

# UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

SOCIOLOGY 9699/31

Paper 3 Social Change and Differentiation

May/June 2010 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.

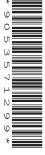
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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.







## **Option A: Families and Households**

Answer either Question 1 or Question 2.

1	(a)	(i)	Define the term symmetrical family.	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two households which are not families.	[6]			
	(b)	[16]					
2	(a)	(i)	Define the term <i>marital status</i> .	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two types of marriage.	[6]			
	(b)	Eva	luate the view that marriage is losing its status in modern industrial societies.	[16]			
Option B: Education							
Answer either Question 3 or Question 4.							
3	(a)	(i)	Define the term social mobility.	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe <b>two</b> ways in which educational achievement can affer mobility.	ect social [6]			
	(b)	Evaluate the view that education systems in modern industrial societies enable the intelligent to succeed. [16]					
4	(a)	(i)	Define the term <i>deprivation</i> in relation to education.	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe <b>two</b> examples of deprivation that influence education outcomes.	ucational [6]			
	(b)	Evaluate the view that gender continues to be the most significant influence on educational achievement. [16]					

## **Option C: Religion**

## Answer either Question 5 or Question 6.

5	(a)	(i)	Define the term collective conscience in relation to religion.	[3]			
		(ii) Identify and briefly describe <b>two</b> examples of the way in which religion influences soci stability.					
	(b) Evaluate the view that religion promotes social change. [16]						
6	(a)	(i)	Define the term disengagement in relation to religion.	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe two examples of religious disengagement.	[6]			
<b>(b)</b> Evaluate the view that worship is a private activity rather than a public industrial societies.				nodern [16]			
Option D: Crime and Deviance							
Answer either Question 7 or Question 8.							
7	(a)	(i)	Define the term <i>deviance</i> .	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe <b>two</b> examples of deviance from different societies.	[6]			
	(b) Evaluate the view that deviance exists only in the mind of the observer.						
8	(a)	(i)	Define the term the dark figure in relation to crime statistics.	[3]			
		(ii)	Identify and briefly describe <b>two</b> reasons why crime statistics may be unreliable.	[6]			

(b) Evaluate the view that crime rates are linked to locality.

[16]

### **Option E: Work and Leisure**

#### Answer either Question 9 or Question 10.

9 (a) (i) Define the term *ageism* in relation to work. [3] (ii) Identify and briefly describe two examples of government action to prevent ageism in the workplace. (b) Evaluate the view that there is increasing equality in the workplace in modern industrial societies. [16] 10 (a) (i) Define the term work satisfaction. [3] (ii) Identify and briefly describe two reasons why employment may fail to provide work satisfaction. [6] (b) Evaluate the view that technology determines the level of work satisfaction to be found in employment. [16] **Option F: Mass Media** Answer either Question 11 or Question 12. (a) (i) Define the term *ideological state apparatus* in relation to the mass media. [3] Identify and briefly describe two examples of ideological state apparatus other than the mass media. [6] (b) Evaluate the view that the mass media is the most influential factor in the political process. [16] 12 (a) (i) Define the term *desensitisation* in relation to the mass media. [3] Identify and briefly describe two examples, other than desensitisation, of the effects of the mass media on audiences. [6]

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(b) Evaluate the view that research has failed to provide a convincing explanation of the effects

that violence in the mass media has on audiences.

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[16]