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| CANDIDATE<br>NAME    |  |                     |
| CENTRE<br>NUMBER     | CANDIDATE  |                     |
| SOCIOLOGY<br>Paper 1 |  | 0495/11             |
| Paper 1              |  | May/June 2012       |

May/June 2012 2 hours 30 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 Question 1 and three questions from Sections B to D. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 28 printed pages.



### Section A: Research Methods

1 When sociologists study a subject they have to gather data. This data will either be primary or secondary. Primary data is that which sociologists gather at first hand for their own purpose and will be designed with their research in mind.

Secondary data already exists and so the researcher does not have to spend the time, or incur the expense, of gathering the information. Secondary data can be found in many different forms, including official statistics and *personal documents*.

Primary data enables the researcher to gather information that relates directly to the *hypothesis* they have developed. However, researchers have to be careful that their work is not subjective, as *subjectivity* can influence the validity of the data collected.

(a) What is meant by the following terms:

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| (ii)  | Hypothesis   |
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| (iii) | Subjectivity |
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(i) Personal documents

(b) Describe two reasons why research data may lack validity. For Examiner's Use ..... .....[4] (c) Describe two methods of collecting primary data. .....[4] (d) Describe one strength and one limitation of secondary data. ..... .....[4]

| (e) | Describe <b>one</b> strength and <b>one</b> limitation of using personal documents in sociological research.    | For<br>Examiner's<br>Use |
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| (f) | Describe <b>two</b> strengths and <b>two</b> limitations of using official statistics in sociological research. |                          |
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| (c) | Explain how the socialisation process for a boy may be different to that for a girl. | For<br>Examiner's |
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|     | How far are the life chances of females affected by gender role socialisation? |  |
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**3** Functionalists would see the legal system benefiting all in society, as they believe that laws create social order. Marxists see the legal system as a form of social control that serves the interests of the ruling class.

For Examiner's Use

| (a) | What is meant by the term <i>laws</i> ?                               |
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| (b) | Describe two agencies of social control, apart from the legal system. |
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|   | Explain why functionalists believe that laws benefit everyone. |  |
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| (d) | To what extent does the legal system serve the interests of the ruling class? | For<br>Examiner's<br>Use |
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# Section C: Social Stratification and Inequality 4 In modern industrial societies social mobility is easier to achieve than in traditional societies. Sociologists distinguish between inter-generational and intra-generational social mobility. (a) What is meant by the term *intra-generational social mobility*? (b) Describe two examples of inter-generational social mobility. (b) Describe two examples of inter-generational social mobility.

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| ) | Explain why some groups find it easier to achieve upward social mobility than others. | Ex |
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| (c) | Explain what measures, apart from the law, governments can take to stop racism. | For<br>Examiner's |
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| (d) | To what extent does racial discrimination still exist in modern industrial societies? | For<br>Examiner's |
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# Section D: Power and Authority

as lobbying. Lobbying may advantage some social groups more than others.

(a) What is meant by the term pressure groups?

(b) Describe two types of pressure groups.

6

Pressure groups attempt to influence government decision making through a process known

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For Examiner's Use

| c) | Explain how lobbying may advantage some social groups over others. | For<br>Examine |
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| ) | To what extent do democratic governments represent the interests of all their citizens? | F<br>Exan |
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7 In many societies the people have gained the right to vote with a secret ballot. However, in some democracies there is a trend that shows many young people are not using their vote.

(a) What is meant by the term secret ballot?

For Examiner's Use

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| (b) | Describe <b>two</b> types of voting system. |
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| (c) | Explain why some young people in democracies are not using their vote. | For<br>Examiner's |
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