

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

SOCIOLOGY 9699/03

Paper 3 Social Change and Differentiation

October/November 2008

3 hours

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.

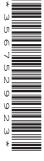
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer three questions, each from a different section.

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.



This document consists of 4 printed pages.



Option A: Families and Households

Answer either Question 1 or Question 2.

1	(a)	(i)	Define the term patriarchy.	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of patriarchal family structures.	[6]			
	(b)	Evaluate the claim that families in modern industrial societies are increasingly democratic. [16]					
2	(a)	(i)	Define the term cohabitation.	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of socially approved living arrangement between adults, other than cohabitation.	nts [6]			
	(b)		uluate the claim that industrialisation has resulted in the formation of nuclear fam octures.	nily 16]			
			Option B: Education				
Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.							
3	(a)	(i)	Define the term <i>meritocracy</i> .	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of meritocratic education systems.	[6]			
	(b)	Eva	luate the claim that education is the key to social advancement.	16]			
4	(a)	(i)	Define the term hidden curriculum.	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of the way in which the hidden curricular operates.	um [6]			
	(b)	Evaluate the claim that those who control the curriculum determine who will achieve educational success. [16]					

Option C: Religion

Answer either Question 5 or Question 6.

5	(a)	(i)	Define the term disengagement in relation to religion.	[3]				
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of religious disengagement.	[6]				
	(b)	Eva	aluate the claim that religious organisations attract and recruit the less powerful.	[16]				
6	(a)	(i)	Define the term <i>church</i> .	[3]				
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of religious organisations, other than	church. [6]				
	(b)	Eva	aluate the claim that secularisation is occurring in modern industrial societies.	[16]				
			Option D: Crime and Deviance					
	Answer either Question 7 or Question 8.							
7	(a)	(i)	Define the term <i>stigma</i> .	[3]				
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of the way in which a stigmatisati influence levels of crime and deviance.	on may [6]				
	(b)	Eva	aluate the claim that crime is the result of labelling by powerful groups.	[16]				
8	(a)	(i)	Define the term anomie.	[3]				
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of anomie in relation to crime and de	eviance. [6]				
	(b)	Eva	aluate the claim that deviant behaviour is the result of dysfunctional socialisation.	[16]				

Option E: Work and Leisure

Answer either Question 9 or Question 10.

9	(a)	(i)	Define the term ageism.	[3]
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of the way in which ageism may influent patterns of employment.	ence [6]
	(b)	stems of management have made industrial conflict unnecessary in modern induieties.' Evaluate this claim.	ustria [16]	
10	(a)	(i)	Define the term <i>unemployment</i> .	[3]
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two problems associated with measuring unemployment	ıt. [6]
	(b)		aluate the claim that technological changes have ended the need for repetitive atisfying labour in modern industrial societies.	anc [16]
			Option F: Mass Media	
			Answer either Question 11 or Question 12.	
11	(a)	(i)	Define the term allocative control.	[3]
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of the way allocative control is used i mass media.	n the
	(b)	Eva	lluate the role mass media play in the democratic political process.	[16]
12	(a)	(i)	Define the term <i>media representation</i> .	[3]
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of media representation.	[6]
	(b)	Eva	luate the claim that the media reflects the interests of all groups in society.	[16]

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