



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		



SOCIOLOGY 0495/13

Paper 1 May/June 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.

Section A: Research Methods

For Examiner's Use

Sociologists can find evidence in many forms, both primary data and *secondary data*. This data may be quantitative or qualitative. *Official statistics* and content analysis are two forms of quantitative data.

Qualitative data can include *life histories* and personal documents as well as evidence that the sociologist has gathered personally using interpretivist methods such as participant observation. Sometimes researchers ask people to keep diaries which can then be used alongside evidence from interviews and questionnaires.

1	(a)	Wha	at is meant by the following terms:
		(i)	Secondary data
			[2]
		(ii)	Official statistics
			[2]
		(iii)	Life histories.

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(b)	Explain two limitations of using personal documents in sociological research.	For Examiner's
		Use
	[4]	
(c)	Describe two reasons for combining different sources of data in a research study.	
	[4]	
(d)	Describe one strength and one limitation of covert participant observation.	
	[4]	

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	Describe two strengths and two limitations of using interpretivist methods in sociologic esearch.
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Section B: Culture and Socialisation

2

	feminist sociologists the most basic division in society is between men and women rather between different classes. This division is reflected in their socialisation and gender s.
(a)	What is meant by the term gender roles?
	[2]
(b)	Describe two male gender roles.

C)	Explain how the socialisation process may be different for a working class child compared to a middle class child.

(d)	To what extent is gender more important than class in shaping the life chances of females?	For Examiner's Use

Exa

3

(a) What is meant by the term agencies of socialisation? [2] (b) Describe two agencies of formal social control.	in o	nctionalists claim that agencies of socialisation regulate people's activities and behaviour order to encourage social conformity. Some of these agencies are part of the process of mal social control.
(b) Describe two agencies of formal social control.	(a)	What is meant by the term agencies of socialisation?
(b) Describe two agencies of formal social control.		
(b) Describe two agencies of formal social control.		
(b) Describe two agencies of formal social control.		
	(b)	Describe two agencies of formal social control.
[4]		
		[4]

Explain how informal sanctions may help to produce social conformity.	Ex

To what extent does formal social control achieve the regulation of behaviour?	E

[8]

Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality

For Examiner's

Social status may be achieved or ascribed. Each individual has more than one social status and these may change during a lifetime.						
(a) What is meant by the term social status?						
(b) Describe two statuses that are usually fixed at birth.						
(b) Describe two statuses that are usually liked at birth.						

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ndustrial societies?	achieved status mo	ne important	man ascribed	status III IIIouci	
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5

	n experience racial discrimination.	For Examiner's Use
(a)	Define the term ethnic minority.	
	[2]	
(b)	Describe two examples of racial discrimination.	
	[4]	

	Explain how governments may try to reduce racial discrimination.	
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	To what extent is upward social mobility possible for people from ethnic minority groups?
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Ex	
	[0]

Section D: Power and Authority

	Governments maintain authority through the exercise of power. One form of government power involves the use of coercion.						
(a)	What is meant by the term authority?						
(I-)	[2]						
(b)	Describe two ways by which governments can apply coercion.						

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Ex

7

use	There is a distinction between insider and outsider pressure groups. All pressure groups may use lobbying as a way of influencing governments. New social movements have developed which differ from pressure groups.					
(a)	What is meant by the term lobbying?					
	[2]					
(b)	Describe two features of new social movements.					
	[4]					

	Explain how outsider pressure groups try to influence governments.	
•		
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1	o what extent do pressure groups reflect the interests of the public?
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	For Examiner's Use
[8]	

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