the lifestyle choices people make? [8]